

CONFERENCE ON PEACE TREATY

President Wilson Explains To Senators Peace Conference Issues

THREE REPUBLICANS CALLED YESTERDAY

Straightforward Effort Being Made to Lay Facts Before Congress

Washington, July 17.—How the Versailles conference reached many of the agreements embodied in the treaty of peace was described by President Wilson today to three Republican senators invited to the White House at the head of a long list of Republican members whom he purposes to take into his confidence.

Afterward one of his callers, Senator Colt of Rhode Island, said Mr. Wilson had been able to place the Shantung settlement in a new light and had clarified other disputed points in the treaty. Senator McCumber of North Dakota and Senator Nelson of Minnesota, the other senators who saw the president, were reticent as to the subjects discussed but said the president had given much interesting information.

Senator Colt who announced his general approval of the league in a senate speech delivered shortly before he went to the White House indicated after the conference that his doubt over certain portions of the league covenant had not been removed. He said he was not ready to express an opinion regarding Shantung and intimated that the president might make a public statement soon on the subject.

Senator McCumber is the only Republican member of the foreign relations committee who has favored the league, and it is understood Mr. Wilson talked over with him committee action on the treaty and the general situation on the Republican side of the senate. Senator Nelson never has made a public declaration for or against the treaty. To all of his callers the president is said to have reiterated his opposition to reservations of any character in senate ratification of the treaty.

The president tomorrow will continue his talks with senators inclined to be friendly toward the treaty provisions, though it is expected that later he will seek a conference with actually every Republican senator including those who have most bitterly opposed ratifications. Senators Kellogg, Minnesota, and Kenyon, Iowa, both of whom have kept open minds on the treaty, have been invited to call on the president tomorrow morning and Senator McNary, Oregon, a league supporter, and Capper, Kansas, who has taken no definite stand, in the afternoon.

The position of the foreign relations committee with regard to meeting the president as a body was explained in a statement tonight by Chairman Lodge, who said no congressional committee has any right or should have any right to summon a president before it and that Mr. Wilson had not asked to appear. He made no prediction whether the committee would accept later the president's offer to receive it in the White House, but pointed out that the committee's consideration of the treaty is in its preliminary stages.

While the president was holding his White House conference the senate debated the Shantung settlement and the league and adopted without a record vote, a resolution by Senator Borah, asking for information relative to the Shantung negotiations. Specifically, the measure which was not debated, asks the president for any information as to whether the Chinese delegates were "intimidated" by the Japanese and requests a copy of letter said to have been written on behalf of General Bliss, Secretary Lansing, and Henry White protesting against the Shantung settlement.

In his address announcing acceptance of the league principles Senator Clot declared the covenant would not conflict with the American constitution nor create a super government as asserted that "if it is unthinkable for us to desert England, France and Italy when the world is in chaos, then we must become a member of the league as providing the only machinery for the restoration of peace and order."

He withheld judgment, however, as to the Monroe doctrine and other features.

Senator Sherman, Republican, Illinois, attacking the Shantung provision as step towards the "dismemberment of China and the enthronement of an Asiatic kaiser" at Tokyo declared Japan never intended to give up the peninsula passing to her control under the peace treaty. He characterized the league of nations as the "colossal confidence game of the ages."

A referendum to determine the state of popular sentiment on the league was proposed by Senator Borah, who charged that information of public opinion abroad had been distorted. He read editorials from four European publications to support his claims that the people of Europe were generally opposed to the league, adding that "the purveyors of news do not carry on this information." Senator Borah called on supporters of the league today to aid in obtaining a referendum.

During the day it developed that some administration senators were urging steps to ascertain whether certain reservations proposed by the opposition might be acceptable to the other governments signatory to the treaty. It was suggested that much discussion might be saved in the senate should it develop that these res-

LEVER LANDS IN BIG JOB

Nominated By President For Place on Farm Loan Board

WILL RESIGN WHEN SENATE CONFIRMS

Place Pays Ten Thousand Dollars a Year and Is Permanent Berth

Washington, July 17.—South Carolina must shortly have a new member of the house from the Seventh congressional district, Representative A. F. Lever today having been nominated for commissioner of the federal farm loan board by the president at a salary of \$10,000 a year.

Ten days ago it was stated in this correspondence that this nomination would be made, and although there were a few persons who were skeptical, there were ample facts upon which to base the story.

Mr. Lever will not leave the house until he is confirmed by the senate, which will be within the next ten days, and then qualifies for his new position.

Upon assuming the duties of his new office, Governor Cooper will be informed by Mr. Lever of his resignation and a special election for the Seventh district will be ordered.

Shot by Moonshiners

State Constable Seriously Wounded Near Camden

Camden, July 17.—J. F. Eateman, State constable, of this city was shot at a deservingly wounded this afternoon when he and A. G. Whitaker, chief of police, made a raid on an illicit distillery located in the Beaver Dam section of Kershaw county about seven miles east of Camden.

The officers ran upon Sant Barrett and Jim Sheron in a wood. Barrett is said to have opened fire at the approach of the officers and constable Bateman fell with a bullet in his left breast about four inches below the heart. The officers returned the fire and Barrett fell with a broken thigh. Sheron fell also, but after bringing Mr. Bateman to Camden and returning to the scene Sheron had made his escape, but it is thought that he was also wounded.

Barrett and his young son, about 11 years of age, were arrested. An examination of the wounded officer was hurriedly made and Dr. Guerry from Columbia will reach Camden tonight to assist the local physicians in an effort to save his life. He is thought to be seriously wounded. Mr. Bateman is about 45 years of age and was for a number of years chief constable, stationed at Charleston. Barrett is said to be about 60 years of age and Sheron about 45. The still in that locality is said to have been in operation for a long time.

Injuries All Business

Crisis in Electric Railway Industry Will Have Disastrous Effect

Washington, July 18.—The crisis in electric railway industry is capable of having widespread and disastrous effect upon every business. Vice President Sisson of the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York, told the Federal Electric Railways commission today. Mr. Sisson said every purchasing power of the dollar had decreased about fifty per cent since 1914 but street railways, in most instances, had continued operation under a fixed rate of five cents.

Reservations considered objectionable by the administration only because they might necessitate reopening negotiations really would be readily accepted abroad.

In this class were said to be the proposed reservations stipulating beyond doubt that the Monroe doctrine was to remain a national policy, that there could be no declaration of war under article ten without a declaration by congress and that such questions as immigration and the tariff were to be left solely to domestic determination. Administration senators say the reservations already made in the present language of the covenant, and they oppose adding other stipulations embodying them because of the fear that any additional stipulations would mean negotiations unless the other interested nations assented before hand.

There was no evidence that any step had been taken to communicate with the other governments at this time on the subject, but some senators would not be surprised should such a step develop.

The position taken by President Wilson in his talks today was understood to be that the United States could not undertake to decide the force of any reservation adopted, no matter how general might be the agreement that it did not violate the covenant. It was said the president regarded the treaty in the light of a contract and that the effect of any change or reservation whatever must have the acquiescence of the other parties and could not be interpreted by the participants.

Mr. Wilson is understood to have discussed the new treaty with France and many minor questions brought up by his callers. He was said to have been especially insistent in his position that Article 10 was essential to the league and to have expressed an earnest desire that the French treaty be ratified.

HOT DEBATE OVER LIQUOR

Congress Wrangles Over Prohibition Measure For Hours

LIQUOR MEN MAKE BITTER FIGHT

Debate Reminds One of Old Times in South Carolina Legislature.

Washington, July 17.—Prohibition forces voted down in the house today every attempt to eliminate drastic provisions of the general enforcement bill, and while in full and absolute control shut off debate at the word of their leader, despite the violent protest of the minority.

When they had raced through the war time enforcement portion of the bill and got into the constitutional prohibition measure proper, there were only 68 members on the floor and so much confusion that a speaker could not make himself heard. It was 7 o'clock tonight when the long roll call to obtain a quorum was started, and members then had gone home, after declaring there was no good reason for trying to force through a bill to take care of a situation that would not arise until January.

Before the house got into a snarl, however, the prohibition faction had fought off every attack on their bill. An amendment to strike out the minimum fine for those convicted of violating the war time act, was fought over and defeated, 68 to 57. This was offered by Representative Reavis, Republican.

Chairman Volstead of the judiciary committee and patron of the bill, presented an amendment which was adopted without debate and which made the measure a bit more drastic in that it added the word "manufacture" to the many things a man was not to do with liquor in his office or home.

For a brief moment late in the day the minority—described by the prohibitionists as the "wets"—swung into power, only to be thrown out by a demand for tellers, which meant an accurate count on a vote to amend the bill so that a person charged with violating a liquor selling injunction could demand and obtain a trial by jury.

This motion, offered by Representative Gard, Democrat, of Ohio, and warmly supported by Former Speaker Clark, had provoked an hour's debate which was bitter at times, when the house put on the lid and started to vote. There was a noisy shout from the ayes who appeared to have won. Instantly there was a demand for a division and after members had been counted, the result was announced, ayes 70; nays 66. The victory was not expected, even by the wets, and they realized they could not have won except for the large number of absentees on the other side. While the house was marching through the center aisle to be counted after the demand for tellers had been made, calls were sent out for prohibition members who came piling in in sufficient numbers to beat the jury trial amendment by two votes.

After rounding up a quorum the house took up the constitutional prohibition enforcement bill, set down a part two of the measure, and defeated, 71 to 56, an amendment by Representative Igoe, Democrat, of Missouri, eliminating the definition of intoxicants. This was precisely what was done the other day to the war time act, and was in accord with expectations.

Although debate was limited to five minutes for each member it ran all the way from the old fashioned attack on "John Barleycorn" to poetry, with a few words of near profanity thrown in once by Former Speaker Clark to put a little punch in a story he related to show the importance of trial by jury in injunction cases.

It remained, however, for Representative Goodknoetz, Republican, of West Virginia, to enlighten the house as to the extremes to which some members of the judiciary committee wanted to go in a far reaching bill. Mr. Goodknoetz is a member of the committee and he started out by saying it was composed of three groups each with a different school of thought.

"One school," he said, "wanted to draw the bill so carelessly that if it were enacted into law it would carry no force and effect and would be innocuous. Another school was so extreme that it wanted to bind the whole thing up so as to put every man in manacles, so that he could not move in any direction. The bill as brought to us carried provisions to the effect that it was unlawful to manufacture or sell grape juice or to manufacture any of these malt drinks of which there are hundreds sold under different names and so that it would be illegal to manufacture or sell flavoring extracts. And one man, I believe, suggested that we put the brewers under bond for sacramental wines."

The bill as reported, he said, represented the third course and steered between the two extremes.

The house was proceeding rather rapidly with consideration of the bill with Chairman Volstead preparing to close debate when the minority protested. Meanwhile amendments were being offered and voted down without ceremony, while those presented by the chairman went down in rapid succession. There were many bitter thrusts particularly after Representative Gallagher, Democrat, Illinois said the bill was going to put more men out of politics than other law ever

OFFICERS SENT TO DENMARK

The Sheriff Takes Steps to Prevent Renewal of The Trouble

GOVERNOR READY TO AID

White Men Wounded Still Living, But Ray Very Low; Denmark Quiet

Columbia, July 18.—To obviate any chance of a renewal of racial trouble at Denmark, of which he has no fear, Sheriff Ray, has sworn in six determined and trustworthy deputies and has sent them to Denmark to preserve order, according to information received here tonight. He instructed them to prevent lynching at all hazards.

At a late hour tonight Henry M. Ray, who was seriously wounded with two other white men in the tragedy at Denmark Thursday evening and who was brought to the Columbia hospital for treatment, was still alive. James R. Thompson, who was also brought to Columbia for treatment of his wounds, was reported to be getting along nicely. Carroll Mobley, the third man shot, was not sent to Columbia for treatment of his wounds. Sheriff Ray telephoned Governor Cooper from the bedside of his son that the doctors give no hope for the young man's recovery, as his spinal column had been cut.

Governor Cooper told Sheriff Ray tonight that in case trouble arose in Bamberg county, which could not be handled by his peace officer, the full power of the executive office with all the assistance necessary would be behind him.

Ozell Anderson, one of the negroes alleged to have been implicated in the shooting affray at Denmark yesterday, in which two negroes were killed and three white men were injured, two of them seriously, was brought to Columbia today by W. J. Hutto, chief of police of Denmark, and placed in the State penitentiary for safekeeping. Chief Hutto captured Anderson about one and three-quarter miles from Denmark this morning. The negro was armed with a Winchester rifle and was partly drunk, said the officer. The negro made no effort to resist arrest.

While there was a great deal of excitement because of the shooting, said Mr. Hutto, there was no effort at violence toward the prisoner, but he thought it wise to bring the negro to Columbia. Mr. Hutto, who has been chief of police at Denmark off and on for the past fifteen years, was an eye-witness of the shooting affray.

According to his version a gang of telephone workers were stringing wires at Denmark when one of the negro laborers, George Stevens, raided the watermelon patch of Agent Brown, another negro, who pursued Stevens until they came up to the white telephone workers, who protected Stevens. It is said Brown then took the matter to the magistrate's court and Stevens was acquitted, Carroll Mobley, a white man, being the chief witness for the defendant.

When the party got outside of the magistrate's court on the street, said Mr. Hutto, some words in his opinion, passed and the shooting began. He stated that Agent Brown commenced firing at Mr. Mobley with an automatic revolver, which held nine steel-coated bullets. Two shots entered the chest of Mr. Mobley, one on the right and the other on the left, just below the heart. He then turned and ran down the street, getting behind an automobile and opening fire on Brown, killing him. Brown shot Henry M. Ray, a young white man, aged 22, son of Magistrate Ray through the back of the neck, paralyzing him. He is now at a local hospital here in a serious condition. The melee following the firing of the first shots a negro man from Marietta, Ga., who was a witness in the trial and who did not participate in the affray, was killed. Ozell Anderson, the brother-in-law of Brown, who was with the latter at the time of the affray, is said to have shot J. Ralph Thompson, a white man, aged 25, employee of the telephone company, through the arm, shattering the bone. Thompson is now in a hospital here.

Mr. Hutto said that Mobley was seriously wounded and that his physician said it was useless to bring him to Columbia as he might not live through today. Young Ray, one of the injured men, he said, was not injured.

Representatives Goldfogle of New York and Igoe took exceptions to what they construed to be "steamroller" tactics. Mr. Igoe declared that Mr. Volstead was pursuing the wrong course when he refused to permit lawyer members of the house to discuss the constitutional questions involved for the benefit of those who really wanted information.

"All this talk about not being able to enforce prohibition laws is tommyrot absolutely," Mr. Clark said, in urging the house to adopt trial by jury amendment.

When the house quit work at 10 o'clock tonight it was in the midst of the utmost confusion over a series of amendments offered by Chairman Volstead relating to flavoring extracts, and it was agreed to have them printed in the record so members could see what it all was about. Mr. Volstead's statement that the change met the approval of flavoring extract people caused Representative Gard to ask if he was chairman of the judiciary committee or the flavoring extract association. Without debate the prohibi-

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Mr. Wannamaker Gets Manufacturer's Viewpoint

CONDITION POINTS TO BIG SHORTAGE

Says Spinners Will Soon Be Glad to Get Cotton at Any Price

Columbia, June 18.—In a statement issued here J. Skottowe Wannamaker, president of the American Cotton Association, declared that he had recently laid before the largest manufacturers of America and largest dry goods houses and best experts of America the question, "What is a pound of middling cotton worth, based on the price of the manufactured product today, after deducting the price for manufacturing and a fair profit to the manufacturer?" Mr. Wannamaker says in his statement, "their answer to this inquiry is that it is worth from 65 to 75 cents per pound basis middling."

Mr. Wannamaker further declared in his statement that, "based on supply and demand the world is facing the greatest shortage in raw cotton it has ever faced since cotton was first introduced into America. I am firmly of the opinion that the New England and English spinners are terribly uneasy on account of the tremendous advantages which the American Cotton Association is bringing to the entire cotton interests," said Mr. Wannamaker. "They are terribly uneasy on account of the fact that they realize the world is facing a great shortage; that the producer will never again operate his farm except upon a business basis and will not over-produce."

"Before this time next year the spinners will be glad to buy cotton at any price. If their spirit and liberality is such as many of their friends claim, they have a golden opportunity to prove this now by paying a fair, just price for cotton based on the manufactured product, which would be 65 to 75 cents per pound basis middling, instead of continuing to buy at present prices based on the manipulated prices of the New York Cotton Exchange. The price being paid at present is absolutely unfair."

Mr. Wannamaker yesterday received the following letter from United States Senator E. D. Smith, commending his recent article on supply and demand:

"I want to congratulate you on following up by actual States the tremendous shortage in the supply of cotton as compared with demand, a careful study of war conditions, pre-war conditions and now post-war conditions will be wonderfully instructive to our farmers and to the world at large. The world consumed practically fifteen million bales of American cotton while the embargo was on the Central Powers and while we were still at war. American consumption rose from about five millions to seven millions, now with all embargoes lifted and with the supply of cotton goods necessarily depleted the world over, just what price cotton is going to be is hard to say. The supply of cotton goods throughout the world is depleted from two tremendous and far-reaching causes: The drafting of operatives and labor from mills, the demoralization of business and then the total inadequate supply of the raw material. Now that employment is being sought by those released from military duty and the world is clamoring for cotton goods, and no embargoes, prohibitions or restrictions exist and the supply so manifestly short it is only a question of what the world is willing to pay or rather can pay. The outlook for all I can gather, is for perhaps a shorter crop than even last year."

"I hope in the near future to give out an interview on this cotton question that will be of aid in the light."

Paris, July 18.—The committee of the chamber of deputies which is considering the treaty of peace today took up the report on the German colonies. The report says the return of Togoland and Kamerun to France only revises prior rights of France from a political viewpoint. It adds, however, that the recent accord between France and Great Britain fixed the limitations and rights of each in these colonies.

Unionists voted down a set of amendments offered by Representative Gard that would have made the bill more drastic. An amendment by Representative Wilson, Democrat, Pennsylvania, to permit a citizen to make wine and cider for his own use was defeated, 12 to 50.

ATTACK IN MEXICO TOPIC OF HOUR

No New Reports on Holdup and Robbery of American Sailors by Mexicans

THE SITUATION IS GRAVE ONE

Additional Information Is Expected by Washington Within Next Few Days

Washington, July 20.—Although neither the State nor the navy departments received any further information today regarding the attack and robbery on July 6 of a boat load of American sailors from the U. S. S. Cheyenne in the Temesi river, near Tampico, Mexico, the incident continued to eclipse all else in interest in official circles. There was no attempt to minimize the gravity of the situation as expressed in official circles when the first reports reached the State department yesterday.

Additional information is expected by both departments within a very few days, probably tomorrow. At the navy department it was said that there had been nothing received to indicate whether the note of inquiry addressed by Secretary Daniels late yesterday to Commander Earl Peck Finney, of the cruiser Topeka, at Tampico, who reported the attack, had been received by the office.

Some delay in the receipt of the answer to the secretary's message of inquiry was anticipated because of inability to communicate direct by wireless with the Topeka—due to the existence in the Gulf of Mexico to what is known by radio experts as a "static."

While Commander Finney undoubtedly has investigated the affair thoroughly, it was pointed out that, in view of the request for a "fuller report and result of investigation," he might deem it expedient to inquire further before replying.

It was learned today that the point of the Temesi river where the American soldiers were attacked is only three miles in a direct line from the outskirts of Tampico. Officials here in close touch with the Mexican officials estimate that there are at least 1,200 Carranza troops in the Tampico district.

Girls Kill Father

Florence, July 18.—Brutality of an almost inconceivable nature marked the killing last night of Sylbert Myers, a respected negro farmer, by his two daughters, Lillian and Rebecca, aged respectively 16 and 18 years.

Using an axe as a weapon the two girls struck their father on the back of his head while he was seated at the table eating his supper. The blows were struck from behind. Myers lived only a short while after the first blow was struck.

According to the statement of his daughters, Lillian first attacked her father. She brought the blunt part of the axe down upon his head with terrific force, breaking in the skull. As the man leaned over on the table she struck again, and he fell to the floor. Rebecca then took a hand and grabbing the axe from her sister's hand, struck the man as he lay upon the floor. They then dragged him out into the yard where they watched him die.

After hiding the body of their father in the woods the girls returned to the house dressed in their Sunday clothes and went to an ice cream supper just a few hundred yards from the spot where the body lay.

Ask Vote of Confidence

Paris, July 19.—In view of last night's vote in the chamber of deputies after interpellations on the high cost of living, the cabinet has decided to demand a vote of confidence by the chamber on Tuesday next. A general debate on the government's policies are considered probable.

Berlin, July 19.—Reminding socialists of both factions that martial law still prevails in Berlin, Gustav Noske, minister of defense, points out that the holding of open air meetings and parades within the limits of Greater Berlin, must not be permitted during next month.