

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 1, 1866.

CONSOLIDATED AUG. 2, 1881.

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SOVIET STILL RULES RUSSIA

Anti-Bolshevik Uprisings in Moscow Said to Have Been Suppressed

MAY BE TEMPORARY, STRIKES TO FOLLOW

Situation in Petrograd Remains Obscure, According to Information Reaching British Official Circles in London

London, March 10 (By the Associated Press).—After ten days of conflicting reports regarding events in Russia, information received in British official circles today are believed to give something of a true picture of conditions there.

It is stated that the anti-Bolshevik risings in Moscow which were more in the nature of trade unionist strikes rather than military operations have been liquidated and that the Communists are continuing their rule. The belief is expressed, however, that settlement of the trouble was by force rather than by an amelioration of the economic difficulties and that strikes may be expected to occur at any time.

The situation in Petrograd remains obscure, official circles limiting definite statements to the fact that Kronstadt and several fortresses on the south shore of the Gulf of Finland, are holding out against the Bolsheviks. The first information concerning the exact nature of the Kronstadt revolt is reported to have been received in Finland in a newspaper by the Kronstadt revolutionists.

In this paper it is stated that no attempts are being made to reestablish anything approaching the Czarist regime or even to overthrow the soviet system, but that the revolt is against what is termed the military dictatorship of Lenin and Trotzky, by which the people have been robbed of the benefits of the Russian revolution.

This newspaper disclaims the leadership of General Kozlovski and names M. Petrichenko as the leading member of the revolutionists. It declares that the association by the Bolsheviks of the name Czarists and such reformers as Alexander F. Kerensky, with the revolutionists is a dodge on the part of the Bolshevik propagandists to obscure the real nature of the Kronstadt revolt and make it appear to be the work of foreigners and Czarists rather than of Russians themselves.

The presence of Kerensky in London which became known today after he had been reported to be in Kronstadt leading the revolutionists is considered in some quarters here as indicating the truthfulness of the statement of the newspaper.

The greatest importance is being attached here to Wednesday's official Bolshevik wireless dispatch admitting that communication between Moscow and Siberia has been cut off for a fortnight and indicating that the smouldering opposition of the peasants was becoming active. The relief was expressed here today that peasant uprisings would be more dangerous to the Bolshevik regime than active military opposition from isolated fortress such as Kronstadt, where, if immediate success attend, they could be starved, but no such success could be hoped for in a Bolshevik move against the population.

London, March 10 (By the Associated Press).—Nikolai Lenin, the Soviet premier, speaking at the opening of the all Russian congress of the Bolshevik party in Moscow Tuesday with reference to the events in Kronstadt, predicted the revolt in that city would be down quickly, says a wireless from Moscow today.

The revolt, organized by France in connection with social revolution, will be crushed in a few days," he declared. "Nevertheless, we must consider most seriously the situation of Soviet Russia."

The difficulties were with the questions of food, fuel, and the fuel crisis was due to the Bolsheviks had restore industrial life after the war. The mismanagement in distribution was declared, although considerably larger than

By the Associated Press yesterday Kronstadt from were but were Moscow ad- and the Bol- stadt.

RACE CLASH IN OHIO

Trouble Breaks in Springfield Once More—Troops on Guard

Springfield, Ohio, March 12.—Springfield is quiet today following a night of disorder in which Patrolman Joseph Ryan was shot and a negro wounded in an exchange of shots between negroes and policemen. Three companies of National Guards are on duty, and the Fourth Ohio infantry have been mobilized in anticipation of further rioting. Machine guns have been mounted at the jail. The trouble started with the shooting of Ryan, who ordered a crowd of negroes to disperse, but racial feeling has been strong since an eleven-year old girl was attacked Monday by an unidentified negro who escaped. After Ryan was shot the sheriff had a brush with the negroes and later the police engaged in a pitched battle with twenty negroes, without casualties.

Sheriff was placed in full charge and public meetings have been prohibited. Traffic was ordered stopped at 7 p. m.

AEROPLANE KILLS FLORIDA WOMAN

Augusta Man, Driver of Machine Taken into Custody, Following Tragedy

Jacksonville, March 13.—Mrs. A. Wollenkoff of Vanwert, Ohio, was almost killed today at Pablo Beach when a seaplane, driven by Monte Rolfe of Augusta, Ga., struck her. Rolfe, with two passengers in the machine, was attempting to make a landing on the beach and apparently did not see Mrs. Wollenkoff, who was stooping to gather seashells. The plane struck her in the side and she died a few moments later. A deputy sheriff took charge of Rolfe pending an investigation of the accident.

ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS IN VIENNA

Serious Situation Reported to Be Well in Hand Today

Vienna, March 14.—The anti-Jewish disorders were well in hand today after the outbreak yesterday which threatened a serious situation. The police succeeded today in scattering the crowds on the streets and prevented the loss of life. Several Jewish shops were damaged by stones and a few Jews were beaten. The disorder began at the congress of the Austrian Anti-Semitic association at which the speakers urged radical measures, including pogroms and organization of the Christians in Austria.

HAVE COURAGE TO LIVE

By Dr. William F. Barton.

People try hard to be charitable to the memory of those who commit suicide. No longer are they buried at the cross-roads with a stake driven through the heart and deprived of the rites of Christian burial or hope of the life everlasting. Nowadays we try to prove that they were insane or that the unfortunate event was the result of an accident.

This is all very well for the memory of the dead, and often more than he deserves; but how about the living? They are left with a burden and disgrace and a shock from which they will not recover for years.

If you must commit suicide, jump off the deck of an ocean steamer in the presence of witnesses, and leave behind you plainly written statements that will prevent other persons from being suspected of your murder or blamed unjustly for driving you to your grave. Do not subject your friends to the humiliation of the inquest or the expense and trouble of the funeral and the cleaning up of the mess made by your experiment with deadly weapons or poison.

But what a cowardly thing it is! What a dishonest thing!

In times following wars, there is always a readjustment of values, and an increased number of business embarrassments. That is a time when a good many men of no very strong convictions begin to wonder whether life is worth living, and whether they would not be better off dead than living. But that is not the whole problem. There are times on the battlefield when a man may better die a hero than live a coward. There are times when it is better to live, an inconspicuous hero, struggling on with the load and doing one's duty faithfully, than to die a coward.

Life is a discipline, and it is worth living, even in the hours when it is least enjoyable. Be brave to live. That takes some times. But it is worth

KAISER BILL TELLS HIS STORY

Former German Emperor or Writing Book To Place Blame For War on England

The Hague, March 13 (By the Associated Press).—In the book he has written for private distribution in an attempt to show that Great Britain was responsible for the world war, former Emperor William of Germany throughout always speaks of himself in the third person. He points to William II as the man who tried for 30 years to maintain peace in Europe, but says he was fooled by the perfidious machinations of Great Britain, France and Russia. As long ago as 1905, the former kaiser says, he tried to found a league of nations.

Although no full copy of the book is yet available and both the former emperor's entourage and the Dutch and German governments are worried because of the publication of brief extracts from it, sufficient of the contents of the volume have leaked out to indicate the general trend of the entire work. The leak was principally due to the Berlin correspondent of the Rotterdam Maasbode.

The correspondent says the book begins with notes as far back as 1884. (William succeeded his father as king and emperor in 1888).

"In some places," says the Maasbode correspondent, "the document is very interesting, especially notes of August, 1891, where he treats of the visit of William to Czar Alexander III at Narvik when the czar said he hated the French republic and wanted to restore a monarchy in France. But already, says the kaiser, a Russian-French military agreement had been negotiated saying that in the event of the mobilization of any member of the triple alliance (Dreikaiser) a mobilization of French and Russian forces would be ordered immediately and the armies thrown into action at once.

Under date of April 18, 1898, the former emperor wrote: "An English proposal for an alliance of Germany against Russia is declined in order not to endanger the world's peace.

"At the same time Delcasse (then French minister of foreign affairs) proposed to the German ambassador in Paris a German-French agreement in order to prevent the Portuguese colonies falling under British influence. This proposal was not answered."

The former emperor also claims that he drafted a project for a league of nations under date of March 24, 1905.

"A proposal," says the book, "was made by the former kaiser to the czar and to Witte (then Russian foreign minister) to found a league of nations consisting of the triple alliance and the French and Russian alliance, with the understanding also that other groups or separate countries may become members of the league. The proposal was accepted by the czar and Witte. There was no question as to potential power over this league."

Regarding the mission to Germany in February, 1912, of Viscount Haldane, then British lord high chancellor, the book says:

"German efforts to conclude neutrality with England failed in consequence of the absurd demand for a cessation of development of the German fleet through the curtailment of the building of new ships."

The former emperor in the book deals with the mobilization of 1914. He says this began as early as April of that year, and the mobilization of the English banks in order to get large stocks of gold.

Then the kaiser continues: "June: Beginning of preparations for mobilization in England."

"June 15: Russia: Troops called to arms in April and May under the pretense that they were to serve in maneuvers and being kept under arms for an outbreak of war."

"July 29: All the Belgian reserve officers have been called to arms."

Regarding the refusal of the suggestion by Russia to submit the Serbian incident to The Hague court of arbitration, the former emperor says:

"The proposal of the czar was not approved. Russia wanted in this way to gain time to prepare for war."

"On August 4, Sir Edward Grey (the British foreign secretary) demands of Germany that Germany halt her offensive march of troops in Belgium or otherwise England will protect Belgium. This was the English declaration of war."

Clara Smith Trial

State Will Close Case Against Woman To-Day

Aylmore, Okla., March 14.—Four of the state's chief witnesses in the Clara Hamon trial are expected to close the prosecution's case today in time for the defense to begin the presentation of its side. Mrs. Jake L. Hamon, widow of the oil man, is among

BOOZE MILLS RUN AGAIN

Opinion of Palmer Permit Unlimited Manufacture of Liquor and Beer for Medical Purposes

Washington, March 12.—The recent ruling of former Attorney General Palmer permitting the practically unlimited manufacture of beer, wines and whiskey for medicinal purposes will stand, Solicitor General Frierson said today, despite a number of protests, unless the treasury department should ask for its reconsideration. Such a request is not under contemplation it was said later at the treasury.

Opinions are issued by the department of justice only to the president and members of the cabinet. Mr. Frierson explained and not matters in which private individuals may participate. A review would only be made, he added, on motion of the department originally making the request and a change made where an error of law was found.

Regulations to provide for the use of beer medically will be issued as soon as they can be prepared, prohibition officials declared, although they had been delayed in earlier preparation on the possibility of the opinion being reconsidered.

Under the most recent interpretation of the prohibition law, officials declared it would appear that patients for whom beer was prescribed would be able to obtain it by the case as it would probably be ordered as a tonic and it would appear unreasonable to require a person to procure only one or two bottles at a time.

Study of the new ruling, officials said has disclosed that the whole theory of prohibition enforcement on which the internal revenue bureau has been proceeding has been overthrown. The prohibition unit officials explained, has worked on the theory that it possessed the use and distribution of intoxicants excepted by congress from the general ban.

By the most recent view of the law, however, officials maintained it would seem that this theory is now denied. Existing regulations will have to be considerably amended, officials said as various rules heretofore promulgated by the bureau are affected more or less directly by the opinion.

A Peace Monument

Proposition to Erect Companion to the Statue of Liberty

New York, March 13.—Erection of a companion monument to New York's famous Statue of Liberty, a "great peace monument that would be spoken of and talked about round the earth," was proposed by General Bramwell Booth, international leader of the Salvation army following his arrival here from London.

What is needed now, General Booth said, is some new and striking corroboration of the fact that "men are actually thinking about peace and not about war, and that the new policy of serving others instead of serving self, is an appreciated and understood policy in all lands."

"It would be a marvelous thing," he added, "to augment the limitless message of the Statue of Liberty by the erection in this great city of another mighty monument—this one to be a companion to the first and a memorial to your soldier dead, radiating that other God-inspired thought that, in vindication of the human liberty for which your Bartholdi statue stands previous lives have been given, and that those lives are invested now in the proposition that liberty shall not again be threatened."

EARTHQUAKE IN ILLINOIS

Danville, Ills., March 14.—Heavy earthquake shocks occurred in the vicinity today. Houses rocked on their foundations, but no serious damage was done. Telephone calls reported that a fifty mile radius was affected.

UNIONS SUBPONEA OFFICIALS

Chicago, March 14.—Frank P. Walsh, attorney for the railroad brotherhoods told the railway labor board today that the railroad unions could not proceed with the hearing over the national agreements unless the board subpoenaed the railroad executives to appear to confer with the board. "The testimony of the railroad heads was essential to a fair hearing," he said.

Suspects Identified at Richmond

Richmond, March 14.—Two negroes are being held in connection with the attack on a young white woman Saturday in her home while her

TROTZKY VICTOR AT PETROGRAD

Soviet Forces Defeat Revolutionists and Recapture Part of Fortress

Copenhagen, March 14.—Helsingfors advices state that the fortress of Krasnaya Corka has been recaptured from the revolutionists by the soviet. Leon Trotzky, the soviet war minister has ordered the bombardment by howitzers of Garantibaum, opposite Kronstadt, after the execution of M. Kolesov, the chief officer of the flying station and forty-four other rebels. The Moscow uprising is reported quelled after severe street fighting. The Kronstadt situation is serious owing to the lack of food.

LOOKING AT OTHER SIDE

Dr. Simons Appears to Question Whether Allied Demands Have Been Rightly Estimated in Berlin

Berlin, March 13.—By the Associated Press.—Dr. Walter Simons, the foreign minister held a ninety-minute speech in the Reichstag Saturday, during which he gave an elaborate exposition of the proceedings at the recent reparations conference in London. The tone of the speech was noticeable for its extreme moderation. The speaker appeared to question whether the allied demands had been rightly estimated in Germany.

"I must say," Dr. Simons declared, "that when one comes from France with our opponents in London; when one hears what the situation is in their countries and under what distress and cares they emphasize they are laboring, becomes clear that their demands are not inspired only by victor and lust for power."

While stoutly maintaining the alleged illegality of the penalties, he declared he was strongly opposed to rupturing returns with the allies because "our position in the world is not such that it could be improved by a breach."

"If we now resorted to severe measures," said Dr. Simons, "this would only be regarded as confirmation of that opinion and we should lose all that good will we so sorely need to extricate us from our great difficulties."

Dr. Simons described the proposed levy on German goods as "a gross blunder for the allies themselves," because, he declared, it would drive trade with Germany into the hands of speculators and hopelessly impede the formidable task of restoring international exchange, which it would be impossible to do until the question of stabilizing German exchange was solved.

"In my opinion," said the foreign secretary, "the allied tactics will soon show themselves to be what they are—a politico-financial utopia and economic nonsense."

Ministers Are Mad.

Munich, March 13.—(By the Associated Press).—The members of the Bavarian ministry are unusually frank in indicating their sentiments towards the Berlin government since the news has been received of the adoption by the Reichswehr of the measure providing for the disbandment of the civilian guards. The Berlin cabinet is charged with bad faith in that, it is alleged, it directly promised the Von Kaper ministry that no steps would be taken in connection with disarmament in the event that the London negotiations were broken off.

Draft Law Adopted.

Berlin, March 13.—The Federal Council today adopted the government's draft law providing for the discontinuation of all German civilian guards and self-defense organization. Bavaria's seven votes were the only ones cast in opposition to the measure. This threatens to bring to a head the long expected clash between the central government and Bavaria, which stubbornly opposes the breaking up of the powerful system of Einwohnerwehr and local committees formed to maintain law and order.

The bill will now go to the Reichstag, where it is said a safe majority awaits it.

Arnora, March 14.—"I want it given out I did it myself. Give Clara some money and have her get away," Frank L. Ketch, former business manager for Jake L. Hamon, testified that Hamon told him two days after the shooting.

Lord Lee Gives Naval Estimates

British Base 1921-22 Program On Policy of "One Power Standard"

London, March 14.—British naval estimates for 1921 and 1922 amount to 97,186,869 pounds gross and 82,479,000 pounds net. Lord Lee, first lord of the admiralty, announced today. This is based on government's policy of maintaining a "one power standard," he said.

PACKERS' STRIKE IN SIGHT

Efforts to Obtain Settlement By Arbitration Likely to Fail

Chicago, March 13.—With more than 100,000 employees in the packing industry in all parts of the country balloting on a proposed strike, wage decreases amounting to 12 1-2 and 15 per cent, together with a readjustment of working hours, which were announced last week, will go into effect tomorrow.

Both the packers and union officials yesterday agreed to meet James J. Davis, secretary of labor, who offered his services as mediator in the hope of averting a strike. Tonight representatives of both sides said that there was little prospect of an agreement at the proposed conference.

Union leaders pointed out that the packers in agreeing to send two representatives to Washington had said that "we assume that the justice and necessity of wage cuts will not be at issue. Nor can there justly be an issue on the matter of hours."

According to representatives of the men, this left nothing to be discussed. A meeting of the union leaders to take action on the proposed strike will be held in Chicago on Wednesday. By that time the result of the strike balloting will be known, it was expected.

Washington, March 13.—Secretary of Labor Davis tonight was still awaiting replies from four of the five leading packers and from packing house employees to his offer of mediation in the controversy arising from the proposed wage cut announced to take effect tomorrow.

Wilson and Co., in a telegram received during the day by the secretary, agreed to the secretary's proposal of a conference between two representatives from the packers and their employees in which Mr. Davis will participate with Secretary Hoover and Wallace in the role of advisers. The telegram reported to have been sent from Chicago by Dannis Lane, secretary-treasurer of the employees unions, had not been received by the secretary of labor tonight.

Secretary Davis is anxious to set a date for the conference as soon as possible and the telegraph offices today had been instructed to send any telegrams direct to him.

AMERICAN CONSUL IS TURNED DOWN

Fiume Government Refuses to Recognize Official

Brest, March 13.—Wilbur Keblinger, the American consul to Fiume left that city today for Trieste to await instructions from the state department at Washington after having been refused recognition by the Fiume government.

Dr. Antonio Grossich, provisional head of Fiume, said to Mr. Keblinger:

"We were surprised at this action on the part of your government in asking us to recognize you and protect you when the United States has not recognized us."

It is learned from the Fiume authorities that Consul Keblinger's instructions from the state department were that he was to make plain to the provisional government that his establishment of a consulate at Fiume was not to be construed as recognition of the present government, but that the American consulate was there ready to carry on consular business and that, as it sought the permission, recognition and protection of the present authorities, it was the same arrangement as prevailed under the old inter-allied occupation before the D'Annunzio expedition.

Mr. Keblinger occupied the post when D'Annunzio entered. He was forced to leave on the flagship Pittsburg, with Admiral Andrews and the vice consul. The refusal of the Fiume authorities to recognize the consul ties up the port so far as American shipments are concerned. No ship can leave Fiume for American ports without a bill of health from the American consul.

RAILROAD WAGE HEARING

Labor Board Considering Arguments of Officials and Labor Chiefs

Chicago, March 14.—The railroad wage controversy and the rail executives plea for abrogation of the national agreements were before the railway labor board today. The rebuttal of labor chiefs to the managers' plea is expected to be heard.

Political Executions In Dublin

Dublin, March 14.—Six prisoners who were recently convicted of complicity in killing British intelligence officers and members of crown forces, were executed in Mount Joy prison today. Twenty thousand persons gathered outside the prison and all work was stopped until 11 o'clock.