

# The Watchman and Southron.

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## MARSHAL FOCH TELLS STORY OF HEROISM

### Comander-in-Chief of Allied Armies Praises American Soldiers Who Made Victory Possible

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 1.—Following is the text of Marshall Foch's address before the American Legion convention: "Officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the great American army: "My dear comrades of the American Legion: "I cannot tell you how great is my satisfaction at finding myself amongst you, brave soldiers of 1918, to live again your glorious memories. Three years ago, on the first of November, 1918, the entire American army in France took up victoriously the pursuit of the defeated enemy and did not halt until the German surrendered. "Hour of glory for the American army, a proper culmination for a military effort, prodigious alike in its intensity as in its rapidity. One and all, you have had your share in it. You may well be proud. "In responding in mass to the call to arms of your government, in equipping, training and organizing yourselves as rapidly as possible you had in view only the purpose to take your place as soon as possible in the line of battle. "In numbers, eighteen months after the declaration of war by the United States on Germany, the American army had passed from one hundred and fifty thousand men to 400,000 officers and 3,500,000 men. "Effort of organization: If, in the month of March, 1918, you had in France but six divisions, six months later you had 41, of which 31 engaged in battle. "Effort in instruction: In order to have officers, non-commissioned officers and men rapidly trained, you multiplied in America as in France, your schools and camps, which became centers of prodigious activity. "In order to arm you and equip you the American manufacturers worked without respite and supplied all your needs. "Admirable effort also in transportation. You swept away every obstacle which interfered with bringing your units from the centers of instructions to the ports of embarkation. "In France, you improved the ports of debarkation, created new installations, increased the traffic of the railroad system by work of all kinds and multiplied your storehouses and hospitals. "Your shipyards were organized for intensive production in such a way that when the war ended you utilized for your ocean transportation almost four millions of marine tonnage, instead of 94,000 available at the beginning of the war. "And meanwhile your splendid war fleet, thanks to its vigilance and its fine military qualities, protected with an efficiency to which I am happy to pay tribute here, the transportation of your troops and material. "A prodigious effort on the part of your entire nation's intelligence, will power and energy. A prodigious effort which has filled your associates with admiration and gratitude and confounded your enemies. "This splendid spirit of an entire nation, we find again on the battlefields of France, where it was blazoned in the admirable virtues of bravery and heroism. "It was the spirit of the second and third American army divisions which, one month later took part in the battle of the Marne and distinguished themselves immediately in operations around Chateau Thierry and in Belleau Wood. Again it was the spirit of those five divisions which, on the 18th of July participated in the victorious counter offensive of the tenth and sixth French armies between the Aisne and the Marne and contributed in great measure to that victory. "Finally, it was that spirit which animated all the American army when, on the twenty-fourth of July, General Pershing formed your splendid units under his own direct command. "On the twelfth of September, 1918, the first American army division crossed the soil of France. It dislodged the enemy from the St. Mihiel salient, where he had entrenched himself for nearly four years, threw him back beyond the foot of the hills of the Meuse. From the very first the American army entered into glory. How many further laurels was it yet to win? "The St. Mihiel operation was nearly ended when the American army attacked on a new front. On the twenty-fifth of September it was engaged on the right wing of the vast allied offensive. The point of direction assigned to it was Mezières, on the Meuse. "Deployed from the left bank of the Meuse to the eastern confines of Champagne, it had three army corps in line on a front of nearly forty kilometers. "Before it stretched the region of the Argonne, formidable employment of the German defense, a wooded terrain, rugged, difficult in its very nature and rendered

## COAL STRIKE SPREADING RAPIDLY

### Twenty Thousand Men Walk Out in Indiana Field Virtually Stopping Work

Indianapolis, Nov. 2.—Work in the Indiana coal field is virtually at a standstill as the result of the walk-out of twenty thousand men at three hundred mines, according to reports to union headquarters at Terre Haute. Officers of the United Mine Workers are awaiting reports from all parts of the country on developments from the telegram sent yesterday advising all union officials to regard the discontinuance of the check off system as a breaking of the wage agreement.

## Fight to a Finish in New York Milk Wagon Drivers Say Strike May Last Three Months

New York, Nov. 3.—The milk wagon drivers' union is preparing plans for a finish fight, which the leaders predicted might last three months, after the employes' organization rejected Mayor Hylan's proposal of arbitration.

## Thirtieth Division Holding Reunion Large Numbers of Veterans Arriving in Nashville

Nashville, Nov. 3.—Veterans of the Thirtieth Division began early today arriving for the reunion which starts tomorrow, Saturday. General Pershing and General Jacques, of Belgium are scheduled to speak. "Effort in instruction: In order to have officers, non-commissioned officers and men rapidly trained, you multiplied in America as in France, your schools and camps, which became centers of prodigious activity. "In order to arm you and equip you the American manufacturers worked without respite and supplied all your needs. "Admirable effort also in transportation. You swept away every obstacle which interfered with bringing your units from the centers of instructions to the ports of embarkation. "In France, you improved the ports of debarkation, created new installations, increased the traffic of the railroad system by work of all kinds and multiplied your storehouses and hospitals. "Your shipyards were organized for intensive production in such a way that when the war ended you utilized for your ocean transportation almost four millions of marine tonnage, instead of 94,000 available at the beginning of the war. "And meanwhile your splendid war fleet, thanks to its vigilance and its fine military qualities, protected with an efficiency to which I am happy to pay tribute here, the transportation of your troops and material. "A prodigious effort on the part of your entire nation's intelligence, will power and energy. A prodigious effort which has filled your associates with admiration and gratitude and confounded your enemies. "This splendid spirit of an entire nation, we find again on the battlefields of France, where it was blazoned in the admirable virtues of bravery and heroism. "It was the spirit of the second and third American army divisions which, one month later took part in the battle of the Marne and distinguished themselves immediately in operations around Chateau Thierry and in Belleau Wood. Again it was the spirit of those five divisions which, on the 18th of July participated in the victorious counter offensive of the tenth and sixth French armies between the Aisne and the Marne and contributed in great measure to that victory. "Finally, it was that spirit which animated all the American army when, on the twenty-fourth of July, General Pershing formed your splendid units under his own direct command. "On the twelfth of September, 1918, the first American army division crossed the soil of France. It dislodged the enemy from the St. Mihiel salient, where he had entrenched himself for nearly four years, threw him back beyond the foot of the hills of the Meuse. From the very first the American army entered into glory. How many further laurels was it yet to win? "The St. Mihiel operation was nearly ended when the American army attacked on a new front. On the twenty-fifth of September it was engaged on the right wing of the vast allied offensive. The point of direction assigned to it was Mezières, on the Meuse. "Deployed from the left bank of the Meuse to the eastern confines of Champagne, it had three army corps in line on a front of nearly forty kilometers. "Before it stretched the region of the Argonne, formidable employment of the German defense, a wooded terrain, rugged, difficult in its very nature and rendered

## COAL MINERS THREATEN WALK OUT

### Union Leaders Make Move to Stop Injunction Against "Check Off" System

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 1.—(By the Associated Press).—A nationwide strike of coal miners seemed inevitable tonight if operators heed the injunction issued by Federal Judge A. B. Aanderson, which proscribed the "check off" of union dues. A telegram sent late today from headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America after it had been definitely learned that the injunction was not yet in effect, advised union officials to regard discontinuance of the "check off" as breaking the existing wage agreement. The telegram signed by President John L. Lewis, vice president Philip Murray and Secretary William Green, said: "Any abrogation or setting aside of any part or section of this agreement, including the section providing for the checking off of dues and assessments cannot be regarded as other than violation of the agreement and should be treated accordingly by the district officers and local unions." "While no course of conduct for union officials was outlined by the telegram, it was said authoritatively that the international officers regarded the strike as the union's only weapon to enforce a contract. The telegram was sent to officials in sixteen states, where the check off provision obtains and where 350,000 of the 550,000 union miners are employed. The text of the telegram follows: "As a result of the disagreement between the United Mine Workers of America and the coal operators in the fall of 1919 it was suggested by the government of the United States, that the miners and the operators submit all their differences to a commission appointed by the president of the United States, said, commission to have full authority to render an award covering every proposition involved. The United Mine Workers agreed to this program and the commission in due time rendered an award which they decided must be written into the form of an agreement between the United Mine Workers of America to be in full force and effect until March 31, 1922. Following the rendition of this award by United States Bituminous Coal Commission, functioning under governmental authority, the president of the United States, in a letter addressed to the coal operators and the United Mine Workers of America, commanded both sides to meet in joint conference and duly execute such agreement as directed by the bituminous coal commission. This was done and the agreement was duly signed in New York City as of March 21, 1920. It is, therefore, obvious that said joint agreement, which was entered into and executed in due form under the direction of the government of the United States cannot be modified or changed in any of its provisions until the date of its expiration, March 31, 1922. Any abrogation or setting aside of any part or section of this agreement for the checking off of union dues and assessments, cannot be regarded as other than a violation of the agreement, and should be treated accordingly by the district officers and local unions within your jurisdiction."

## Clemson College News Football, Basket Ball and Amateurs' Theatricals on the Week's Program

Clemson College, Oct. 29.—The Clemson reserves today pulled off a 41 to 0 victory against the North Georgia Agricultural College team at Dolonegah, Ga. "The Microbe of Love" in the college chapel last night was a great success. The many pretty girls and the amateur acting delighted everyone present. The season has now opened for company basketball. Some fine basketball has already been pulled off. The winning company will be awarded a large banner. After the company championship has been played off the varsity squad will make their debut. A great season is expected for basketball after the football season has closed.

### Family Burned To Death

Toledo, Nov. 3.—Mrs. Wolf Greenbuck, three daughters, and one son, perished when fire destroyed their fruit store and apartment last night. The father and four other children sleeping in another room escaped the flames, frustrating attempts to rescue the victims.

## DEMOCRATS SELECT NEW CHAIRMAN

### Former Congressman Elected to Succeed George White of Ohio

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—The Democratic party today chose former Congressman Cerdell Hull of Carthage, Tenn., as chairman of its national committee to succeed Geo. H. White of Marietta, Ohio, who retired to the party ranks, there to "help in the struggle for the ideals of Democracy."

The change in leadership, which had been held by Mr. White since July, 1920, when he assumed the chairmanship at the call of former Governor James M. Cox of Ohio, the party's nominee for president, was assured early today, when, after a lengthy conference, it was announced that all elements of the party had agreed upon either former Assistant Secretary of State Breckinridge Long or Mr. Hull. Mr. Long's ultimate selection was contingent, however, upon the resignation of Edward F. Goltra of St. Louis, committeeman from Missouri.

Mr. Goltra said he would not resign in Mr. Long's favor. Mr. Hull then was announced as the agreed candidate for the chairmanship. Mr. White on his arrival here yesterday announced that he would not resign, regardless of the opposition of certain party elements to him, unless a man could be found on whom all could agree. Mr. White and his supporters took a stern position and showed signs of fight.

A conference was arranged at which it is understood the White opposition led by Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, showed its hand displaying a minimum of 65 votes, either present or by proxy, out of a total of less than 100 votes expected to be present. The names of Mr. Long and Mr. Hull as compromise candidates are understood to have been put forward by the opponents of Mr. White and were declared acceptable by Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, as Chairman White's representative.

The retiring chairman announced that Mr. Hull's selection was a "very happy one," asserting that he had not been closely allied with any of the candidates at the San Francisco convention. Reports that Daniel C. Roper, former internal revenue commissioner, is to be made chairman of the national executive committee in accordance with the compromise agreement on the chairmanship, could not be verified tonight.

## New Chairman Means Business

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—The development of the Democratic national committee into "most militant and efficient organization" within his capacity and the dissemination of facts concerning "short comings" of the Republican administration will be the policy of Cerdell Hull, the new chairman, as outlined to the Associated Press.

## To Legalize Sale of Beer

Washington, Nov. 2.—A bill to legalize the manufacture and sale and place a four per cent tax on beer and light wines to defray the cost of the soldiers' bonus has been drafted by Representative Brennan, Republican of Michigan.

Washington, Nov. 3.—The government expenditures for its fiscal year 1922 are now estimated at three billion, nine hundred and forty million, a reduction of ninety-four million from the August estimate, President Harding was informed by Speaker Gillett.

## LEGION CONVENTION ADJOURNS

### Iowa Man Elected Commander. Bitter Fight on Resolution Condemning Harvey

(By the Associated Press) CONVENTION HALL, Kansas City, Nov. 2.—The national convention of the American Legion adjourned here tonight after electing Harlow MacNeider, of Mason City, Iowa, national commander, selecting other officers and adopting resolutions covering a wide range of subjects. The convention had been in session without a recess since early this morning. The election of Mr. MacNeider to succeed John G. Emery, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was made unanimous after more than half of the State delegations had seconded his nomination, and three other candidates nominated, Roy Hoffman, of Oklahoma City; Earl M. Cline, of Nebraska City, Neb.; and John F. Williams, of Joplin, Mo., had withdrawn in his favor.

The new commander was brought to the platform amid cheers and a big Iowa standard was raised over his head. He thanked the delegates for the honor and declared he realized his responsibility as chief of the legion. Mr. MacNeider impressed upon the legionnaires that the strength of the legion rested within the local posts and not at national headquarters.

He stated that his program would be headed by efforts to do everything possible for the disabled ex-service men. "I stand ready for your commands," he said in closing. The vice commanders chosen were: George L. Berry, of Rogersville, Tenn.; H. Nelson Jackson, of Burlington, Vt.; and Charles Kendrick, of San Francisco, representing the army, and Raymond Brackett, of Marblehead, Mass., and T. A. McCormick, of Fort Lyon, Colo., of the navy.

The Rev. A. R. Blackman, of Chateau, Kan., a minister of the Christian church, Disciples of Christ, was elected national chaplain. A fight for the removal of the national legion headquarters from Indianapolis to Kansas City, which the Missouri delegation promised in pre-convention campaigning to bring to the floor, did not develop. The election of officers concluded an all-day session marked by debate and wrangling over certain sections of the resolutions committee report. Particularly heated was the discussion of a resolution criticizing severely the speech delivered by George Harvey, American ambassador to Great Britain, before the Pilgrims' Club in London, upon his arrival in England to assume his duties as ambassador, in which Mr. Harvey discussed the reasons why the United States entered the war. The original resolution was thrown out of the report on a roll-call vote, and later a substitute was adopted. The substitute was written in less sharp terms and expressed the belief that the ambassador's remarks did not represent the true feeling for which the American Legion stands. It directed that a copy of the resolutions be sent to President Harding.

## For Compensation

Two resolutions bearing upon federal compensation for soldiers were among the mass adopted. Both declared in favor of immediate compensation.

## New England Feels Competition

Boston, Nov. 2.—Domestic competition with New England textile industry is more acute than formerly, told the opening session of the fall meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

## New York Election Contest

Cleveland, O., Nov. 2.—Charges of scandal Thomas Watson, Democrat, against the government of Georgia, that he intended to present to the senate itself evidence on his charges that American soldiers had been hanged overseas without court-martial. The Georgia senator declared he would not be "bundled up in any committee room" and have his evidence "entombed with senators in a report nobody would read," but would make his fight in the open senate. The senator said later he would reserve a decision whether he would appear at all before the special senate committee appointed to investigate his charges. Senator Watson's statements today were made in another hour's spirited clash over the investigation when Senator Brandegee, Republican of Connecticut, chairman of the special committee, presented a formal resolution authorizing the committee to take testimony under oath and subpoena witnesses and papers. The resolution drew sharp comment from Senator Watson, Democrat, of Missouri, in spirited discussions with several Republicans regarding the proposed investigation. Senator Watson reiterated his charges and declared they all had been made in 1918 by former Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, now a Shipping Board member. The Georgia senator also declared that today he had received letters and telegrams from former service men and soldiers in Philadelphia and New York supporting his charges. According to his information, he said, other gallows than that pictured in the photograph he presented yesterday had been erected and used in France. The question of whether the senate committee proposed to investigate Senator Watson's charges was raised by Senator Reed, who declared that, in his belief, the investigation was a "grave mistake" and an unfortunate precedent. Senators' remarks, he contended, were "privileged," with accountability only to senator's home constituents. This view was challenged sharply by Senator Brandegee, Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, Republican leader, and others. Senator Brandegee disavowed "any purpose of putting the senator from Georgia on trial," and said the senate had ordered an investigation of the truth or falsity of Mr. Watson's charges. "If true, any officers connected with the deeds he stated are murderers and they ought to be hanged," said Senator Brandegee. Senator Brandegee had his resolution, clothing the committee with full authority, referred to the senate expenditures committee but did not ask for immediate action. It was reported favorably at the close of today's debate but went over. Senator Reed, during the discussions, advised Senators to "think over" the case and hinted at a motion to squash the inquiry, saying he believed that upon reflection senators might consider "the wiser course would be to discharge the special committee."

## TOM WATSON TO FIGHT IT OUT IN SENATE

### Georgia Firebrand Refuses to Permit the Charges Against the Army to Be Pigeon-Holed

Washington, Nov. 2.—Notice was given in the senate today by Senator Tom Watson, Democrat, of Georgia, that he intended to present to the senate itself evidence on his charges that American soldiers had been hanged overseas without court-martial. The Georgia senator declared he would not be "bundled up in any committee room" and have his evidence "entombed with senators in a report nobody would read," but would make his fight in the open senate. The senator said later he would reserve a decision whether he would appear at all before the special senate committee appointed to investigate his charges. Senator Watson's statements today were made in another hour's spirited clash over the investigation when Senator Brandegee, Republican of Connecticut, chairman of the special committee, presented a formal resolution authorizing the committee to take testimony under oath and subpoena witnesses and papers. The resolution drew sharp comment from Senator Watson, Democrat, of Missouri, in spirited discussions with several Republicans regarding the proposed investigation. Senator Watson reiterated his charges and declared they all had been made in 1918 by former Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, now a Shipping Board member. The Georgia senator also declared that today he had received letters and telegrams from former service men and soldiers in Philadelphia and New York supporting his charges. According to his information, he said, other gallows than that pictured in the photograph he presented yesterday had been erected and used in France.

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Senator Watson, in today's debate again attacked Senator Watson's charges, that he intended to present to the senate itself evidence on his charges that American soldiers had been hanged overseas without court-martial. The Georgia senator declared he would not be "bundled up in any committee room" and have his evidence "entombed with senators in a report nobody would read," but would make his fight in the open senate. The senator said later he would reserve a decision whether he would appear at all before the special senate committee appointed to investigate his charges. Senator Watson's statements today were made in another hour's spirited clash over the investigation when Senator Brandegee, Republican of Connecticut, chairman of the special committee, presented a formal resolution authorizing the committee to take testimony under oath and subpoena witnesses and papers. The resolution drew sharp comment from Senator Watson, Democrat, of Missouri, in spirited discussions with several Republicans regarding the proposed investigation. Senator Watson reiterated his charges and declared they all had been made in 1918 by former Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, now a Shipping Board member. The Georgia senator also declared that today he had received letters and telegrams from former service men and soldiers in Philadelphia and New York supporting his charges. According to his information, he said, other gallows than that pictured in the photograph he presented yesterday had been erected and used in France.

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## Incredible, Says Baker

Cleveland, O., Nov. 2.—Charges of scandal against the government of Georgia, that he intended to present to the senate itself evidence on his charges that American soldiers had been hanged overseas without court-martial. The Georgia senator declared he would not be "bundled up in any committee room" and have his evidence "entombed with senators in a report nobody would read," but would make his fight in the open senate. The senator said later he would reserve a decision whether he would appear at all before the special senate committee appointed to investigate his charges. Senator Watson's statements today were made in another hour's spirited clash over the investigation when Senator Brandegee, Republican of Connecticut, chairman of the special committee, presented a formal resolution authorizing the committee to take testimony under oath and subpoena witnesses and papers. The resolution drew sharp comment from Senator Watson, Democrat, of Missouri, in spirited discussions with several Republicans regarding the proposed investigation. Senator Watson reiterated his charges and declared they all had been made in 1918 by former Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, now a Shipping Board member. The Georgia senator also declared that today he had received letters and telegrams from former service men and soldiers in Philadelphia and New York supporting his charges. According to his information, he said, other gallows than that pictured in the photograph he presented yesterday had been erected and used in France.

## Acquitted of PEONAGE CHARGE

Greenwood, S. C., Nov. 3.—William Bedenbaugh, a Saluda county farmer, who was charged with peonage was acquitted in the federal court.

## HANGED WITHOUT TRIAL

### Georgia Senator Causes Storm in Senate — Presents Photograph of Gallows Said to Have Been Used for Executions

Washington, Nov. 1.—Flat charges by Senator Watson, Democrat, of Georgia, that many American soldiers in the American expeditionary force had been hanged in France without court-martial or other trials stirred up a storm in the senate today, which resulted in the adoption by unanimous vote of an order for an investigation, at which the Georgia senator will be asked to present proof of his charges. A special committee, headed by Senator Brandegee, Republican of Connecticut, was appointed to make the inquiry after Senator Watson had refused to present his charges before the senate military committee, because, he said, it was not impartial. Other senators appointed on the investigation committee were: Ernest of Kentucky, and Willis of Ohio, Republicans, and Overman, of North Carolina, Democrat. Senator Pomeroy, Democrat, of Ohio, also was appointed to the committee, but was unable to serve, and another Democrat in his place will be selected tomorrow. None of the committee, by agreement, are members of the military committee. The first meeting will be held tomorrow, but only to decide upon the procedure, and hearings will go over for several days.

Bitter exchanges between Senator Watson and Chairman Bradenworth, of the military committee, and other Republicans marked the debate, which preceded the vote for an impartial inquiry into the charges. Senator Watson denied vigorously that American soldiers had been executed without trial, while Senator Watson reiterated emphatically his charges, and when criticized for refusing to present his evidence to the military committee, agreed to submit it to some other investigating body. A photograph of a structure, which Senator Watson described as a gallows from which Americans had been executed, figured prominently during the heated exchange. Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, said he also had been shown that or a similar photograph but that he did not regard the evidence sufficient to warrant bringing the matter to the attention of the senate or country, although two former service men had vouched for its authenticity.

Senator New, Republican, Indiana, entered the debate to submit information which he said he had received from the war department to the effect that of the members of the American Expeditionary Force who had been condemned by court-martial only nine had been executed, whereas Senator Watson had said that at least twenty-one had been hanged, many without having been tried. Examination of the army records made public today by Secretary Weeks revealed that some of the men executed in France during the war was charged with a military offense, desertion or cowardice or aiding the enemy. The total number of executions by the army, he said, was ten. There was no execution, the secretary said, until after careful and searching inquiry—and a full trial.

In each of the ten cases, it was declared, the sentence of the court was carried out. Six were on charges of rape, three for rape and murder, and one for murder and assault with intent to rape. All were aggravated cases, it was explained. The secretary asserted that no inquiry had been received by him, or to his knowledge by the department, as to the accuracy of the charges before they were made by Senator Watson.

## Lloyd George Wins Fight in Commons

London, Oct. 31.—The government obtained its expected mandate from the House of Commons tonight to proceed with the Irish negotiations. The unionists motion, concerning the government for initiation of the Irish negotiations was voted down, 439 to 23. The Premier also moved another of his oratorical victories before an expectant audience. So far as the movement of protest was designed to draw information as to the proceedings of the conference it failed; the Premier gave no information as to what has been decided, or is being discussed regarding Mr. De Valera's claim to independence and the rumored attempts to arrange concessions from Ulster for a United Ireland. This remains in the realm of speculation. One piece of information the Premier did give, it was that unless something happened within a few days, presumably in the conference, to solve the unsettled status of Ireland's two governments steps would be taken to give the Ulster parliament the powers necessary to make it a real government.

## ENGLAND READY TO DISARM

### First Lord of British Admiralty Says the World Has Learned That Militarism is a Menace

New York, Nov. 1.—British delegates to the conference on limitation of armaments will go to Washington resolved that, short of compromising the safety of the empire or its sea security, they will go to almost any length to meet other great naval powers in a mutual and proportionate effort to relieve their people from the burden of competitive armament. This declaration was made today by Lord Lee, of Fareham, first lord of the British admiralty, and one of the official delegates of his country, who arrived on the Olympic with other delegates to the conference from Italy, China and Japan. Referring to the World War, Lord Lee said he had been convinced for years that Germany meant mischief, and added that the lessons learned from that war were not confined to those learned from Germany. "The world," he asserted in a prepared statement, "has learned a wider lesson still—that militarism, wherever situated and however introduced, is a menace to civilization and must be given notice to quit. "That is what brings us to Washington and if, I trust, we all go there in a spirit not merely of hope and sincerity, but of fixed determination to convert the president's lofty aspiration into a practical working agreement, the war will not have been fought in vain. "So far as I am concerned, and here I speak not only as the responsible head of the British admiralty but as one of the official delegates, I come in a spirit of quiet confidence that the results of this conference will be such as amply to justify President Harding's far-seeing initiative, and personally I am not prepared even to contemplate the possibility of failure. To do so would be to assume that the world was afflicted with an incurable insanity—and could not be restrained in a civilized way. "Italy," according to Senator Carlo Schanzer, in a statement issued on landing, "has accepted most willingly the invitation from the United States to take part in the conference. "The undertaking of President Harding," he added, "constitutes an historical fact, the importance of which has not been understood by any one. "America, calling together the peoples of Europe and Asia, to discuss questions of world interest, proclaims the principle that all mankind constitutes one great organization and that if we are to enable this great organization to realize its historical duty, we must consider the question concerning the defeated powers—not sidely, but from a general point of view, remembering that all peoples have an equal right to develop themselves and to progress. "The Washington conference will help towards the rehabilitation of such international relations as will be the real guarantee of peace among nations. "Dr. V. K. Wellington-Koo, Chinese minister to Great Britain, who heads the Chinese delegation toward China would do its share toward making the conference the success that the entire world hopes it would be."

## Weeks Calls Henry Ford To Discuss Matter of Muscle Shoals Plant

Washington, Oct. 31.—Secretary Weeks, returning today from his trip of inspection of the Muscle Shoals, Alabama, nitrate and power plants, conferred with President Harding and announced he had requested Henry Ford to come to Washington for a conference relative to the Detroit manufacturer's offer for the projects. Mr. Weeks explained that his invitation to Mr. Ford did not specify a date or time for the conference leaving that question entirely at the convenience of the manufacturer.

Referring to construction work required for the completion of the Wilson dam, Mr. Weeks said he believed the \$22,000,000 estimated and allowed by Mr. Ford for the completion of this project would be sufficient but added that that figure made no allowance for completion of dam No. 2. The secretary indicated he was disinclined to favor the lease of the government's power plant at Sheffield, Ala., while negotiations for its sale were in progress. Lease of the Sheffield works, he said, would probably complicate the negotiations now in hand.

## New York, Nov. 3.—Dan R. Hanna, son of the late Senator Marcus Hanna, and proprietor of the Cleveland News, died at his home at Croton-on-the-Hudson last night, his friends were informed today.