

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, 1868.

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AMERICA HAS WARNED KEMAL REPEATEDLY

The United States, Says Secretary Hughes, Will Defend Christian Rights in Near East

Lowell, Mass., Oct. 30.—Secretary of State Hughes, in a letter to Chairman John Jacob Rogers of this city, made public tonight, amplified recent statements by his department as to the government's attitude toward the situation of the Christian minorities in Turkey. The letter dated October 27, was in reply to one from Representative Rogers on this subject.

"This government," the secretary wrote, "has taken such action as in the rapidly shifting circumstances has been appropriate or feasible both in aid of the Christian minorities and to make clear to the Turkish authorities the strong feeling of the people of this country in regard to acts of cruelty and oppression."

After referring to an announcement by his department on July 27, that the government had agreed to a proposal for an investigation by a neutral commission of conditions in Anatolia, he continued:

"I may go further and tell you what has not hitherto been announced, namely that this government agreed to place at the disposal of the international Red Cross its quota of the sum which had been indicated as necessary to meet the expenses of the proposed commission. But circumstances for which the United States is no way responsible have postponed the constitution of the commission until the situation has so changed that the immediate carrying out of the proposed investigation is rendered difficult. Nevertheless I consider myself not unjustified in adding that our action had the useful effect of once more making known the American point of view with respect to events in Turkey."

He pointed out that Admiral Bristol, American high commander at Constantinople during the last year and a half, had repeatedly protested "in the most vigorous terms, both orally and in writing, to Mustafa Kemal Pasha and to those acting in his name, against acts threatened or put into effect by the Turks." Since the Kemalists troops had entered Smyrna, he added, the high commissioner had been instructed "to lose no opportunity of voicing American sentiment by impressing upon Kemal Pasha the necessity of adequate protection of the Christian minorities and abstention from cruel acts of reprisal, any failure in respect to which would arouse the strongest feeling of condemnation in this country."

After mentioning American aid in relief activities after the occupation of Smyrna, Secretary Hughes continued:

"Your letter gives me the occasion to express the opinion that this government can not be justly charged with having failed to interpret the sentiments of the American people or to take action appropriate to the circumstances. I am not unaware that certain of our citizens would have preferred a more aggressive attitude but it has been felt that a provocative attitude would be unfitting unless that country were prepared for deeds in keeping with its word, or to take upon itself the determination of problems which for generations has vexed the old world."

In conclusion he summed up the government's attitude by the following quotation from a recent letter to the Rev. Niles Carpenter of Boston:

"I conceive it to be the duty of this country to continue to safeguard American lives and interests, to give succor to the destitute and oppressed and to exert our influence in the interest of people against cruelty and brutality and for the proper protection of minorities. We shall not withhold any practicable measures of mercy or threaten where we do not intend to execute."

TOURIST DIES IN COLUMBIA

Michigan Man Was Victim of Grade Crossing

Columbia, Oct. 31.—The remains of Henry F. Klutz, Benton Harbor, Mich., tourist, who died from injuries received in a collision between his automobile and a train on the Columbia-Augusta line of the Southern Railway Saturday morning, near Monetta, in Saluda county, were shipped back to Michigan from here today. Mr. Klutz died in a Columbia hospital, after an operation had been performed. His skull was fractured. Several members of the Klutz family suffered bruises. The family was traveling from Florida, where they had been for several weeks.

We can't decide if it is better to be as wise as an owl by staying out all night or happy as a lark by getting up at daylight.

AMERICAN POLICY IN NEAR EAST

Secretary Hughes Outlines Attitude of United States in Reference to Near Eastern Peace Conference

Paris, Oct. 30 (By the Associated Press).—The attitude of the American government as regards the peace conference at Lausanne for the settlement of Near Eastern questions was communicated to Premier Poincaré this evening by the American ambassador, Myron T. Herrick. The substance of this communication, which was made public this evening, indicates that the United States is desirous of sending observers to the proposed conference for the purpose of safeguarding certain rights such as protection of philanthropic education and religious institutions, freedom of opportunity, protection of minorities, freedom of the straits and archaeological research and study.

After pointing out that the principal purpose of the proposed conference will be the drawing up of a treaty of peace with Turkey and dealing with problems resulting from the state of belligerency between the allied powers, Turkey and Greece, the communication says:

"The United States does not desire to participate in the final peace negotiations or assume responsibility for the political and territorial adjustments which may be affected, for the reason that it is neither at war with Turkey nor party to the armistice of 1918. The United States government, however, does not desire to leave the impression that United States interests are less entitled to consideration than those of any other power, neither is it desirous of relinquishing rights enjoyed in common with other powers nor is it unconcerned with the humanitarian interests involved."

Among the points to be taken into consideration are:

- First, The protection under proper guarantees of philanthropic, educational and religious institutions.
- Second, Appropriate undertakings as regards freedom of opportunity without discrimination or special privileges for commercial purposes.
- Third, Suitable provisions for the protection of minorities.
- Fourth, Assurances touching the freedom of the straits.
- Fifth, Reasonable opportunity for archaeological research and study.

The above summary, though not exhaustive, may serve to indicate the general nature of American interest.

The United States is prepared to send observers to proposed conference if this action is agreeable to the powers concerned for the purpose of safeguarding interest such as the above and to facilitate the exchange of views.

"The United States, while it desires to protect its rights and assure a policy of the open door, has no intention of seeking for itself or its nationals a position of special privilege. It further desires to assure the protection of Americans who wish to continue relief, educational or other humanitarian work, which has been carried on in the Near East for generations and which under present conditions would appear to be more essential than ever."

The joint invitation from the British, French and Italian governments, to which the foregoing is a reply, was handed to the secretary of state October 28, by the representatives of those governments. It was said the invitation was being sent to Japan, Rumania, Jugoslavia, Greece and Turkey for a conference at Lausanne, November 13, to conclude a treaty of peace and end the war in the Near East. The Russian and Bulgarian governments also were invited, on a date to be fixed later, to participate in a discussion which the conference would undertake during its proceedings on the subject of the straits.

"The principal allied powers," continues the American communication, "recall that a representative of the United States was present at San Remo in the final stages of the proceedings of the supreme council which led to the drafting of the treaty of Sevres in 1920, and that they would welcome the presence of a representative of the United States at Lausanne in a similar capacity or in a more active capacity, especially in the discussion of the straits."

Cleveland, Oct. 31.—The identification of the mud-crusted revolver found last night at the marshy grave, near Plainville, in which the mutilated body of Mrs. Hazel Burns was found recently, as the gun owned by Burns, was made from photographs by Mrs. Michael DaMato, a friend of the dead woman, and the finding of a blood-stained raincoat near the scene where the developments in the murder mystery today.

LEADER OF FASCISTI IN POWER

Benito Mussolini Becomes Premier and Minister of the Interior and Foreign Affairs of Italy

Rome, Oct. 30 (By the Associated Press).—Benito Mussolini the Fascisti leader, who triumphantly entered Rome today, has undertaken the government of the country with men of his own selection. He came to Rome on the invitation of the king, with whom he had a long audience, after which he named his ministers. The new Italian cabinet of Benito Mussolini was announced this evening as follows:

Premier, minister of the interior and foreign affairs, Benito Mussolini.
Minister of war, Gen. Armando Diaz.
Minister of marine, Vice Admiral Thaon di Revel.
Minister of the treasury, Prof. Luigi Einaudi (Nationalist).
Minister of industry, Theophile Rossi (Nationalist).
Minister of finance, Signor de Stefani (Fascisti).
Minister of colonies, Luigi Federzoni (Nationalist).
Minister of liberated regions, Signor Giurjati (Fascisti).
Minister of justice, Aldo Oviglio (Fascisti).
Minister of education, Signor Gentile (Democrat).
Minister of agriculture, Luigi Capitanio (Fascisti).
Minister of public works, Signor Carnazza (Nationalist).
Minister of posts and telegraphs, Signor di Cesara (Nationalist).
Minister of social welfare, Stefano Canavazzoni (Catholic).
Prior to the selection of his cabinet and directly after his interview with King Victor Emanuel, Mussolini, addressing the great crowd from the balcony of a hotel, declared with great emphasis:

"We have not accepted the form of ministry, but have accepted the form of government."

He laid great stress on the word "government," at which the crowds cheered, and, he added, "Italy will have a government from now on."

Mussolini then called upon the crowd to acclaim:

"Long live the king. Long live Italy! Long live the Fascisti!"

The fact that the former revolutionist, now Italy's premier, placed the king first was commented upon and cheered by the multitude.

Wearing a black shirt and showing traces of his long journey by train and automobile Mussolini presented himself this morning before the king, who greeted him warmly. The square in front of the quirinal was filled to overflowing and Fascisti and regulars joined in keeping order. His departure from the palace was the occasion for another enthusiastic demonstration, the crowds falling in behind his automobile and marching to the Hotel Savoia, where the Fascisti were in full charge, no regulars being visible.

All Rome awoke early and proceeded calmly to the various gates through which the Fascisti were expected to enter the city but learning that their formal entry had been postponed, the citizens returned and congregated in the various squares, buying the morning papers which had ignored the morning papers which had ignored the morning papers which had ignored the morning papers.

The Fascisti appear to be the only political party remaining in Rome. If any Communists are left they are keeping closely under cover, while the other parties refrain from showing their feelings. The Fascisti outside the city are anxious to enter as they have been suffering greatly because of the heavy rains. Mussolini and his staff have discussed the time of their entry, which will probably be tomorrow morning.

The General Federation of Labor has issued a warning to all workers to disregard the appeal for a general strike issued by the Communist trades union committee. The confederation advises the workers to remain calm and patient.

Rome, Oct. 31.—The Fascisti high command has ordered demobilization of the Fascisti troops in Rome and they will leave after a patriotic demonstration tonight. The situation is regarded as normal again.

Constantinople, Oct. 31.—The abdication of the sultan is temporarily out of the question under the truce with the nationalists where his status is held in abeyance pending the conclusion of the Near East peace conference, according to the chief of staff of the nationalist government of Thrace.

McAlester, Okla., Oct. 31.—Hall Stephenson, a miner was killed in an explosion at the McAlester-Edwards company mine at Pittsburg near here yesterday.

DECLINES TO TAKE PART IN MEETING

America Sends Formal Reply to Allies on Peace Conference

Washington, Oct. 31 (By the Associated Press).—The American government in notes delivered today to the British, French, and Italian embassies here, formally declined to participate in the Near East peace conference, scheduled to be held in Lausanne, Switzerland, next month. Later the state department made public this government's position on the conference as outlined in the "aide memoire," which was transmitted yesterday to the three governments concerned through the American embassies at London, Paris and Rome.

Reference to the "aide memoire" was made in the formal reply to the allied notes inviting participation but which were not received by the state department until after the "aide memoire," carrying instructions regarding the American view, had been dispatched to the three foreign capitals. The formal replies, like the formal invitations, were directly worded and explained that the United States would send only "observers" to the Lausanne meeting, and added that that conference was primarily a peace conference to end a war in which the United States was not a belligerent.

The text of the "aide memoire" upon which the formal replies were based, as fully set forth in the American attitude, follows:

"The conference proposed for the purpose of drawing up a treaty of peace with Turkey will have primarily to deal with the problem resulting from the state of belligerency between the allied powers, Turkey and Greece. The United States was neither at war with Turkey nor a party to the armistice of 1918 and does not desire to participate in the final peace negotiations or to assume responsibility for the political and territorial adjustments which may be effected."

"While maintaining this reserve in regard to certain phases of the Near East settlement the government of the United States does not desire to leave the impression that it regards its interests as less entitled to consideration than those of any other power, or that it is disposed to relinquish rights enjoyed in common with other powers, or proper commercial opportunity, or that it is unconcerned with the humanitarian interests involved."

"For the purpose of clarity certain subjects of particular American concern may be briefly summarized:

- (1) The maintenance of capitulations which may be essential to the appropriate safeguarding of the non-Moslem interests.
- (2) The protection, under proper guarantees, of philanthropic, educational and religious institutions.
- (3) Appropriate undertakings in regard to the freedom of opportunity with discrimination or special privilege, for commercial enterprises.
- (4) Indemnity for losses suffered by Americans in Turkey as a result of arbitrary and illegal acts.
- (5) Assurances touching the freedom of the straits.
- (6) Reasonable opportunity for archaeological research and study.

"This brief summary, while not exhaustive, may serve to indicate the general nature of American interest. To safeguard such interests and to facilitate the exchange of views the government of the United States is prepared to send observers to the proposed conference if this action is agreeable to the powers concerned. Without participating in the negotiations of the treaty of peace, these observers would be able to indicate this government's position in greater detail than is possible in this 'aide memoire' and they could also inform the American government of the attitude of other powers in matters where there are mutual interests."

"As the object in view in submitting this suggestion is the elimination of any possible cause of misunderstanding, it is considered appropriate to call attention to the attitude of the United States in respect to secret treaties and agreements. It is not felt that arrangements previously made with respect to Turkish territory, which provide for the establishment of zones of special commercial and economic influence, such, for example, as the tripartite agreement of 1920, are consonant with the principle of the equality of commercial opportunity. It is assumed that the allied powers will not now desire, and do not intend to carry into effect previous arrangements of this nature."

"The United States has no desire to take any action which might embarrass the allied powers in the proper effort to secure peace. It desires nothing which need conflict with the interests of other countries, if the principle of

commercial opportunity for all nations is recognized at the outset. The United States has no intention of seeking for itself or its nationals a position of special privilege but it desires to protect its rights and to assure the open door. Finally it wishes to afford protection to its citizens who wish to continue the humanitarian work which has been carried on for generations in the Near East and is rendered more essential than ever by the present conditions."

CATHOLICS AND MEMBERS OF KLAN FLAYED

Says Both Are to Blame for Religious Bigotry and Community Hatred in Kansas Town

Great Bend, Kansas, Oct. 31.—Governor Henry J. Allen, of Kansas in an election campaign address continued his attacks on the Ku Klux Klan here last night with a plea of tranquility and tolerance so that the state might be spared the horrors of a civil war.

His speech was a scathing denunciation of religious bigotry and community hatred, and denounced certain types of Catholics and members of the Klan in the same breath.

"You are both to blame," he asserted. "You Catholics who go out and say 'I don't vote for a man who is not a Catholic.' I am going to put my political activity behind my religion."

"You ought to be ashamed of yourselves. And you men who join this Klan and say there is an order which exists for the preservation of white supremacy, and to save us from the Catholic church, you ought to be ashamed, honestly, you ought to be ashamed."

"I appear here in this beautiful town, which is the best exhibition of the courage of Americans that you could find anywhere, and I find men being hated because he is a Catholic and that man because he is a Klansman, and your community is torn with the things our fathers gave their lives to get rid of—religious bigotry, together with the quarrels about religious activities."

"Now as a fellow American having the same impulses that you have, I am opposed to the Klan because it suggests terrorism and outlawry. I am not against your organization because you do not like the Catholic Church."

He explained that he did not like the Klan's attitude toward some community questions, nor the manner in which its activities were said to be carried out. It was not a personal matter, he said. "I am not a Catholic. I am a Methodist," he said.

After drawing a comparison between conditions in Kansas and Ireland and telling of requests his office has received from men that they be allowed to arm themselves, "because they were frightened," the governor asked, "do you want turned loose in this state the horrors of a civil war?"

"God forbid such a war. And yet what can you suggest to the negroes of the state, in some communities of which there are thousands, when the old Ku Klux Klan that terrified them fifty years ago is again riding at night? Can you expect them not to protect themselves?"

"Relax! Is fighting over a quarrel that is 800 years old, but we carried it in America when we wrote into the constitution that all men should have the right to worship God according to their own ideas."

"You Catholics should quit saying no man may hold office by your suffrage until he is a Catholic. It isn't worthy of you. It isn't worthy of an American or the American history. Let's get on the basis of honor, love and decency."

Cleveland, Nov. 1.—Fifteen men, women and children left here today on a special train for New York to be deported. In the party were two men convicted of violation of the Mann act, and another who had completed a sentence for slaying his wife.

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HUGHES DEFENDS PARTY

Brains of Republican Party Calls All of His Astuteness into Play in Plea to Public

Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 31.—Declaring that in the present campaign the Democratic leaders are waging "a futile controversy with no promise of achievement," Secretary of State Hughes asked the voters of the country in an address here tonight to uphold the hands of President Harding by returning to office those who have helped to write the administration's record of accomplishments.

In every field, foreign and domestic, Mr. Hughes said, the administration officials had correctly interpreted and carried into effect the desires of the American people.

"And as we pay our just tribute of appreciation and esteem to the leadership of the president," he continued, "so we invite confidence in those who have faithfully worked with him and made success possible."

The secretary praised in particular Senator Frelinghuysen, who is seeking re-election in New Jersey, and declared the senator's "experience in affairs, indefatigability, and intimate knowledge of what American prosperity demands has been of the greatest aid to the administration."

"When this administration came into power," said Mr. Hughes, "every one was talking of the difficulty, if not the impossibility of its task. It saddened our friends of the opposing party to think of what we could do. But we have gone forward so successfully and swiftly with one accomplishment after another that our opponents are compelled to resort to false issues, which can not serve them. In every position they take you will observe that they seek a futile controversy with no promise of achievement; the administration has sought achievement with a minimum of controversy."

"You wanted the revival of business. You have it. Instead of operating at less than 60 per cent. of capacity, industry is now operating at about 90 per cent. of capacity, which means the top level of useful work; an enormous gain. You wanted temperment. A year and a half ago we had about 5,000,000 unemployed. Now we have no problem of unemployment. The serious question confronting business, industry and agriculture is how to get the necessary labor to meet its needs."

"You wanted reduction in taxes. Congress has reduced taxes over \$300,000,000, reductions which have benefited every one."

"You wanted a reduction in the enormous debt which had been accumulated during and after the war. The debt has been reduced by over \$1,000,000,000."

"You wanted economy in government. For the year ending June 30, 1920, our public expenditures aggregated \$6,463,343,000, a year later \$5,115,920,000; for the fiscal year 1922, \$3,373,507,000."

"You wanted protection for American industry. You have it. This country has never been willing to abandon the protective policy."

"You wanted an American policy in foreign affairs. You desired adequate protection of American interests abroad, freedom being enmeshed in European policies and rivalries into which we never ought to be drawn; you wished a candid and direct diplomacy which did not promise what it could not perform and did not threaten where it did not intend to execute. This you have had."

"You wanted peace. The commercial interests of the country depended upon peace, and we made peace, without sacrificing our interests or detracting from the interests of those with whom we had been associated in the war."

"We have given the best of our co-operation. In the Far East there is a new atmosphere of mutual respect and confidence instead of suspicion and apprehension. We have stopped the competition in naval armament, bringing the great powers together in the happiest cooperation that has taken place since the war. In Latin America we have been constantly endeavoring to facilitate stability and peaceful adjustment. In most every country American money is being invested to help productive enterprise."

"Thus we are putting our house in order, reducing expenses, stopping wasteful outlays, maintaining sound principles of international intercourse."

"You can not get adequate protection to American industry from a Democratic administration," Mr. Hughes added. "On the other hand if you wish to know what democratic business men really think of the tariff now established, read the letter which John H. Kirby, leading Democrat, president of the Southern Tariff association, has addressed to President Harding. He represents an association composed largely of Democrats in the south

without which the Democratic party would not function, and he says: 'There are doubtless inequalities and discriminations in the law recently enacted—to think otherwise would be to assume human infallibility—but we have come as Southerners, the representatives of industry in a loyal and tremendously important section of our common country, to say to you that in our judgment the Fordney-McCumber tariff measure is as a whole a just measure and capable of promoting thrift throughout the land and the contentment and happiness of our people everywhere.' He adds that when the emergency tariff act was passed under the present administration 'the provisions of that law put their industries upon their feet in the sense that they were able to survive, and in the passage of the final act: the door of hope has been opened' for which these leading Democrats expressed their grateful acknowledgment to the president and the congress."

"The most important point, however, as I view it, not being an exception in tariff subjects, is that protection has been made for needed elasticity so that without the delays and uncertainties incident to a new tariff measure an expert body constantly giving the most intelligent attention to the problems can advise the president of changes in conditions and by appropriate executive action these can appropriately be met by changes in rates."

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