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TELEGRAPH SERVICE

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## JAPAN TO RESTORE SHANTUNG TO CHINA

AN UN-NAMED MEMBER OF THE JAPANESE PEACE DELEGATION STATED RETURN OF KIAU CHOW WILL BE MADE IN SIX MONTHS

## JAPAN IS ANXIOUS TO SETTLE MATTER

PARIS, July 18.—"We are prepared to restore the full territorial rights over Kiau-Chow to China within six months."

A member of the Japanese peace delegation made this statement to-day. For diplomatic reason he requested that his name be withheld from publication, but emphasized that his statement means just what it says. He continued:

"We are exceedingly anxious to settle the whole question, and we ask nothing better than the return of this territory is accordance with the treaty of 1915.

"It is necessary, however, that China enter into negotiations with us, which she has hitherto declined to do."

The Japanese delegate flatly denied the assertion of Philippe Millet, prominent writer on international affairs, to the effect that Baron Makino, chairman of the Japanese Peace Commission, handed the "Big Four" a formal, written secret undertaking to restore Shantung to China.

## COUNTER STRIKE AGAINST STRIKES

BERLIN, July 18.—The citizen counter strike began at Steint yesterday as a protest against the strike which paralyzed transportation facilities there for the last few days.

All stores, including food establishments, drug stores & peoples' kitchens, have been closed. Physicians refused to treat patients. Gas and water plants have been shut down and the wheels throughout the city have been pumped dry.

## KAISER VICTIM OF MELANCHOLY

BERLIN, July 18.—The pan-German Deutsche Zeitung, which stands close to the former royal circles, takes a serious view of the former German Emperor, calling it deep melancholy.

It is said that at one time the monarch was so depressed that his physicians viewed his condition as serious.

## SOLDIERS WANT CIVILIAN CLOTHES

BOSTON, July 15.—Major-General Edwards, former commander of the 20th Yankee Division, has asked the war department that soldiers stationed at coast defenses be allowed to wear civilian clothes while on pass or furlough.

Investigation has disclosed, he said, that prejudice against army uniforms is apparent.

## PROTEST AGAINST 24 HOUR STRIKE

PARIS, July 18.—The proposed demonstrative strike of twenty four hours set for July 20 will be far from general in France, according to the latest indication of the Chamber of Commerce and several independent labor organizations posted a protest against the project while a serious resistance is being manifested within the Federation of Labor.

## RANK OF GEN'L FOR PERSHING

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The permanent rank of General in the regular army has been awarded General Pershing and General March, chief of staff, and permanent rank of admiral in the navy for Rear-Admiral Sims and Admiral Benson, chief of operations, were asked in congress today by President Wilson.

## ULTIMATUM ON BUILDERS STRIKE

CHICAGO, Ill., July 18.—More than 100,000 men employed in Chicago building operations will be idle tonight unless the strikers for higher pay, involving eighty thousand of their number, are called off.

An ultimatum to the striking builders that they return to work today was issued by the Building Constructing Employers Association.

## PHILA. BANK CLOSES DOORS

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—The Bank State Institution closed its doors today.

The state banking department at Harrisburg said that the closing of the bank was due to over-extension of loans. The bank had been in a crippled condition for some time and when demands were made upon it, it was forced to close its doors.

## JEWELS BRING HIGH PRICES

LONDON, July 18.—Jewels are commanding particularly high prices in auctions here. Today a rope of 315 graduated pearls brought \$207,500, and three other ornaments an additional \$200,000, making the total sales for the brief auction almost a record.

## STREET RAILWAY CRISIS GREAT

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Crisis in the electrical railway industry is capable of having widespread and disastrous effect on every business, vice-president Sisson, of the Guarantee Trust Company, of New York, told the Federal Electric Railway Committee.

Sisson said that the average purchasing price of a dollar had been decreased about fifty per cent since 1914, but street railways, in most instances, continued operations under the fixed rate of five cents.

## SERBIANS NAME AMERICA STREET

PIROT, Serbia, July 18.—One street in Pirot has been named, "America street" out of gratitude for the work of the American Red Cross in bringing food into this place for the thousands of Serbian refugees who have returned here from Bulgaria.

Forty thousand of the sixty thousand Serbians who were interned in Bulgaria in the war have passed through here to their former homes. Ten thousand others have settled in or near Pirot, close to the Bulgarian border, either through sheer exhaustion or from new that their old homes in Central Serbia have been destroyed.

One Red Cross major and an American army sergeant brought enough food into a hundred villages of the Pirot district to feed 150,000 people.

## CHILDREN ARE VERY WEAK FROM HUNGER

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia, July 16.—One-third of the school children in Czecho-Slovakia are absent from school every day on account of hunger, according to Red Cross investigators' report. Many of the children in the different schools were found so weak from lack of nourishment that they could not hold their heads erect. Frequently children had to be carried home because they had not the strength to walk.

## HOLLAND AGREES TO GIVE UP KAISER

MOUTHPIECE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF IMPERIAL REG-

IME STATES THAT DUTCH WILL SURREND-

ER EMPEROR

WILL BE HANDED OVER AT THE HAGUE

## COMMITTEE CONSIDERS TREATY

PARIS, July 18.—The committee of the Chamber of Deputies, which is considering the Treaty of Peace, took up the report on German colonies.

The Echo de Paris said that the return of Togoland and Kamerun to France was only to appease the prior rights of France from a political viewpoint. The paper asked however that the recent accord between France and Great Britain was to fix the limitation and rights of each one of those colonies.

## DRASTIC STEP OF HUN LEADERS

LONDON, July 18.—A wireless dispatch from Weimar states that the National Assembly has adopted a bill placing maternity under the care of the state.

The proposal of independents that a mother of an illegitimate child should officially be designated as Frau was carried also it was decided by the Assembly that the same educational and social opportunity be provided by legislation for illegitimates and legitimate children.

## COTTON MARKET

	Close
July	35.35
October	35.33
December	35.30
January	35.38
March	35.08

Local Market NOMINAL

PARIS, July 18.—The Nord est seche alli Germaine Zeitung, of Berlin, the mouthpiece of the government of the imperial regime, declares that information to hand says that Holland will consent to requisiting the former Emperor William, according to a Berlin dispatch to Paris newspaper. The formal handing over of the former Emperor, it adds, will take place at the Hague.

## NEW DISEASE AMONG CHILDREN

PRAGUE, July 18.—A new hunger disease is reported among the children of some of the remote districts of Czecho-Slovakia. It is a form of "hunger oedema", and appears to be due primarily to the presence of too much water in the body, owing to starvation. Its presence is reported from several districts by the American women workers who have gone out to organize work for the American Red Cross. One of these reports received today, says:

"Great care must be taken that the food gets to the children themselves and not to their parents. It seems almost unbelievable, but the parents are frequently accused of being the worst enemies of their own children in respect to food, and in one town we were told there was no mother-love left.

"Most of the children are suffering from this strange 'Hunger Oedema' and there is also a tremendous increase in tuberculosis and other diseases which one recognizes instantly as due to malnutrition."

# The German - Japanese Secret Treaty

(By the World News)

The text of the secret treaty between Germany and Japan is quoted in full below, together with an Explanatory Note. Full information as to this treaty was called for by a resolution recently introduced by Senator Lodge. A careful reading of the treaty, and the "explanatory note" that follows it, is well worth the while of every American. It appears that this treaty was negotiated last October by Japan, through her Extraordinary Representative Oda who, it is said went secretly to Germany for the purpose short before the signing of the armistice. The facts as to the existence of this secret pact were secured, through an American Army Officer, at Perm, Russia, on February 2 last, when the anti-Bolshevik army ejected the Bolsheviks from the town.

(Strictly confidential.)

Paragraph 1—"Both high contracting parties bind themselves, as soon as the world political situation permits, to help the third party, Russia, to obtain under their direction the settlement of her internal affairs and the position of a world power.

Paragraph 2—"One of the high contracting parties, Japan, binds herself to allow the other high contracting party, Germany, the enjoyment of the prerogatives growing out of her treaties with the third party, Russia, as far as they concern central Asia and Persia, and assist in the conclusion of a most favored nation treaty with mutual (reciprocal) guarantees between the third Power and the two contracting Powers.

Paragraph 3—"One of the high contracting parties, Japan, binds herself to allow the other contract-

ing party, Germany, the enjoyment of the rights of most favored nations given to her by the treaties in China and of certain privileges growing out of the treaty as yet to be defined in a special treaty and in this connection both contracting parties bind themselves not to allow the passing of further concessions, in regions yet to be definitely defined, into the hands of foreign Powers—America and England.

Paragraph 4—"One of the high contracting parties, Japan, binds herself indirectly to protect the interests of the other high contracting party, Germany, in the coming Peace Conference in a manner agreeable to that party in order that he might suffer as little as possible from the onerous terms of peace in respect to territorial and financial losses.

Paragraph 5—"One of the two high contracting parties binds

herself, on the basis of a treaty to be concluded with the third power after her restoration, to secure for the other contracting party, Germany, the conclusion of a treaty mutual (reciprocal) guarantees, military, political & economic, and to lend her services to the other party, Germany, in this direction.

Paragraph 6—"In return for this the other high contracting party Germany, binds herself to conclude a secret military convention on land and sea with the aim of an alliance of mutual (reciprocal) guarantees and mutual protection against the aggressive intentions of America and England, the details to be worked out immediately after the conclusion of peace by specially empowered delegates of both high contracting parties.

Paragraph 7—"The secret treaty resulting herefrom will define

the basic lines for foreign policy of the three high contracting parties and may in its full extent and in all its individual paragraphs be worked out immediately after the re-establishing of the third high contracting party, Russia.

Paragraph 8—"The present treaty is concluded for a period of five years, counting from the moment of the restoration of the third party, with the exception of paragraph 4, which goes into effect immediately upon receipt of certificates of ratification. In case none of the high contracting parties announces, six months before the end of the five years period, the intention of discontinuing the action of the treaty, it automatically remains in force until one or another of the contracting Powers signifies its intention of discontinuing it.

Paragraph 9—"The present

treaty should be ratified as soon as possible, and certificates of ratification should be prepared in duplicate in French and German, the German text being the authentic one for Germany and the French text for Japan."

Paragraph 10—"The final end of such an alliance would be the complete removal of England from Asia, the isolation of England from America, through Canada and India, and the economic expulsion of America from Siberia, and England from Russia on the one hand and the exploitation of China, Central Asia and Persia on the other spheres of influence being divided according to the following boundaries; Germany receives freedom of action in South China and Central Asia, while Japan can declare her pretensions to northern China, Manchuria, Korea and western Siberia.