

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1886.

"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, 1866.

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A GREAT GERMAN VICTORY

Said to Have Captured 70,000 Men, Officers and Artillery in Battle at Allenstein.

Germans Press on and are now Within Thirty-eight Miles of Paris—Russians Have no Fear of Million Austrians, but Have Hard Time Pressing Back Germans in Their Campaign in East Prussia Through to Berlin—Thousands Leaving Paris—Censorship Tightened in England.

GERMANS GAIN BIG VICTORY.

Captured 70,000 Prisoners, Commanding Officers and All Artillery.

Berlin, Sept. 1.—An official announcement today states that the victory at Allenstein is proving greater than was expected. The Germans captured 70,000 prisoners, including the commanding generals, 300 officers and all of the artillery.

The French army at Comblès in attempting a flank movement was repulsed by Von Kluck.

An English battalion was captured at St. Quentin. The crown prince's army captured the garrison and fortress at Montmedy.

Troop Train Blown Up.

London, Sept. 1.—A German troop train is reported to have been blown up in South Belgium. Many soldiers were killed.

Mallines Under Fire Again.

Antwerp, Sept. 1.—The Germans are again bombarding Mallines.

A See Saw Battle.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The war office admits today that Germans are gaining on the allies on the left, but asserts that the French are winning in Lorraine.

FRENCH SITUATION IMPROVES.

Government Will Not Be Removed From Paris at Present.

Paris, Sept. 1.—At the extraordinary meeting of the cabinet today the question of removing the government from Paris to Marseilles or Bordeaux was left undecided on the report of the war minister that the situation was improved at the front.

Moving on Berlin.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 1.—The general staff admitted today that the Germans opposing the Russian advance into East Prussia are putting up a hard fight and inflicting severe losses on the Russians, but asserted that though the progress this week is slower than last the Russians are pressing on slowly but surely toward Berlin.

Austria has over a million troops as yet against Russia. Discussing the war situation the war minister said: "We can smother the million Austrians, the Germans are only ones that bother us." The Russian cavalry alone numbers over a half million.

Queen Flees to England.

London, Sept. 1.—Fleeing from the horrors of war Queen Elizabeth and children, of Belgium, arrived at Folkestone from Antwerp on a yacht and reached London this morning.

French Center Holds Fast.

Paris, Sept. 1.—"Our line is holding in the center like a bull dog," said the war minister tonight. He refused to make further comment on the situation.

Allies Give Ground.

London, Sept. 1.—The French embassy announced this afternoon that the allies were forced to give ground today but the line was not broken at any point.

English Tighten Censorship.

London, Sept. 1.—The censorship was suddenly tightened at noon today without warning. All wireless stations were seized by government for "naval purposes." Many dispatches are held up by government order.

Crushing Defeat at Lemberg.

Bucharest, Sept. 1.—The Russian army invading Galicia has administered a crushing defeat to Austrians, 20,000 of whom were killed and wounded. It is believed the battle was fought near Lemberg.

Ghastly Stories from Louvain.

Rotterdam, Sept. 1.—Ghastly stories continue to come out of Louvain. A Dutch refugee today stated that the Germans herded a party of three hundred men and boys to a

BOARDED AMERICAN LINERS.

BRITISH SAID TO HAVE TAKEN GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN RESERVISTS OFF.

Officers Say Reservists Have Been Assured by Washington They Would Be Safe.

Honolulu, Aug. 31.—The American liners Manchuria and China, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Oriental fleet, were halted by British warships off Hong Kong and forced to surrender sixty German and Austrian reservists bound for the European war from the Philippines. This was the news brought by Capt. Thompson and Purser Landers, of the China, which arrived here today bound for San Francisco.

According to officers of the China, the Germans and Austrians before starting on their journey asked for and received assurances from Washington that they could not be molested on an American registered vessel. Then they took passage for San Francisco via Hong Kong, Shanghai and Honolulu. On arriving at Hong Kong the vessels were halted by ships of the British fleet, the passengers were summoned for inspection and required to give their nationality at the call of the purser's roll. Those who appeared to be Germans or Austrians and could not prove otherwise were taken to Stone Cutter's Island for detention. Two Germans aboard the China claimed Swiss citizenship and were not held. All the German residents of Hong Kong have been held, Capt. Thompson reports.

Manilla newspapers, of August 8, arriving here, confirm the captain's story.

AMBASSADOR DECLARES KAISER CAN'T BE BEATEN ON LAND.

Germans Claim to Have Captured 30,000 Russian Men and Officers.

New York, Aug. 31.—Count Johann Von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States, received from Berlin two more messages, which he made public tonight. One of them told of the capture of about 30,000 Russian soldiers and many high officers, as previously announced by the German embassy at Washington. The other message read:

"Rotterdam newspaper correspondent was eye-witness of prehistoric attack of population at Louvain on German troops. Franc Tireurs shot with mitrailleuse. Officer of general staff found with throat cut. In Longwy machines for the fabrication of the dum-dum cartridge were found—"

Here the text of the message became so gobbled as to be unintelligible. The words "evacuated," "French garrison" and "50,000" appeared.

Discussing the conflict, the ambassador said it was "the war of the German nation, man for man. Germany did not begin the war," he said. "She did not want war; she is and always has been willing to have peace."

France and Great Britain are defeated on land, the ambassador declared, and have only recruits or volunteers to send against the Germans.

"We cannot be defeated," he said. "That is why we have taken about 40,000 men from the western border to the eastern border to oppose the Russians."

Count Von Bernstorff said that Germany has more than enough well trained and thoroughly equipped men still on the western boundaries to cope with the combined attacks of the allies, even with their replenishment of reserves. He said that the winning of the war on land was the all-important thing, since the defeat of the German navy by a greater navy was not unexpected, the German navy being intended simply as a coast defence rather than an invading power.

ASKS FOR STATEMENT.

Federal Reserve Board Calls on Banks

Washington, Aug. 31.—The federal reserve board today sent national banks which are to become members of the new federal reserve system a request for a complete statement of excess of liability on August 31 to be used in opening of the new system. The board asked also from what cities balances would be drawn to pay first installments of subscription to a reserve bank, what amount each bank expected to pay in gold or gold certificate out of funds in its own vault, what amounts will be withdrawn from reserve accounts; how much each bank expects to transfer in cash to its federal reserve bank under the new reserve requirement and what amount each bank desires to rediscount with its federal reserve bank in order to pay part of its reserve in eligible paper.

ALLIES OPPOSE TRADE PLAN.

DON'T WANT U. S. TO BUY GERMAN SHIPS.

Would Aid Kaiser and France and England Declare it Would be Tantalizing to Making Loan—Case Set Before Wilson.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Great Britain, France and Russia have advised the United States informally that they would look with disfavor on the purchase by the government of German merchant steamers to relieve conditions growing out of the European war and also to build up an American merchant marine. While not conveyed in any diplomatic correspondence, their position, nevertheless, has been vigorously set forth to President Wilson and Secretary Bryan.

France took the initiative, Ambassador Jesserand carrying his objections to President Wilson in his recent interview at the White House. George Eshkmeteff, the Russian ambassador, conferred with the British and French ambassadors today and later saw Secretary Bryan. All three diplomats held that there was no precedent in international law for the purchase by a neutral nation of any great quantity of ships from a belligerent. The chief objection urged is that the transaction would establish a large gold credit in the hands of Germany.

The diplomats pointed out that the German steamship companies are closely affiliated with the German government, and to buy their ships now marooned in American ports would be tantamount to furnishing Germany with a large loan. Should the American government, however, distribute its purchases of ships equally among the belligerent nations they do not believe there would be objection from any quarter.

Considerable difficulties would arise, however, it is asserted, if for instance, the crew of a German vessel purchased by the United States were maintained on it, as the English and French governments would not allow the nationals of any belligerent to land from neutral ships at their ports.

Aside from the question of possible financial aid to Germany and complications over the crews of the vessels, the European diplomats who are opposed to the plan believe difficulties would arise with reference to the cargoes of the American ships. Their effort in present war has been to sweep German commerce from the seas and they look upon any means to supply food to Germany or Austria as an unneutral act.

Administration officials here have declared that the new ships would carry only articles which were specifically defined as not contraband of war, but it is the belief of the diplomats that their governments would object even to conditional contraband thus restricting considerably any commerce with belligerents.

The European diplomats have endeavored to point out that they desire in no way to interfere with the upbuilding of an American merchant marine and wish its success in neutral countries, but they think the American government's ships could not be available for commerce with the belligerent countries of Europe.

Secretary Bryan's only comment on the reception of the ship purchase plan was:

"We have not yet reached the point of purchase."

Other officials pointed out however, the fact that the main purpose sought in urging government purchase of merchant craft had been to build up trade with South and Central America, the difficulties of carrying on commerce with belligerent nations having been realized fully. The plan also contemplates new routes to neutral countries in Europe.

WILL ACCEPT NAVAL STORES.

Secretary McAdoo Says Warehouse Receipts Will be Received for Money.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announces this afternoon that the government will accept warehouse receipts for naval stores as security for issues of money under the Aldrich-Vreeland currency act.

BRIDGE NOT REACHED.

Bryan Comments on Opposition to Ship Plan.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Secretary Bryan's only comment on the reception of the ship purchase plan was:

RUSSIANS BADLY DEFEATED.

LOSE THREE ARMY CORPS, 80,000 MEN AND THREE GENERALS, IN BATTLE AT ALLENSTEIN.

This Defeat by Germans is Offset by Russian Victory in Austria and Capture of Great City of Lemberg. Great Battle in France Continues With Unabated Fury. Germans Pushing on to Paris, but French Announce Defeat of Crown Prince's Army at Another Point.

RUSSIANS ADMIT DISASTER.

Two Army Corps and Three Generals Captured.

London, Sept. 2.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the general staff admitted today that the Russians were defeated by the Germans near Allenstein. The main portion of two army corps (eighty thousand) was captured, including three generals.

Austrian Defeat at Lemberg.

London, Sept. 2.—A Vienna dispatch reports the evacuation of Lemberg by Austrians.

Russians Capture Lemberg.

Lemberg, Sept. 2.—This city has been captured by the Russians. It is the third largest city of Austria, the capital of Galicia and one of the best fortified cities in Austro-Hungary.

Turkey Wars on Russia.

London, Sept. 2.—Unconfirmed reports are circulated today that Turkey has declared war on Russia. Communication with Constantinople has been cut off for three days.

German Aeroplane Captured.

The Hague, Sept. 2.—A German aeroplane flying over Cambrai dropped bombs destroying a railroad bridge. Later it was brought down with shots. The occupants were wounded and taken prisoners. It is reported that this aeroplane was the one that flew over Paris.

Fighting at Compeigne.

Paris, Sept. 2.—Refugees arriving today report that the French and Germans are fighting at Compeigne, 50 miles from Paris.

Zepplin at Antwerp.

Antwerp, Sept. 2.—A Zepplin passed over this city early this morning. It was fired upon but escaped.

English Loss Reported.

London, Sept. 2.—The official figures of English losses on the continent are 160 killed, 68 wounded, 4,300 missing.

French Situation Improved.

Paris, Sept. 2.—The war minister returned to Paris today from headquarters at the front where he conferred with Gen. Joffre. He reports an improved situation. Mezieres is reported to be invested.

Hotel Becomes Hospital.

Paris, Sept. 2.—The Hotel Ritz closes Thursday. It will be converted into a hospital.

British Ship Captured.

Mobile, Sept. 2.—Shippers have been notified that the British steamship Kalomo, from New Orleans for England, with a cargo of groceries and food, has been captured by a German cruiser in mid Atlantic.

German Generals Reported Captured.

Paris, Sept. 2.—An unconfirmed report is in circulation this afternoon that fourteen German general staff officers have been captured by the allies and taken to Nimes.

Nearer Paris Today.

Paris, Sept. 2.—It is reported this afternoon that the Germans advance is fighting at Crepy-Valois, 28 miles from Paris. Trains leaving Paris are jammed with refugees.

Germans Capture Lodz.

Berlin, Sept. 2.—The Germans today announce the capture of Lodz, a city of over three hundred thousand population in Russian Poland, by the Austro-German army. The German staff declares that the Russians invading Prussia are being driven eastward.

Three Million in Battle.

Rome, Sept. 2.—Three million Austrians and Russians are fighting a bloody battle today extending from the Vistula river to the Danube, and reaching to Lublin, Russian Poland. The fighting is furious. No definite result is in sight. (Vienna dispatch.)

Aeroplane Prepares for Siege.

Paris, Sept. 2.—It is reported that the war office is preparing for bombing of the Crown Prince's Army Defeated.

Paris, Sept. 2.—It is officially stated that the Germans, led by the Crown Prince, have been defeated in the region around Spincourt and Longuyon, but the war office admits that the French suffered a partial check in the region of Neufchateau and Parisseul. The English captured ten German guns at Compeigne.

Leipzig Captures British Ship.

Guaymas, Mex., Sept. 2.—The German cruiser Leipzig has captured the British steamship Cetriana with a cargo of coal and supplies.

Paris Filled with Wounded.

Paris, Sept. 2.—The great numbers of wounded that are arriving from the front is plain evidence that the fighting to the north and east has been terrific.

The wounded who were able to talk paid a tribute to the bravery of the Germans, but declared that the German officers are making a slaughter pen of northeastern France, pushing the men ahead into veritable death traps.

The German advance has been won at an awful sacrifice of human life. Captured Germans expressed surprise at the courage and fighting ability of the English troops.

All details have been completed for the removal of the French seat of government to Bordeaux at a moment's notice if necessary. A large army of British and French is gathering in Picardy to attack the Germans.

Thirteenth Day Battle.

London, Sept. 2.—The thirteenth day of the greatest battle in the history of the world continued today in northern France with the issue yet undecided.

The allies' left wing has been compelled to give ground before the furious rushes of the German right wing but the long line of the allies is yet unperced. Although it is known that the losses have been enormous no actual estimates have been received. There is heavy fighting today in the Oise Valley southwest of LaFere.

IRBY FOR PRINCIPLES.

Says That Though Defeated, He Thanks Supporters and Fight is Not Vain.

Laurens, Sept. 1.—William C. Irby, Jr., candidate for governor in the recent primary election, has given out the following statement:

"I wish to thank my friends for their loyal support and the press for its fairness to me.

"While I am temporarily defeated, the principles for which I fought still live.

"I went into the race with probably less than 2,000 supporters, but now I have 15,000 loyal friends to back me in the fight I am making for the people.

"If I have succeeded in convincing the people that I can stand loyal to any cause I champion, my fight has not been in vain.

"Any further statements reported as coming from me are absolutely unauthorized and without any foundation.

(Signed) "William C. Irby, Jr."

FROM CHARLESTON TO CANAL.

Coast Artillery to Be Sent From Port to Canal Zone.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Three companies of coast artillery—one each from Charleston, Savannah and Fort Dupont—have been ordered to Panama for duty at the canal fortifications. Gen. Wavra, chief of the war department, planned to increase the canal force as the fortifications neared completion and ultimately would station 12 companies of artillery in the canal zone.