

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1880.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the ends Thou Alms't at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1866.

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BIG BATTLE IS STILL RAGING

REPORTED THAT AUSTRIA WILL SUE RUSSIA FOR PEACE TO TURN HER ATTENTION TO SERBIA AND ITALY

ALLIES GAIN ADVANTAGE IN FIERCE BATTLE NOW IN PROGRESS — BELGIANS IN AGGRESSIVE TACTICS — AUSTRIAN STRONGHOLD REPORTED TO HAVE FALLEN TO RUSSIANS.

Austria Seeks Peace.
Rome, Sept. 18.—That Austria will soon sue for peace with Russia in order to turn her full attention to Serbia and Italy is the opinion, generally expressed in well informed circles today. The indications are that Austria is preparing for an attack from Italy. The situation in Vienna is most grave. A popular revolt is said to be threatened.

Great Battle Still Raging.
Paris, Sept. 18.—It was officially announced at 3 P. M. that the left wing of the allies is slowly advancing at certain points and that counter attacks by the Germans against the British have been repulsed. There is no important change in the situation. The battle continues along the whole front from the Oise to the region of Woevre. Three attempts by the Germans to take the offensive have been decisively checked.

Berlin Claims Success.
Berlin, Sept. 18.—(By wireless to Sayville).—It is officially announced that the Germans are advancing slowly but surely in the battle which is still raging in France. The indications are that allies' forces are falling. The French attempt to cut through the German right wing has been frustrated.

Crisis in Austria.
London, Sept. 18.—Preliminary steps toward peace between Russia and Austria-Hungary are reported in a dispatch from Milan today. It is asserted the Austrian emperor has expressed the hope that Kaiser William will offer no serious opposition. An internal crisis is hinted at as the necessity for immediate peace with Russia.

Belgians Defeat Germans.
Antwerp, Sept. 18.—The Belgians have defeated the Germans near Ypres, the Germans retreating into France where they were practically annihilated by the French.

Assassin Attacks Russian Governor.
Berlin, Sept. 18.—A dispatch from Vienna says an unsuccessful attempt was made today to assassinate the Russian military governor of Galicia. The assassin fired three shots but only one was effective, lodging in the shoulder.

French Capture Alsace Towns.
Bordeaux, Sept. 18.—The war office announces that the towns of Thann and Altkirch (Alsace) have been captured by the French.

Przmysl Besieged.
Petrograd, Sept. 18.—The Russians have captured Krasnolyn, the chief defense southwest of Przmysl. The fall of the Austrian stronghold is imminent. The Russians have also occupied Sambor.

Belgians Fight Aggressively.
Antwerp, Sept. 18.—The Belgian army continues on the offensive against the Germans. The fighting is severe around Termonde.

Germans Beg for Peace.
London, Sept. 18.—The Daily News declares that the determined move for peace that is being made in the United States is officially inspired by the highest German quarters.

Last Appeal to Italy.
Rome, Sept. 18.—It became known today that Kaiser William sent a personal representative to King Victor of Italy, who left shortly after his arrival yesterday. It is believed that he came to make a last appeal to Italy to remain true to the triple alliance and that King Victor refused to grant him an audience.

Semlin Retaken by Austrians.
Nish, Sept. 18.—It was officially announced today that the Austrians have retaken Semlin without opposition.

More Germans to France.
Basel, Sept. 18.—The German garrisons are being withdrawn from the upper Rhine and rushed to front in

France. German troop trains are held in Luxemburg ready for immediate use if retreat from France becomes necessary.

Fought to a Standstill.
Paris, Sept. 18.—Frank admissions are made today that neither the Germans nor the allies have scored any decisive advantage in the great battle that has now been raging for six days along the Aisne river and eastward across the Meuse. The Germans, however, remain on the defensive.

Kaiser Denounces King Victor.
Paris, Sept. 18.—It is published here that Kaiser William has telegraphed King Victor, of Italy, "conqueror or conquered I shall never forget your treason."

Battle Situation Unchanged.
Berlin, Sept. 18.—It is officially stated that the situation in France is unchanged today.

German Defeat at Nancy.
Bordeaux, Sept. 18.—The official announcement of the defeat of the German attack on Nancy was given in a dispatch to the war office today from the front. Kaiser William was present during the attack.

Germans Fight Germans.
Petrograd, Sept. 18.—It is reported that German warships in the Baltic hunting down passenger steamers engaged other German warships by mistake, doing much damage. The number of vessels crippled is unknown but several cruisers have entered Kiel badly damaged and carrying many wounded.

France Gathers New Army.
Bordeaux, Sept. 18.—France is gathering a new army composed of territorialists and recruits which can be thrown into the field with another army that is soon to leave England.

Won't Lay Down Arms.
London, Sept. 18.—"We are fighting for a worthy purpose and will not lay down our arms until that purpose is achieved," were the ringing words of King George today when he proffered parliament. His speech was greeted with thunderous cheers.

ITALY CALLS TO COLORS.
Summoning of Reservists From Paris Regarded There as Foreboding War.

London, Sept. 19.—In a dispatch from Paris, the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the Italian reservists in the French capital have been called for September 28. They believe, the correspondent says, that this means Italy's entrance into the war.

Given Hint From Russia.
Rome, via Paris, Sept. 17.—The Giornale d'Italia quotes the Petrograd newspaper Birgevia Wiedomosty as saying that it reflects the view of the Russian Government in declaring that Italy must take Trent and Trieste now, with its own arms, or never, for if the Triple Entente is victorious it is not probable that they will indemnify Italy by giving her these provinces as a reward for mere neutrality. Armed intervention by Italy, the Russian newspaper is quoted as saying, would be most useful at the present moment to assist Russia in the campaign against both Austria and Germany.

AIRMEN USE PISTOLS.
Fight: Revolver Duel High Above Ground.

Paris, Sept. 18.—Newspapers today related the story of an air duel between a French aviator and a German aviator at an unnamed place during a battle. After long maneuvering the Frenchmen ascended above the German. Both en used revolvers. The German was wounded and his machine turned over, falling among British troops. He was dead when picked up.

UNITED STATES PROTESTS.

OBJECTS TO TURKEY'S ABROGATION OF RIGHTS.

Country Will Delay Action Until War is Over, Meantime Warning Ports Against Ill Treatment.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The United States today joined the powers of Europe who have protested to the sublime porte against the abrogation of the capitulations under which aliens have enjoyed certain territorial, judicial and other privileges in Turkey. Secretary Bryan made this action public today when he announced that Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople had been ordered to register the United States' objection. The following statement by Mr. Bryan is a paraphrase of the cablegram sent Mr. Morgenthau:

"You will bring to the attention of the Ottoman government that the government of the United States does not acquiesce in the endeavor of the imperial government to set aside the capitulations. Furthermore, this government does not recognize that the Ottoman government has a right to abrogate the capitulations, or that its action to this end, being unilateral, can have any effect upon the rights and privileges enjoyed by the capitulatory conventions. You will further state that the United States reserves for the present the discussion of the grounds upon which its refusal to acquiesce in the action of the Ottoman government is based, and also reserves the right to make further representations in this matter at a later date."

Although the note to the Turkish government did not explain the reason for the postponement of discussions, it generally is understood the United States government does not wish to become involved in tangled European diplomacy on which the question of war between Turkey and other European powers depends. The Washington government will wait until the war is over.

Meantime it was believed the vigorous phraseology of the American note would serve as a warning to Turkey to be circumspect in her treatment of American citizens.

WHEAT IS SEIZED.

Owners in Sydney Refused to Sell at Government Price and War Act Was Enforced.

London, Sept. 17.—A dispatch to Reuters from Sydney, N. S. W., says: "The state government, acting in accordance with the powers conferred upon it by parliament at the outbreak of the war, to prevent hoarding in foodstuffs, today seized 140,000 bags which its holders had refused to sell at four shillings two-pence a hundredweight, the price fixed by the government."

HOW HELA WAS TORPEDGED.

Account Obtained From Crew of British Submarine.

London, Sept. 17.—The Harwich correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends this story of how the German cruiser Helia was destroyed as told by one of the crew of submarine E-9: "In the early hours of Sunday morning two or three British submarines were stalking the Helia about six miles off the German coast. The wind was freshening and the sea was beginning to get rougher. The E-9 came to the surface at 6.30 o'clock and sighted the enemy, which was seen to be within range.

"With all possible speed, the E-9 dived and at a suitable depth launched 2 torpedoes at intervals of 15 seconds. Whether both struck is not definitely known, but one of them certainly was effective, as the explosion followed.

"The E-9 remained below about a quarter of an hour and then came to the surface briefly for a survey, which showed the Helia listing badly. There were other German ships in the vicinity, but none were active fighting units.

"The submarine subsequently dived again at once. After an interval of something over a quarter of an hour, it came to the surface again, but the Helia had disappeared.

"The submarine got away safely, but was unable to make a report of her achievement to the Admiralty until today, when she first got within her wireless range. The submarine crew say their boat was never seen by the enemy either before or after the blow was struck.

There were about 100 bales of cotton sold on the market here Saturday, the sales being far heavier than any other day previous.

KAISER EVADES QUESTION.

SAYS UNITED STATES SHOULD SOUND OTHER NATIONS ON PEACE QUESTION.

Germany Noncommittal in Reply as to Whether or Not They Will Consider Peace Proposition—Chancellor Makes Statement for His Country.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Germany has suggested, informally, that the United States should undertake to elicit from Great Britain, France and Russia a statement of terms under which the allies would make peace.

The suggestion was made by Imperial Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg to Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, as a result of an inquiry sent by the American government to learn whether Emperor William desired to discuss peace as Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and Oscar Straus recently had reported.

Emperor William himself made no reply, nor did the imperial chancellor indicate whether he spoke on behalf of his monarch. Ambassador Gerard cabled President Wilson the chancellor's remarks from recollection which substantially were as follows:

"Germany appreciated the American government's interests and offer of services in trying to make peace. Germany had war forced on her. Even if she defeats France, she must vanquish Great Britain and Russia also, as all three have agreed not to make peace, except by common consent. England has announced that she intends to fight to the limit of her endurance. In view of that determination, the United States ought to get peace proposals from the allies. Germany could accept only a lasting peace, one that would make her people secure against future attacks. To accept mediation now would be interpreted by the allies as a sign of weakness and also would be misunderstood by the German people, who, having made great sacrifices, had the right to demand guarantees of security."

Ambassador Gerard added to this only the brief comment that he himself thought the way might possibly be opened to mediation. President Wilson, however, did not regard the message as bringing anything tangible. He referred to the chancellor's conversation as non-committal. The president took no action as a result of the message, waiting to hear from Ambassador Gerard whether anything of a more formal character could be obtained.

Germany's position is that she will give her opinion on peace terms when she has received a definite statement from the allies of their proposals. The statement that Germany had war forced on her, as well as the declaration that she wanted a lasting peace, is almost identical with remarks Sir Edward Grey made to Ambassador Page in London last week.

The general belief tonight was that the president, after waiting a few days for more information from Berlin, probably would instruct the American ambassador at London, Paris and Petrograd to communicate what the imperial German chancellor had said to Ambassador Gerard. It was believed the ambassador would be asked to reiterate the wishes of the American government to be of service in bringing about peace.

Diplomatists were disposed to believe that through such informal conversations something definite might be obtained as a working basis. If a concord of opinion for discussion of peace terms were reached, President Wilson then would endeavor to obtain an acceptance by all belligerents of the original tender of good offices. This would not mean a cessation of hostilities, unless the mediating power specifically made it a condition of mediation and all belligerents agreed to it. An armistice would serve merely as a truce while peace was discussed.

Various reports were current today that Germany had named several conditions under which she would make peace; that she had refused proposals to alter the territorial status of her Empire and possessions, and would not cede any territory or dismember her fleet, but it was said authoritatively that nothing of this character was contained in any of the messages from Berlin to the American government.

The most generous offer made yet under the "Buy a Bale of Cotton" plan is that of the Chero Cola Bottling Company, which has asked that the name of the man selling the bale be kept in order that when the bale is finally sold that they may return to him all over the actual cost of purchasing and storing the bale.

GERMAN LOSS IS GIGANTIC

Reported That Tuetons Have Lost 100,000 Men and Allies Half as Many in Last Great Battle.

SIR GILBERT PARKER SAYS TALK OF PEACE IS RIDICULOUS AT THIS TIME—GERMANS TRY NEW WEAPON IN EFFORT TO DESTROY ENGLISH NAVY—FIGHTING CONTINUES IN EAST AND WEST WITH UNABATED FURY—AUSTRIANS MASS FORCES TO STOP RUSSIAN INVASION.

Austrians Make a Stand.
Vienna, Sept. 19.—Three Austrian armies are concentrating on the Cracow, Tarnow-Przemysl line for a decisive battle with the Russians.

Japs Take German Ship.
Pekin, Sept. 19.—A Japanese destroyer captured a German steamship Thursday, which was taken to Kobe.

German Death Roll.
Berlin, Sept. 19.—The official statement published by the war office thus far 7,483 killed, 28,584 wounded, 9,900 missing Germans. Kaiser William has severely reprimanded Crown Prince Frederick William for recklessness.

French Surround Germans.
Paris, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Soissons late last night reports that a force of Germans with a general in command is surrounded in the forest near Chateau Thierry.

Germans Continue Confident.
Berlin, via Amsterdam, Sept. 19.—Confidence in the outcome of the huge battle in France is expressed by the general staff. It is announced that the German campaign is progressing favorably.

Rheims Bombarded by Germans.
Paris, Sept. 19.—It is unofficially reported that the Germans are bombarding Rheims. A part of the city is burning. The German center is taking the offensive.

Termonde Completely Destroyed.
Antwerp, Sept. 19.—The Germans today completed the destruction of Termonde, 16 miles south of Ghent. The communal offices were bombarded and are in ruins. All public buildings were destroyed.

Germans Shift Troops.
Rome, Sept. 19.—It is authentically stated that eight German corps have left France for service on the Russian frontier.

Peace Talk Ridiculous.
Chicago, Sept. 19.—A cablegram from London quotes Sir Gilbert Parker, a member of parliament, as follows: "The proposal for peace now, when nothing has been settled except that the German march on Paris has been checked, almost borders on the ridiculous. Great Britain is determined to break militarism for all time."

Germans Trying New Weapon.
Bordeaux, Sept. 19.—It is reported that the Germans are experimenting with a new weapon with which they hope to shatter the British navy. The weapon has the form of an aerial torpedo. The experiments are progressing over Lake Constance.

A Carnival of Butchery.
Paris, Sept. 19.—Despite torrential rains over the great French battlefield the Germans have taken the offensive in center to relieve the pressure of the British forces against Gen. Von Kluck's army on the right. Apparently reliable reports today state that the Germans occupy a position near the Sulpis River, northeast of Rheims, and are bombarding that city.

Unofficial figures state that the Germans lost one hundred thousand, the Allies half that number, during the battle which has now lasted seven days. Both sides are now massing troops at the center in a conflict which is certain to be an appalling carnival of butchery.

Berlin Reports Victory.
Berlin, (wireless to Sayville) Sept. 19.—The official statement issued today says: "A decisive attack made by two corps and parts of other divisions south of Moyon suffered some loss. Beaumont has been stormed, and twenty-five hundred French prisoners captured. Attacks by allies along the entire battle line have been almost repulsed. An invasion by Al-

pine riflemen over the Vosges inlet to the Breizach valley has been repulsed.

Disparities from Agram (the capital of Slav) report the Austrian victory. Servians to have been far greater than at first believed. They were completely routed, and fled across the Save River. Many of them were drowned.

Anti-War Riots in Vienna.
Rome, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Vienna says rioting has broken out there. A mob attacked the building of the Austrian ministry of war, breaking windows and venting popular feeling against the war.

Crown Prince Driven Back.
Paris, Sept. 19.—3 P. M.—It is officially announced that the allies' left wing is advancing and the German Crown Prince's army continues its retreat.

Japs Get Busy.
Tokio, Sept. 19.—Japanese landed at Laoshan Bay northwest of Kia Chak yesterday and captured a train.

Torrential Rains Over Battle Fields.
London, Sept. 18.—An official statement of the situation in France remains unchanged from that of last night. A counter attack by the Germans against the British was driven back. Torrential rains are falling over the battle fields.

"Holy War" Declared.
Petrograd, Sept. 19.—An official statement says the military operations continue successfully. The Holy Synod has declared a holy war against Germany and Austria.

Germans and Austrians Routed.
Petrograd, Sept. 19.—The general staff stated this afternoon that several corps of Germans had joined the Austrians and both were routed at Tomaszow by the Russians, being driven over the Vistula river. Reinforced by the Germans, the Austrians are intrenching along the Lonka, and Wistoka Rivers.

Germans Driven From Termonde.
Antwerp, Sept. 19.—The Belgians were again led into Termonde by King Albert today and the Germans driven out. They burned a large part of the town before evacuating.

REHEARING GRANTED RAILROADS.

Five Per Cent Increase to Be Re-thrashed on October 19th.
Washington, Sept. 19.—The interstate commerce commission today granted the petition of the eastern railroads for a rehearing on the five per cent rate increase. The rehearing was fixed for October 19th.

ITALY MAY ENTER WAR.

Believed That Summons to Soldiers for September 28 Means Hostilities.

London, Sept. 17.—In a dispatch from Paris the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says the Italian reservists in the French capital have been called for September 28. They believe the correspondent says, that this means Italy's entrance into the war.

PRICE OF WAR.

Rome, Sept. 17. (via Paris).—The Giornale d'Italia quotes the Petrograd newspaper Birgevia Wiedomosty that it reflects the view of the Russian government in declaring Italy must take Trent and Trieste now, with its own arms, or never, for if the triple entente is victorious it is not probable they will indemnify Italy by giving her these provinces as a reward for mere neutrality. Armed intervention by Italy, the Russian newspaper is quoted as saying, would be most useful at the present moment to assist Russia in the campaign against both Austria and Germany.