

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, 1866.

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ANTWERP FALLS AT LAST.

Belgian City Taken By Its Enemies After Many Days of Fierce Fighting.

German Invasion of Russia Results in Disaster for German Armies in That Section—Przemysl Holding Out Against Siege of Russians—Teutons Are Making Attacks Upon French Lines—Advantages in West is With Allies.

ANTWERP HAS FALLEN.

Germany Take Possession of Belgian Metropolis.
Berlin, Oct. 10.—Antwerp has fallen according to the official announcement issued today. The Belgian garrison was led out of Antwerp by its commander. Breaches had been made in the fortifications at several points which the Belgians forthwith abandoned. Most of the forts had been in the possession of the Germans since Friday afternoon.

London Admits Fall of Antwerp.
London, Oct. 10.—It is unofficially reported that the Germans have captured Antwerp, but several forts are still holding out. The British admiralty later admitted that Antwerp was evacuated by the Belgians Friday afternoon.

Russians Capture Railroad Centers.
Petrograd, Oct. 10.—It is officially announced today that the Russians have captured Margrabowa and Lyck, two important railroad centers in East Prussia. The Germans have abandoned their fortified position at Barkalew on the Rospuda river. The battle on the left bank of the Vistula river between the Russian main army and Austro-German armies is still raging without definite result.

Antwerp Suffers Horrors of War.
Ghent, Oct. 10.—Fugitives arriving from Antwerp, who were driven out by the bombardment assert that the plight of the Belgian refugees is desperate. Thousands of old men, women and children lie along the roadside where they collapsed from hunger and exhaustion. Panic prevails everywhere. At Antwerp with shells falling everywhere, wrecking buildings, killing and maiming inhabitants, the people with blanched faces rushed northeastward afoot in terror.

Portugal Will Declare War.
Berlin, Oct. 10.—It is semi-officially stated today that the government expects Portugal to declare war against Germany shortly.

Thirty German Steamers Sunk in Antwerp Harbor.
London, Oct. 10.—A news dispatch from Amsterdam says it is semi-officially reported that the British sunk thirty German steamers in the port of Antwerp for the purpose of obstructing the harbor and making German navigation dangerous.

Allies Hold Their Lines.
Paris, Oct. 10.—The Germans are making heavy attacks upon the allies north and northwest of Lille, but the situation is satisfactory to the allies. The official report at 3 o'clock this afternoon says the French have gained some advantage north of the Oise and have made progress in the vicinity of St. Mihiel at the eastern end of the battle front. It is officially announced that Antwerp was taken Friday.

Germans Destroy American Property.
Washington, Oct. 10.—The destruction by the Germans of large American-owned oil tanks near Antwerp was reported to the State department today by Consul General Diedrich who declared the oil tanks were shelled by Germans while the American flag was floating over them and the attacking party was fully cognizant of the ownership of the tanks.

The State department believes that the United States can do nothing about the destruction of oil tanks now, but owners must wait until the war is over and present their claims.

Russians Rout Germans.
Petrograd, Oct. 10.—The official statement today says that the invasion of Russian territory by Germans from East Prussia has resulted in a complete defeat for the Germans. At many places the enemy's retreat developed into a route in which the Russians took thousands of prisoners, many guns and great quantities of corn.

SOUTH ITS OWN MAKER.

TILLMAN THINKS IT CAN SAVE ITSELF EVEN NOW.

Proper State Warehouse Bill Should Form Basis for Operations of Federal Reserve System.

Columbia, Oct. 10.—That proper application of credit systems and the establishment of a State warehouse for cotton, aided by the automatic reduction in acreage consequent upon 7-cent cotton, will prove the best method of pulling the South out of the slough of despond is the opinion expressed by Senator B. H. Tillman in a letter given to the press by him. Senator Tillman says he doubts the constitutionality of acreage restriction by law but thinks it might be worth trying anyhow.

The senator urges "a proper warehouse" law, which he thinks would stand the test of the courts provided a special increase in the public debt be authorized by the people at the general election.

The senator's letter, addressed to J. T. Collins of Chester in reply to a request for advice, follows:

"My Dear Sir: Yours of October 5 received. I realize your condition perfectly and sympathize with the farmers who owe you, too. I do not know what to suggest or how to help our fellow citizens who are in this predicament. Sad to say there are very many of them in distress. I am hoping that the legislature will enact a law promptly providing for a sensible warehouse scheme and that the State will get behind its own citizens with its credit by voting a constitutional amendment to increase the public debt for this purpose. Possessing the power of taxation as it does, there is absolutely no reason why it should not do this. Until South Carolina and other Southern States show their willingness to back their own people, it is idle to expect the national government to do it. I believe the State supreme court would declare a proper warehouse law constitutional, provided the people at the next election vote to increase the public debt for that purpose. The legislature can act immediately and as the election comes off in November everything could be satisfactorily adjusted in this way. South Carolina can thus save its own citizens, whether other Southern States do or not. I doubt very seriously, however, whether any law looking to the decrease of acreage or forbidding the planting of any cotton at all will stand the test of constitutionality. It is worth trying, however.

"I myself expect to sow all the oats I can get in the ground and will fertilize them well with cottonseed meal and acid phosphate, two home products. The land may wait for potash until the Germans are licked. Luckily most of the land in this State has enough potash in it already to make one or two crops, for it is a mineral which does not leach out. All the soils above the falls in our rivers have a natural supply.

"I believe the reduction of acreage will settle itself without legislation, simply because nobody is able or willing to advance money or supplies to grow cotton at 7 cents per pound. It is like lifting one's self over a fence by his boot straps.

"This European war has certainly hit the South a hard blow. We have before seen cotton very low, but everything else was low then too. Now everything we have to eat, especially meat and flour, is very high and the cost of growing cotton is probably double what it was in 1890.

"I see no reason why the national government does not hasten getting the national reserve banks in condition to begin operation. We have heard for a long while that the machinery would begin to move on October 1. The national government could recognize warehouse receipts as good collateral, and I believe it will do so, provided the States first take sensible action in regard to this matter.

"I do not think Uncle Sam will, or ought to be expected to, come to our help until we have exhausted all of our own resources and have done those things which are necessary. There never was a time when the old adage, 'God helps those who help themselves,' was more applicable and had more truth. If the people of the State demand a sensible and practicable law, the legislature will enact it, and the governor will sign it too.

COMMISSION FOR MEXICO.

SCHEME OF GOVERNMENT PROPOSED TO STOP TURMOIL.

Plan is Suggested at Peace Conference to Eliminate Personal Rivalry Among Leaders.

Washington, Oct. 9.—A commission form of government for Mexico until order is restored has been suggested at the informal discussion at Aguascalientes, preceding the formal meeting between representatives of Carranza and Villa. This was reported to the state department here tonight and met with prompt recognition as a possible solution for the vexing problems of the southern republic.

The plan, it was believed, would eliminate the personal rivalry of various factional leaders and lead to early restoration of a strong central government with which the United States could deal in more direct fashion than is possible under present conditions in Mexico.

Details of the proposal were not received, so far as is known, but officials found somewhat of a parallel for the plan in the organization and powers of the Philippine commission. They thought it probable such a commission would at first be of a military nature largely, since its authority must be supported by the army; although it might later, through changes in the personnel, become entirely civil and provide an easy way for return to constitutional government.

Further reports of distress on the west coast of Mexico came tonight from Admiral Howard.

The constitutionalists here received today notice that Gen. Aguillar, commanding the forces operating against Vera Cruz, had issued a proclamation saying he was about to take possession of the city and would give full protection to aliens and Mexicans irrespective of their political affiliations.

NO DEFINITE RESULT.

Agreement Not Reached at Zacatecas Conference.

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 9.—It was reported today in Juarez that the Carranza-Villa conciliation conference had been in session two days at Zacatecas. No definite result had been obtained, it was said, since the spokesmen of the two factions had failed to agree on two of the main points at issue. These points were not given.

A state department representative reported today he had received from George C. Carruthers, special American representative at the conference, a message in which Carruthers said everything was working favorably towards an amicable adjustment.

INDIANS MAY ATTACK.

Yaquis Likely to Assault Naco.

Naco, Oct. 9.—An independent attack on Naco, Sonora, by the Yaqui Indians is expected hourly.

Gen. Benj. Hill, for six days besieged in Naco, is fighting the Indian skirmishers with hand bombs, hoping to draw the attack.

Gov. Maytorena, the Villa commander attacking Naco, himself expects the Indians to attack soon. He admits that his control over them is maintained with difficulty.

Every day makes Hill's position stronger, for supplies and reinforcements are added constantly.

ing their cotton crop and then give it to merchants and manufacturers, and then if some few farmers are fortunate enough to be able to put up the proper collateral charge them 6 per cent. and 8 per cent. Secretary McAdoo has the machinery already started in motion to print all the paper money necessary and will issue it to the banks on proper collateral. Congress has already discharged its duty far better than our State legislature. In fact the president and the secretary of the treasury dare not do more than they have already proposed to do.

"There are certain things the national government can do and ought to do, but as usual there are demagogues among our public men who are making wild proposals. Such men are public enemies and ought to be 'sent on.'"

"Let the State legislature do its duty and the national government may be depended on to perform its. We can stem the tide if we all work together, but many wild and impracticable schemes ought to be abandoned promptly and not talked about longer. Action is what is needed and not so many words."

BELGIAN ARMY IN DANGER

Reports Say That King and Army Was Trapped By Germans During Its Retreat.

LATER REPORTS, HOWEVER, SAY KING ALBERT ESCAPED—DEATH LIST OF GERMANS SAID TO HAVE BEEN ENORMOUS IN BOMBARDMENT OF ANTWERP—FRENCH GAIN SLIGHT ADVANTAGE IN FRANCE, WHILE NO REPORTS ARE GIVEN OUT OF WAR IN EAST—BELGIANS FLEE TO HOLLAND AND ENGLAND.

Belgian Army Suffers Disaster.

Flushing, Holland, Oct. 12.—It is reported that a great part of the Belgian army fleeing from Antwerp suffered disaster. A Hulst dispatch says thousands of Belgian soldiers crossed into Holland and surrendered for internment. Rumors are persistent that the retreating Belgians were trapped between Lokeran and St. Nicholas by the Germans and routed with heavy losses.

Austrians Reinforce Przemysl.

Vienna, via Berlin, Oct. 12.—It is officially reported that the Austrians reinforced the garrison of Przemysl and lifted the siege. The Russians fled before the reinforced Austrians.

French Cavalry Defeated.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Oct. 12.—The defeat of the French cavalry by the Germans battling in the vicinity of Lille is officially announced. The announcement is also made that all Russian attacks at the east have been repulsed.

Fernand King of Roumania.

Rome, Oct. 12.—Prince Ferdinand has been proclaimed King of Roumania, succeeding the late King Carol. It is rumored today that King Carol was poisoned by the war party but the report is officially denied.

Germans Lost Forty Thousand.

Paris, Oct. 12.—A news dispatch states that the Germans lost forty thousand in the capture of Antwerp. Great masses of troops were mowed down by the German artillery. The French claim to have captured twelve thousand Germans in the fighting around Arras.

No News From Russians.

Petrograd, Oct. 12.—Beyond stating that the operations of the Russians are proceeding successfully against the Germans in East Prussia, and that an artillery duel is raging between the Russians and Austro-Germans on the Vistula, the war office maintained silence on the situation today.

Conditions in Antwerp.

Rosendaal, Holland, Oct. 12.—News reports state that the last forts at Antwerp have been silenced and have yielded to the Germans. Normal conditions are rapidly being restored at Antwerp. Latest reports indicate that the city did not suffer as much damage from the bombardment as at first reported. The flames were largely confined to Berchem and the southeastern part of the city. It is known that thousands of Germans were killed in the desperate attacks on the fortifications. The bombardment and reply are reported to have been the most terrible in the history of the world. Many went insane from the terrible din and strain. Eardrums were paralyzed and many persons were blinded. The city quivered and rocked as by an earthquake.

Germans Lost Heavily.

Amsterdam, Oct. 12.—News dispatches state that the Germans are purchasing slight advantages at an awful cost of human life. Forty-five thousand are reported to have been lost in the attacks on forts Waeltham, Wavre, St. Catherine and Antwerp.

Allies Make Gain.

Paris, Oct. 12.—An official statement at 4 this afternoon says that attacks by the Germans on the French left wing between Lassigny and Roye have been repulsed. The allies have made some progress on the right bank of the Aisne. The cavalry engagements about Lille continue.

Montenegrins Defeat Austrians.

Cettigne, Oct. 12.—Montenegrins defeated and drove back the Austrians on the Bleekgatsho frontier, capturing several important Austrian positions.

Aeroplane Drops Bombs on Paris.

Paris, Oct. 12.—It is reported here that twenty-four forts at Antwerp are

still holding out against the Germans.

A German aeroplane made a raid on Paris today, dropping two bombs, which failed to explode, between two passenger trains.

King Albert Escapes.

London, Oct. 12.—King Albert with the greater part of the Belgian and British marine forces which defended Belgium are believed to have escaped into Ostend, which has been fortified, to repel the German attacks. Vast crowds are coming to England from Antwerp, Ostend and Holland.

COTTON NOT CONTRABAND.

Staple and Its Seed Products Held Entitled to Safe Passage by State Department.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Continuing its policy of forging out a complete code for regulation of shipments of American products not only to neutral but to belligerent countries the state department today announced a decision relating to exports of cottonseed oil. The decision marks a distinct advance in the exemption of semi-contraband goods from seizure when carried in American bottoms.

This declaration, in effect, is that American trade in cottonseed oil in neutral bottoms is not subject to seizure or detention, not only when destined for neutral countries, but when shipped to Germany, if not intended for military uses. The British government has assented to so much of the proposition as relates to shipments to Holland of neutral goods, such as foodstuffs, which the Netherlands government has embargoed for exportation.

The solicitor's opinion goes beyond the mere matter of cottonseed oil and lays down the principle that cotton is not contraband and is not subject to seizure even when shipped to a belligerent country, providing it is on American or neutral ships. Therefore there is no impediment to the shipment of American cotton to Hamburg consigned to German spinners.

T. O. S. DIBBLE QUILTS.

Veteran Chief of the Fire Department Hands His Resignation to City Council of Orangeburg.

Orangeburg, Oct. 10.—T. O. S. Dibble, who has for 11 years served as chief of the Orangeburg fire department, has handed his resignation to the city council. Mr. Dibble offers as his reason for resignation that his business will not permit his best attention to the position. The city officials are reluctant to give him up.

Mr. Dibble has been closely related to the Orangeburg fire department for many years, he having served for four years as assistant chief and was president of the Young American Fire company for ten years. Mr. Dibble has done much for the Orangeburg fire department.

WILL CRUSH MILITARISM.

Lord Haldane Says Terms of Peace Will be Breaking of Terror.

London, Oct. 10.—"The terms of peace will be that the dominant spirit of militarism which has perverted every talent of the German nation will be crushed and broken so that those who come after us shall be free from such terror."

This was the concluding remark of a speech delivered this afternoon at Newcastle by Viscount Haldane, lord high chancellor, at a meeting to influence recruiting.

Viscount Haldane claimed that Great Britain was fighting because it was a sacred duty. He paid a tribute to the great qualities of the German nation but said it had been prostituted to military uses and that this war was to end that spirit of militarism. He continued:

"If Germany should annex Belgium and crush France and annex Holland and check Russia, then this country would be doomed. Rather than see that accomplished I would see the British empire perish honorably."