

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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PRUSSIANS LOSE MILLION.

Official List Shows Loss of 1,050,029 in Killed, Wounded and Missing Without Taking in Bavarian, Wurtenburg, Saxon or Navy Losses.

British Admiralty List Shows Hundred and Sixty-Six Merchant Ships Lost Since War Began—British Order is for Warships to Seize Ships and Cargoes Anywhere Intended for or From German Ports—Reports Show Little Change in Dardanelles—No Decisive Battle in East or West.

BRITISH REPLY RECEIVED.

Opinion in Diplomatic Circles in Washington That United States Will Protest.

Washington, March 16.—Secretary of State Bryan has received the British reply to the American note regarding the foodstuffs embargo and submarine blockade sent to Great Britain and Germany, when Germany declared a blockade against England. He has also received from Ambassador Page the text of the British order establishing a general embargo on German trade. The general opinion in official and diplomatic circles is that the United States will protest to Great Britain and France against the order that all trade with Germany be stopped. There is no attempt to conceal the fact that the action of England is most displeasing.

Prussian Loss Exceeds Million.

Copenhagen, March 16.—The Prussian casualty list published today at Berlin shows a loss of 1,050,029 Prussians killed, wounded and missing since the beginning of the war. The list does not include Bavarian, Wurtemberg, Saxon or navy losses.

Slow Progress in Dardanelles.

London, March 16.—Despite the effective fire of the allies' fleet which is trying to force the Dardanelles, the Turks have been able to repair some of the shattered forts and mount new guns, says an Athens dispatch today. Considerable damage is reported to have been done British and French warships. The Hospital ship Canada is on the way to Malta, filled with wounded. The Turks are working desperately to strengthen the defenses of the Bosphorus. Though urged to leave, the Sultan remains in Constantinople, declaring that he would rather be the allies' prisoner than fall into the hands of the young Turks.

British Marine Losses.

London, March 16.—Up to March 10th one hundred and sixty-six British merchantships had been interned, captured or destroyed. (Official.)

Russians Resist Stubbornly.

Petrograd, March 16.—The Germans are violently bombarding Osowiec fortress with heavy guns. They have been able to move some batteries near the city, but their cannonade so far has proven ineffectual. In night sorties the Russians captured some Germans. The Germans who attempted to approach across the frozen Eobr river south of Augustowce were repulsed with severe losses. The Russians are holding the enemy in check along the entire front before Przasnysz. Deep snow is retarding operations in the Carpathians.

Seize Ships Anywhere.

London, March 16.—The British order prohibiting maritime communication with Germany has been wireless to all British warships. No areas are specified but British warships anywhere on the high seas can arrest the ships of any country carrying commodities to or from German ports. The newspapers warmly commend the government.

Report French and British Success.

Paris, March 16 (Official).—A battle is progressing along the entire front today. The British have recaptured the ground lost near Stelol. The French are progressing in Champagne and now hold all the trenches in the forest of Lepetire which they recently lost. The French captured a German trench on the slope of the Reich Ackerkopf.

Berlin Reports German Gains.

Berlin, March 16.—(Official).—The Germans have captured the French trenches north of Beauséjour. They have captured two thousand Russians in the fighting in northern Poland. The Russian attack on both sides of the man trenches on a ridge in the Cham-

the Orziso river and northwest of Przasnysz was repulsed. The Germans captured the British position on a height near Stelol.

Germans Lost 18,000 Men.

London, March 16.—It is officially estimated that the Germans lost 18,000 troops around Neuve-Chapelle on the tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth.

CRISIS IN ITALY.

King Holds War Council With Premier Salandra.

Rome, March 17.—A long conference which is believed to have been a "war council" was held in royal palace today. Premier Salandra was closeted with the king for more than an hour. An extraordinary cabinet meeting has been called for tomorrow, when every member has been commanded to be present. The German ambassador called at the foreign office today but his stay was short. It is reported that a crisis has been reached. The belief is general that Italy will join the allies within a fortnight.

Closing in On Przemysl.

Petrograd, March 17.—Three desperate sorties of the Austrians from the fortress of Przemysl within the last two days were repulsed by the Russians who are pressing closer to the besieged stronghold. The situation inside is crucial and its fall is expected shortly. With the fall of Przemysl the Russians will advance on Krakow. The Russians have made slight gains at Przasnysz at severe cost.

Two More Ships Submerged.

London, March 17.—The British admiralty today announced the sinking of the steamships Atlanta and Fingal by German submarines.

American Cotton Ship Sunk.

Berlin, March 17.—The United States bark, Pass Ealmaha, has been wrecked near the Sylt islands in the North sea. She was bound from New York to Bremen with a cargo of cotton.

British Lost Heavily.

Paris, March 17.—Heavy casualties, among British officers featured, the terrific four days' battle at Neuve Chapelle, where the Germans were defeated and forced to retreat four miles. It is estimated the British lost nearly ten thousand in killed, wounded and missing, among them over two hundred officers. England now has the largest army in France that has ever been placed on foreign soil, being over a million. Many are not yet on the firing line. The Germans have evacuated some territory between Ypres and Dixmude. North of the Argonne forest the Germans launched a severe offensive, losing heavily without accomplishing material results.

Germans Repulse French.

Berlin, March 17 (Official).—After three days' battle the Germans have captured a cliff northwest of Arras. They repulsed the French at Vanquols and northwest of Pont-a-Mousson. They repulsed the Russian flanking movement at Tauroggen, Poland, and checked the Russians between the Cryzo and Szekwa rivers.

German Submarine Sunk.

Glasgow, March 17.—A German submarine was sunk today in a collision with the British steamship Apollo, off Bristol.

French Report Gains.

Paris, March 17 (Official).—The Germans have resumed the bombardment of Soissons and Rheims. The Belgians today made new progress along the Yser. The British repulsed a German attack on the heights of Noire Dame Lorette. The French captured five hundred yards of German trenches on a ridge in the Cham-

PRESSURE EXERTED ON ITALY.

BOTH SIDES IN WAR TRY TO INDUCE ROMANS TO JOIN.

Teutonic and Allied Diplomats Present Their Arguments for Support of Neutral Nation—Course Awaited With Interest.

Rome, (Via Chiasso, Switzerland), March 16.—Political pressure upon Italy to place its support either to the empire of central Europe or the allies has been augmenting for some time and is today believed to about reached its climax. According to thoroughly reliable sources, Prince von Buelow, German ambassador, has given formal assurances that Germany will be able to overcome resistance of Austria and induce Vienna to yield to Italy certain territorial concessions. In addition the central empires would further Italy's ambition in the eastern Mediterranean. The German diplomats pointed out that the marine supremacy of Great Britain and France would have the effect of crushing Italy.

Representatives of the allies were presenting the matter in quite a different light. They have united in saying that the defeat of Germany and Austria was inevitable, and that without participation of Italy in case Italy refrained from taking part, it would secure nothing from the allies when settlements are made. With the conclusion of peace, or shortly thereafter, they argue, the separation of Hungary from Austria is to be expected. This would lead to the absorption of the Austrian provinces of German nationality by Germany and the consequent retention of German dominion of Trieste which thus would forever be lost to Italy. In addition Italy would be forced to abandon Aviona and the Aegean islands.

What is believed in high quarters to be an authoritative outline of Italy's territorial demands and Austria's position regarding them was obtained today. The difference of views, as thus stated, appears to be so great that well informed persons can see no likelihood of an adjustment.

It is said Italy wants a sweep of territory north and east which would extend her boundary around the northern end of the Adriatic sea as far south as Fiume on the eastern coast. That would include the Austrian naval base at Pola, and the provinces of Trent and Trieste. Concessions which Austria is believed to be willing to make are insignificant as compared with the demands.

It is regarded as probable that under pressure from Germany Austria may be induced to grant larger concessions, but the belief is generally held in responsible quarters that the extreme Austrian concessions will be insufficient to satisfy Italy.

Italy's demands are set forth as follows: To the north, she desires the entire province of Trent, bringing her frontier to Venoste, Passirio and Breiole, including the districts of Reverte, Trent, Bosen, Meran, Bressanone and Pruneck; to the east, she wants to extend her frontier to the Julian Alps, including the provinces of Goritz and Istria, with the districts of Tolmein, Goritz, Trieste, Pola and Fiume. Besides, she wants the Dalmatian islands.

The only rectification of the frontier which, according to this information Austria is willing to grant is cession of territory which would give to Italy possession of Lake Garda, with the town of Riva and the valleys of Chese and Adiger including the towns of Rouverte and Tione, but excluding Trent and Trieste, the valley of the Isonzo river, including Gradisce, but excluding Goritz. It is understood also that for such territory as she is willing to yield Austria asked a large amount of money and other concessions. In return for these concessions by Italy, Austria is willing to make certain local grants, including the establishment of an Italian university at Trieste.

NOT AN AMERICAN?

McManus Reported a Naturalized Mexican Citizen.

Vera Cruz, Mex., March 16.—The statement was made here today by persons connected with the Carranza government that John B. McManus, who was killed in Mexico City on March 11 by Zapata troops, was not an American citizen. Mr. McManus lived in Mexico City for about 15 years, and was said to have become a naturalized Mexican.

paigne district. German attacks in the Argonne were repulsed. French aviators bombarded the fortifications at Colmar today.

COTTON EXPORTS INCREASE.

STILL SHOW DEFICIENCY UNDER LAST YEAR.

Census Bureau Monthly Figures Show Slight Gain in Consumption of Staple.

Washington, March 16.—Cotton exports during February were almost twice those of February last year, but the quantity sent abroad during the seven months ending February 28 was far less than the same period a year ago, the deficiency, due largely to the war, being 1,759,725 bales. The census bureau monthly report disclosed these figures today.

Manufacturing establishments on February 28 were holding less cotton than at the same time last year, but independent warehouses had on hand 1,775,766 bales more than a year ago. Cotton used during February slightly exceeded the same month a year ago, but during the last seven months cotton manufacturers have used 217,000 bales less than during the same period last year. Imports of cotton during the seven months have been almost double what they were a year ago.

Cotton used during February was 463,167 bales, exclusive of linters, compared with 455,231 in February last year, the census bureau announced today. During the seven months ending February 28 cotton used was 3,054,356 bales, against 3,271,856 in the same period the previous year.

Cotton on hand February 28 in manufacturing establishments was 1,654,313 bales, against 1,712,368 last year, and in independent warehouses 4,059,640 bales, against 2,313,874 last year.

Exports were 1,501,701 bales, against 751,013 last year, and for the seven months 5,481,040 bales, against 7,240,765 last year's period. Imports were 28,727 bales, against 20,771 last year, and for the seven months 168,256 bales, against 84,294 against last year's period.

Linters used were 27,053 bales, against 22,398 last year, and for the seven months 183,181 bales, against 179,963 last year's period; on hand in manufacturing establishments 132,139 bales, against 93,809 last year, and in independent warehouses 75,035 bales, against 54,721 last year.

Linters exported were 27,209 bales, and for the seven months 95,190 bales.

FLOUR SENT TO GERMANY.

Uncle Sam's Mail Service Will Carry It, But Cost Exceeds Its Worth.

Washington, March 17.—Many persons in Washington felt that the postmaster general would be "stumped" by the ingenious device by which Dr. George Barthelme, correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, undertook to ship flour to Germany in spite of the allies' blockade.

It is known that Uncle Sam's mails are reaching Germany; and so, as a test to be followed on the wholesale if it worked, the doctor dispatched by parcel post a sack of flour to a friend in the "Fatherland," and then indulged in a chuckle which was seemingly justifiable.

However, the flour which Dr. Barthelme and others now in the United States may send to Germany by the parcel post is not likely to cause any serious trouble between this country and Great Britain. This assertion is made on the assumption that flour thus mailed is going to reach its destination, too. Dr. Barthelme has received at the postoffice the rather baffling assurance that he can mail all the flour he wishes to his own land in packages of not more than eleven pounds each, but that it will cost him 12 cents a pound in postage to do it.

As a bushel of wheat weighs sixty pounds, the parcel post total on each bushel would amount to over \$7, or more than four times the cost of the wheat itself.

GRANTS NEW TRIAL.

Another Hearing in Case Against Railway.

Florence, March 17.—A new trial was granted by Judge H. A. M. Smith in the United States court in the case of Mrs. Sophia Hughes against the Atlantic Coast Line for the death of her husband. Judge Smith said in granting the new trial that either sympathy for the plaintiff or prejudice against the defendant road was the explanation of the verdict of the jury giving Mrs. Hughes \$10,000. The case will be heard in Charleston in June. The case against the Western Union Telegraph company has been appealed to the court of appeals in Richmond.

RUSSIANS INVADE PRUSSIA

Again Cross the Border Into Enemy's Country—Six Hundred Mile Line Forces Germans and Austrians Back.

Von Hindenburg Retiring Before Fiercest Attacks of War—Italians Expel Germans From Riviere—Scandinavians Protest on British Proposed Policy—Italy May Join in War at Any Time—Three German Princes Die on Battlefield—Battles Continue in the West With Little Appreciable Change.

ON THE BRINK OF WAR.

The Italian Cabinet Holds War Council Today.

Rome, March 18.—An extraordinary meeting of the Italian cabinet, believed to be a "council of war" was held today. The German ambassador is making a final effort to prevent war between Italy and Austria. Following the refusal of Emperor Francis Joseph to make territorial concessions to Italy by ceding Trent, the German ambassador is urging the prolongation of the negotiations. The Vatican is urging peace.

GERMANY FILES PROTEST.

Strenuous Objection Made to Arrest of German Consul at Seattle.

Washington, March 18.—The German embassy today lodged a protest against the arrest of the German consul at Seattle and the search of the consulate. The protest declares that the action was a violation of international laws and asked the state department to afford legal protection to the German consulate at Seattle.

The War in France.

Paris, March 18.—Official.—The Germans today continued their bombardment of the bridge at Notre Dame and Loretta and the villages of Cerney and Maricourt. The Belgians continue to advance along the Yser. Artillery engagements are resting at the front.

Russians Cross into Prussia.

Berlin, March 18 (Official).—French aviators have bombarded Schlettstadt, in upper Alsace. German airmen bombarded Calais. Russians have crossed the boundary and now are fighting on Prussian soil. The Germans will burn three Russian towns for every one destroyed by the Russians.

Three Princes Killed.

London, March 18 (Official).—Three German princes, including Leopold, a member of the reigning family, were killed in the battle of Neuve Chappelle.

Italians Expel Germans.

Paris, March 18.—News dispatches today state that the Italian authorities have ordered the expulsion of German subjects from the Italian Riviera.

German Liner Captured.

Madrid, March 18.—The German liner which escaped from Las Palmas with a cargo of war supplies is reported to have been captured by a British cruiser.

Scandinavians All Protest.

London, March 18.—Denmark, Norway and Sweden have made identical representations to the allies against the British policy of reprisals on German commerce. (News dispatch.)

Russians Move Again.

Petrograd, Mch 18.—With a battle front six hundred miles long the Russians are progressing against the Austro-German lines in Poland and Galicia. The Germans are retreating at many points toward the east Prussian frontier. In the Carpathians the Austrians were forced back by the Russians capturing hundreds of prisoners. Gen. von Hindenburg is giving ground, especially along the Orziso river where the fighting is of unparalleled ferocity. The German bombardment of Osowiec is ineffective. It is reported that fifteen thousand Germans have fallen there. The armies in the Carpathians are fighting in snow waist deep, with the temperature below zero.

The Horrors of War.

Paris, March 18.—The Germans are replying to the warships' bombardment of West-End with heavy sixteen-inch guns. Wounded French soldiers declare

that the mere bulletins give but a vague idea of the fierceness of the fighting in Champagne district. Nearly a million men are engaged in the Les Mesnil-Perthes line. Thousands of huge guns have been thundering night and day for weeks. The fields are covered with rotting corpses, and the ground is strewn with shells and mines. The tension of the battle, the ghastly stench of decaying flesh, the burning gun powder, and the fumes from the poison bombs have driven hundreds of soldiers insane.

Russians in Germany Again.

Petrograd, March 18.—The Russians are again fighting on German soil. The Russians having defeated the Germans at Laugesargan, are advancing into East Prussia.

Przemysl Forts Collapsed.

London, March 18.—A news dispatch from Petrograd says the outer forts of Przemysl have fallen.

Army at Smyrna.

Athens, March 18.—Eighty thousand Turks have been concentrated near Smyrna to oppose the advance of the allies, if Smyrna falls under the warship bombardment.

GERMAN OFFICIAL ACCUSED.

Notice of Arrest Served on Consul at Seattle.

Seattle, Wash., March 17.—Dr. William Muller, imperial German consul at Seattle, and his secretary, B. M. Schultz, were served with notice of arrest today at the consulate. They are charged with conspiracy in attempting corruptly to influence John Murdock, an employe of the Seattle Construction and Dry Dock company, by inducing him to sell business secrets of his employers.

Consul Muller and his secretary are accused by the State of Washington of offering Murdock a cash consideration to supply them with information bearing out Ambassador Bernstorff's charge that the Seattle corporation was shipping knockdown submarines to the British government via British Columbia.

The information against the German representatives filed by Alfred H. Lundin, county prosecutor, jointly charges them and Dan Tarniasky, a free lance detective, with conspiracy.

Consul Muller denied tonight that he had any agreement with Murdock or the detective to purchase anything, nor did he arrange to have them steal papers from the construction company. He declared that Tarniasky approached him with a statement that he had information that submarines were being built here for the British navy, but that he had dealt with the detective only so far as was necessary to determine whether there was any truth in the report. The consul expressed confidence in a prompt dismissal of the charge against him.

Murdock and the detective were arrested last night on a joint grand larceny complaint, and Murdock, who will be held by the prosecutor as the State's principal witness, was released under \$1,000 bail. Warrants for the arrest of Consul Muller and his secretary were served through their counsel.

SPECIAL TERM OF COURT.

Gov. Manning Will Order Court to Try Abbeville Murderer.

Columbia, March 18.—Gov. Manning said this morning that he would order a special term of court for Abbeville very probably during the week of April 8, to try Charles Logan, the negro, who is charged with the murder of Mrs. M. E. Scott, an aged white woman of the Lowndesville section. The law provides that a special term can not be ordered until twenty days after the crime is committed. Logan was brought to the State penitentiary last night for safe keeping.