

The Watchman and South-on.

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 TRI

DUTHRON, Established June, 1868.

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GERMANY DENOUNCES ALLIES.

BLAMES THEM FOR PROVOKING THE GREAT WAR.

Peace Proposals Made by Germany Were Sincere and Opened Way for Negotiations—Refusal of Allies to Entertain Proposal Renders Them Responsible for Continuation of Bloodshed and Suffering.

Berlin, Jan. 11 (via Sayville).—Germany today handed neutral governments a note concerning the reply of the entente to the German peace proposals, the Overseas News Agency announces.

It is first stated, says the news agency announcement, that the German government has received the reply of the entente to the note of December 13 containing a proposition to enter at once into peace negotiations. The note then continues:

"Our adversaries declined this proposition, giving as the reason that it is a proposition without sincerity and without importance. The form in which they clothe their communication excludes an answer to them but the imperial government considers it important to point out to the governments of neutral powers its opinion regarding the situation. The central powers have no reason to enter into any discussion regarding the origin of the world war. History will judge upon whom the immense guilt of the war shall fall, history's verdict will as little pass over the encircling policy of England, the revengeful policy of France and the endeavor of Russia to gain Constantinople as over the instigation of the Saravian assassination of Sarajevo and the complete mobilization of Russia, which meant war against Germany.

"Germany and her allies, who had to take up arms for defense of their liberty and their existence, consider this their aim of the war, as obtained.

"On the other hand, the hostile powers always went further away from the realization of their plans which, according to the declarations

others, directed toward the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine and several Prussian provinces, the humiliation and disignation of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, the partition of Turkey and the mutilation of Bulgaria.

"In the face of such war aims, the demand for restitution, reparation and guarantees in the mouth of our adversaries produces a surprising effect.

"Our adversaries call the proposal of the four allied (Teutonic) powers a war manoeuvre, Germany and her allies most protest in the most energetic fashion against such a characterization of their motives which were frankly explained. They were persuaded that a peace which was just and acceptable to all the belligerents was possible, that it could be brought about by an immediate spoken exchange of views and that, therefore, the responsibility for further bloodshed could not be taken.

"Their readiness was affirmed without reservation to make known their peace conditions when negotiations were entered into, which refutes every doubt as to their sincerity.

"Our adversaries, who had it in their hands to examine the proposition as to its contents, neither attempted an examination nor made counterproposals. Instead, they declared that peace was impossible so long as the re-establishment of violated rights and liberties, the recognition of the principle of nationalities and the free existence of small states were not guaranteed.

"The sincerity which our adversaries deny to the proposal of the four allied powers (Teutonic) will not be conceded by the world to these demands if the world holds before its eyes the fate of the Irish people, the destruction of the liberty and independence of the Boer republic, the subjugation of northern Africa by England, France and Italy, the suppression of Russian alienations and also the violation of Greece, which is without precedent in history.

"Against the pretended violations of the laws of nations by the four allies (Teutonic) these powers are not entitled to complain, which from the beginning of the war trampled on justice and tore to pieces the treaties upon which it is built. England already during the first weeks of the war repudiated the London declaration, the contents of which had been recognized by its own delegates as a valid law of nations, and in the further course of the war violated in the most severe fashion also the Paris declaration; so that by her arbitrary measures for warfare a condition of lawlessness has been created,

RAPIST PLEAD GUILTY.

JOHN WILLIAMS ADMITS CRIMINAL ASSAULT IN ORANGEBURG.

Carried to Columbia After Brief Trial to Serve Forty Years in Penitentiary.

Orangeburg, Jan. 11.—John Williams, a young white man of the Neeses section of Orangeburg county, today, by arrangement of counsel, pleaded guilty to a charge of criminal assault, with recommendation to mercy of the court. Such a consent verdict was written and signed by the foreman of a jury empaneled for that purpose. The defendant was sentenced to serve a term of 40 years in the State penitentiary.

The crime was committed about two weeks ago upon a prominent young married woman in the Neeses section. Feeling grew intense and as soon as Williams was arrested, upon his own suggestion, he was taken to the State penitentiary for safekeeping. Unaware he was brought to Orangeburg today and no large crowd was in attendance upon court when he was placed in the dock. Immediately after sentence, he was hastened to Columbia to enter upon his term. Williams is a member of a prominent family of the Neeses section.

Honor Roll of Stateburg School.

First grade, Hope Williams.
Second grade, Elizabeth Richardson.

Third grade, John Frank Williams.
Fifth grade, William Brown.

"The war of starvation against Germany and the pressure exercised in England's interest against neutrals are not less scandalously conflicting with the rules of the laws of nations as with the commands of humanity.

"Likewise, contrary to the laws of nations, and incompatible with the usages of civilization, are the use of colored troops in Europe and the extension of the war into Africa, which

and which undermines the prestige of the white race on that continent. The barbarous treatment of prisoners, especially in Africa and Russia, and the deportation of the civil population from Eastern Prussia, Alsace-Lorraine, Galicia and Bukovina, are further proof if our adversaries point to the special situation of Belgium. The imperial government has always observed the duties which were enjoined upon her by her neutrality. Already before the war, Belgium, under England's influence, sought support in military fashion from England and France and thus herself violated the spirit (of the treaty) which she had to guarantee her independence and neutrality.

"Twice the imperial government declared to the Belgium government that it did not come as an enemy to Belgium and asked it to spare the country the terrors of war.

"Germany offered to guarantee the integrity and independence of the kingdom to the full extent and compensate for all damages which might be caused by the passage of the German troops. It is known that the royal British government in 1887 was resolved not to oppose the use of the right of way through Belgium under those conditions.

"The Belgian government declined the repeated offers of the imperial government. Upon her and those powers which instigated her to this attitude falls the responsibility for the fate which befell Belgium.

"The accusations about the German warfare in Belgium and the measures taken there in the interest of military safety have been repeatedly refuted by the imperial government as untrue. Germany again offers energetic protest against these calumnies.

"Germany and her allies have made an honest attempt to terminate the war and open the road for an understanding among the belligerents. The imperial government asserts the fact that it merely depended upon the decisions of our adversaries whether the road toward peace should be entered upon or not. The hostile governments declined to accept this road. Upon them falls the full responsibility for the continuation of the bloodshed.

"Our allied powers, however, shall continue the struggle in quiet confidence and with firm trust in their right, until peace is gained which guarantees to their nations honor, existence and liberty of development, and which to all the nations of the European continent gives the blessing to cooperate in mutual respect and under equal rights together for the solution of the great problems of civilization."

CAPITAL CITY NEWS.

MANY VISITORS TO COLUMBIA FOR FOUNDERS DAY EXERCISES AT UNIVERSITY.

Several Prominent Speakers—Dr. Reavis Declines Call—Gov. and Mrs. Manning to Receive—Plenty of Applicants for State Bank Examiner's Job—Approves Resignation of Col. Blythe.

Columbia, Jan. 11.—Hundreds of visitors were in Columbia today for the exercises incident to Founders' Day at the University of South Carolina.

Addresses were delivered by P. E. Gadsden of Charleston, the Rev. John E. White, president of Anderson college, and President Charles W. Doney of the University of Cincinnati. I. A. Wright responded for the student body.

The Rev. James O. Reavis, D. D., professor of English Bible, pastored theology and homiletics at Columbia Theological seminary, announced yesterday that he had declined the call recently extended by the congregation of Purity Presbyterian church at Chester. Dr. Reavis said that the call was very attractive and that he is highly honored, but that he must complete his work recently begun at the seminary.

Invitations to the annual reception to the members of the general assembly to be held next Tuesday night were issued today by Gov. and Manning. Inaugural exercises were held Tuesday at noon in the house. Gov. Manning is receiving applications for appointment as bank examiner to succeed I. M. Blythe of Pickens, who has resigned to accept a place with the Palmetto National Bank. Scores of telegrams and letters have been received endorsing the various candidates.

W. W. Moore, adjutant general, Washington on business in connection with the National Guard. He also attend a meeting of the executive committee of the national association for the promotion

Gov. Manning has approved the resignation of Col. E. M. Blythe of the First regiment. The resignation now goes to the war department for action.

"DISHONOR LIST" COMPLETED.

State's Attorney Hoyne Ready to Submit Names of Those in Graft Trust to Grand Jury.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—The names of a hundred policemen and politicians today were on the "list of dishonor." State's Attorney Hoyne is ready to submit to the grand jury the alleged figures in the gigantic graft and vice trust. Healey has been made a captain and granted a furlough.

THAW WILL RECOVER.

Under Guard in Hospital He Passed Comfortable Night.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12.—Physicians attending Harry Thaw stated this morning that he passed a fairly comfortable night and had a fair chance for recovery. Two detectives remain near his bedside. Thaw continues in a sort of daze and displays interest in nothing, but seems to desire to live.

Detectives say they found the key to the room at the McAlpin hotel, New York, in which the Gump boy alleges he was beaten, among Thaw's effects. Thaw refused today to make a statement about the charges, or his attempted suicide, but said: "I am glad to be alive." He then begged that he be left alone. Thaw will be turned over to the New York authorities when he has recovered sufficiently. He shows no sign of poison today.

COL. HOUSE AGAIN.

President's Unofficial Advisor at White House Today.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Col. House, the unofficial adviser of President Wilson, reached the White House early today and immediately went into conference with the president. They went over in detail the entente reply to the peace note. It is believed both think the way open to the United States to further urge peace upon the belligerents. It is rumored the president will send Col. House on another mission abroad.

The president will continue his efforts for peace, but in future they will be carefully guarded from all publicity. He believes that both sides want peace.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—Eggs jumped 60 cents a dozen today. An egg famine is threatened.

PEACE NOTES CONSIDERED.

PRESIDENT MAKING CAREFUL STUDY OF BELLIGERENTS' REPLIES.

Next Step in Move for Peace Not Determined, but Hope of Bringing Warring Nations Together in Conference to Discuss Terms on Which War May be Brought to a Close.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The attitude of President Wilson toward the replies of the warring nations to his suggestion that an opportunity be given for comparing peace terms remained undetermined tonight. Preliminary discussion of the question was begun at today's cabinet meeting, and at conferences between the president and Secretary Lansing and between the president and Col. E. M. House who spent the day at the White House.

Informally officials express the opinion that the problem facing the president is how to reconcile the conflicting attitudes of the central powers and the entente allies on the question of comparing terms. The central powers having offered to discuss peace at a conference of representatives of the belligerents and the entente powers, though virtually declining to agree to a conference, having given their broad terms publicly, it was suggested that the president might seek a new method of having terms compared.

In his original note he said he was indifferent as to the means employed to obtain this desired end, and it was thought he now would avoid putting himself in the position of advocating a particular method. In one administration quarter it was suggested that one or more European neutrals might urge Germany and her allies to make public their peace terms, and others thought it possible that a voluntary statement might be forthcoming from Berlin after the text of the entente reply had been handed to the foreign office for its information by Ambassador Gerard. It is understood, the note has not been transmitted to American diplomats in the Teutonic countries, although it is generally assumed that this will be the first step actually taken by the United States.

Secretary Lansing broke his silence on the subject today only to say definitely that no action had yet been taken.

It is generally agreed everywhere that the nature of the terms of the entente, with the intimations from German sources that such terms cannot be accepted, make an early peace unlikely.

The preliminary view of the administration, however, still is that the door to discussion was not entirely closed. In the German view here it rests entirely with the president whether negotiations would be continued at this time. It is regarded as certain that the German allies will consider any proposition Mr. Wilson may make, and that they probably would be willing even to discuss in a conference with their enemies the conditions stated in their reply.

At the same time it is reiterated that Germany and her allies never upon any consideration would accept such terms and should they agree to enter a conference to discuss them it would be with the idea that the entente might recede from its position. In this connection the Germans express the belief that the entente set forth in its note the objects it desired to achieve rather than the only terms upon which it would make peace, and that as the communication was written for publication broadcast, it probably could be expected that objects or terms less moderate than those given could have been stated. Extreme reluctance was observed today at the White House and state department. It was said so many delicate points are involved that very careful study will be given to the problem before any decision is reached.

The view was generally expressed that the first milestone in the negotiations inaugurated by Mr. Wilson had been reached and that there would have to be a general assessment of the entire situation before another move could be made. No estimate was placed on the probable time which may elapse before the decision of the president is made known although the long conference between the president and Secretary Lansing today, coming so soon after the receipt of the entente note, was taken to mean that there will be no unnecessary delay.

Peace and the questions allied with it were discussed only generally at the cabinet meeting, but afterwards the president and Secretary Lansing went to Mr. Wilson's private study together,

ANARCHISTS PLOT MURDER.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST HIRAM JOHNSON CHARGED.

San Francisco Authorities Declare Those Connected With the Anarchist Journal to Blame.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 12.—Alexander Berkman, editor of The Blast, an Anarchist publication, and seven others prominent in labor circles here, today were charged with having directed a conspiracy to assassinate Senator Hiram W. Johnson, "blow up the State" and to overthrow the government. Those who were alleged to be associated with Berkman include Miss M. E. Fitzgerald, his secretary; Robert Minor, treasurer for the International Workers' Defense league; Thomas J. Mooney, labor organizer, and four others who are on trial for murder in connection with the bomb explosion that killed participants in the preparedness parade here last July.

The charges were made by Assistant District Attorney Edward A. Cunha during the Mooney trial. He declared that proof of his charges was contained in letters and papers seized in a recent raid on the offices of The Blast.

Cunha said that at the proper time Berkman, Miss Fitzgerald and Minor would be arrested and charged with murder in connection with the bomb explosion as the leaders of the alleged conspiracy.

At the Mooney trial District Attorney Charles M. Fickert charged Mooney wrote an article in an Industrial Workers of the World publication in Cleveland, Ohio, in October, 1914, in which he declared that unless Gov. Johnson pardoned two men convicted as the result of the killing of a district attorney of Sutter county, California, in 1914, "he would only have himself to blame if he got hurt." Fickert said he had more evidence which would be produced at the proper time connecting subsequent actions of those accused of the conspiracy. Mooney's trial will be resumed Monday morning.

er, and remained there for more than an hour.

When he left the White House Mr. Lansing refused to answer questions.

Col. House, who came here last night to attend a dinner given in Mr. Wilson's honor by the secretary of State, remained until late this afternoon and conferred with several officials. He refused to discuss his visit.

Already officials are trying to work out the possible points of agreement between the opposing alliances based upon the entente note and the German chancellor's speeches. Both, it is pointed out, agree to the evacuation of France and Belgium. The only questions left open on the West front, therefore, are the allied demands for indemnities and the intimations that Alsace-Lorraine must be returned to France, with some kind of security for maritime frontiers.

On the East front the provinces of Lithuania and Poland are in dispute. Lithuania, formerly Russian but conquered by Germany, has been promised autonomy. Both Germany and Russia have promised Polish independence, though Germany contemplates making a separate kingdom of Russian Poland only, while Russia's plans contemplate Russian Poland added to German and Austrian Poland.

It is in the reconstruction of the Balkans that the alliances apparently are most bitterly at odds. Italy, besides demanding all the territory that Austria would have given her without a war, wants also the city of Trieste, Austria's main seaport, and a large part of the Dalmatian coast. The desire of Germany and Austria to punish Serbia offers a most complicated difficulty as the allies have demanded that country's restoration with indemnity.

Bulgaria demands parts of Serbia, Macedonia and Roumania as her recompense for the war, and has stated through her premier that her work, consisting in conquering those sections, now is finished.

The whole question of the return of various nationalities to their own countries presents a complex and confusing problem.

Turkey then remains. The allies have demanded her withdrawal from Europe, without saying who shall fill the vacancy at Constantinople. Former Premier Trepoff has announced that the allies have promised that city with the straits to Russia. The Turkish capital and the proposed division of the Ottoman empire in Asia Minor furnish still another tremendous problem.

The question of colonies and of the Far East is left untouched in the allied statement. Germany informal-

AUSTRIA READY FOR PEACE.

HOW PREPARED TO MAKE PEACE TERMS.

Communication to Neutrals by Austro-Hungarian Government on Entente Reply.

London, Jan. 12.—Count Czernin von Chudenitz, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, had addressed to the diplomats to the United States and other neutrals and of the holy see a note defining the Austro-Hungarian government's views of the situation created by the entente's reply to the peace proposals of the central powers, according to a Vienna dispatch under Thursday's date transmitted by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent.

The note, although not identical with the German note on the subject, follows the same lines as does the German document, the dispatch states, emphasizing particularly the situation existing between Austria and Serbia. In this section the note is thus quoted:

"In the course of preceding the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia the monarchy, displayed sufficient proof of its forbearance towards the ever increasing hostility, aggressive intention and intrigues of Serbia until the moment when finally the notorious murders at Sarajevo made further indulgence impossible."

In a later passage of the note, as quoted in the dispatch, appears the following:

"The question as to on which side the military situation is the stronger may confidently be left to the judgment of the world. The four allied powers now look on their purely defensive war aims as attained, while their enemies travel farther and farther from the realization of their plans. For the enemy to characterize our peace proposals as meaningless, so long as our peace conditions are unknown, is merely to make an arbitrary assertion. We had made full preparations for the acceptance of our offer to make known our peace conditions on entering into the negotiations. We had prepared ourselves to end the war by a verbal exchange of views with the enemy governments. Before God and mankind we repudiate responsibility for continuance of the war."

SHELL PLANT BLOWN UP.

Large Munitions Factory Near New York Wrecked by Terrible Explosion.

New York, Jan. 11.—The plant of the Canadian Car & Foundry company, one-half mile east of Kingsland, N. J., in which were stored hundreds of thousands of three-inch shells destined for the Russian government, was destroyed late today by fire and a series of explosions which continued for three hours. So far as could be learned tonight no one was killed or injured, although 17 workmen were reported missing. No estimate of the loss was obtainable, but it was said it might reach \$4,000,000.

Approximately 1,400 men were employed in the plant, which comprised between 40 and 50 buildings and covered about 80 acres of ground. No munitions were manufactured at Kingsland but the plant was used for the filling of shells, the chief constituent used being trinitrotoluol, one of the most powerful explosives known.

While it was estimated that nearly 500,000 shells exploded primary fuses or caps had not been attached to them and consequently their detonation did not cause the havoc that follows their explosion when used on European battle fronts. The roar of the shells, which sounded like a cannonade from heavy guns, was heard for miles, however, and the concussions shook buildings within a wide radius of the plant. Two big magazines in which were stored trinitrotoluol, nitric acid, picric acid and powder were not reached by the flames and it was believed they were not in danger.

ALLIED SHIPPING WARNED.

German Raider Said to Be in North Atlantic.

New York, Jan. 12.—A warning to allied shipping against a German raider in the North Atlantic was again sent out today. All ship captains were ordered to take precautions.

ly has indicated that she will expect her colonies back.

It is the belief of officials here that only by a certified definition of these questions and by a mutual give and take will it ever be possible to make a peace that will be permanent.

A beginning towards that, they feel, already has been made, though the end is an indefinite distance off.