

The Watchman and Southerner.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the ends Thou Aim'st at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Trade's."

THE TRUE SOUTHERNER, Established June, 1878.

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ARMY PLANS COMPLETED.

DETAILED STATEMENT PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT FOR ACTION.

Selective Conscription is Plan Decided on for Raising Force Sufficient to Put End to War—Two Million Men Could be Put in Service in Two Years.

Washington, April 4.—Detailed plans of the war department for raising an army numbering millions if that is necessary "to bring the government of the German empire to terms" were placed in President Wilson's hands today in the form of a bill prepared by the general staff and reviewed and revised in part by Secretary Baker and the general officer who are his military advisers.

The president, as commander-in-chief, already has approved the basis adopted for the war army and preparations have been made at the war department for presenting the measure to the military committees of congress. Secretary Baker said today it would go to the house and senate committees as soon as the war resolution had been adopted. Maj. Gen. Scott, chief of staff, will explain the plan and the military reasons for the need to train the number of men the bill will produce. This is believed to be not less than 2,000,000 to be trained within two years.

In the navy department, Secretary Daniels announced during the day that contracts for approximately 200 submarine chasers and coast patrol boats had been let and additional contracts were being signed each day. Preparations to take into the service a huge fleet of small motor craft for inshore patrol work also are being completed.

The scope of the war department's army plan is gradually becoming clear, although the details are being withheld until they are sent to congress. Included in the scheme must be the funds and equipment necessary to establish military training on a basis never before attempted in the United States.

Trench fighting is the predominant feature of the battles of today. Mimic trench warfare, realistic to last possible degree, must replace much of the old open order skirmish drill supplemented with hard marching and vigorous physical exercises to harden the men as quickly as possible.

There are many indications that it is proposed to build up a fighting machine composed exclusively of men in their 20s and each man free from home responsibilities or cares that might curtail his soldierly qualities. A perfect military weapon is to be fashioned, officers say, if the army's plan is accepted by congress. It will take time and money, but will furnish such a force as will make its weight felt against any troops in the world.

Presumably the oldest men within the prescribed limits would be called out first. Those classes would yield the smallest number for training, for the percentage of men to assume family responsibilities goes up rapidly after 29 years is reached.

They would be, however, in their vigorous years, ready for any hardship. Each succeeding increment of 500,000 called out for training would probably have reached the same stage of physical development by the time the training had been given. Physical standards of the regular army will be rigidly maintained.

Registration of all single men between the fixed ages will be a first step. Cooperation of State and municipal authorities may be sought under the 1903 law for State cooperation in the national defense programme being framed by the council of national defense. Several million men must be enrolled and examined physically before the process of selection can be applied. Probably workers of certain classes, whose labor is vital to maintenance of the food and war supplies of the nation, will be exempt as a class.

Army officers indicated today that the government's policy leaves no place for volunteer forces. They prepared also to urge against any volunteer effort to send an army abroad to fight. To be of any avail in the world struggle, they say, only a very considerable force of fully trained and highly equipped and organized troops with adequate independent supply lines should be to Europe. To do otherwise, one officer declared, might make American soldiers a mere mercenary rather than a true fighting force. It would further strain the already heavily strained French

GERMANS ABUSE WILSON.

ADDRESS TO CONGRESS CREATES SENSATION IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES.

Unable to Answer Terrible Indictment for Crimes Against Humanity and Liberty Spokesmen of Hohenzollern Deposition Resort to Vilification of President of United States.

Berlin, April 4.—Bitter personal attacks on President Wilson and repudiation of the distinction he drew between the German people and the German government feature the comments of the German newspapers on the president's address. He is accused of dishonesty, bad faith and envy of Germany. The papers generally express the belief that the entry of the United States will not turn the tide of war.

RELIEF SHIP SUBMERGED.

Belgian Steamer Torpedoed Without Warning and Crew in Open Boat.

London, April 4.—The Belgian steamer *Trevier*, from New York with Belgian relief supplies, was torpedoed without warning Wednesday. While the boats were being lowered the submarine fired on them, severely wounding the captain, mate, engineer, donkeyman and cook.

HOUSE DEBATES RESOLUTION.

Chairman Flood of Foreign Affairs Committee Makes Opening Statement.

Washington, April 4.—The house at 10 o'clock began the debate on the war resolution, with Chairman Flood of the foreign affairs committee making the opening statement. The passage of the resolution, which the senate adopted last night by a vote of 82 to 6, is expected before night.

NO PEACE OFFER.

Berlin Dispatch Contradicts Report That Has Been Circulated.

Amsterdam, April 4.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Koelnische Zeitung* says that rumors of a new peace offer which have arisen since the meeting of Emperor William and Charles and the statement of Count Czernin are incorrect. It says the central powers, however, are still ready to make an honorable peace.

FOREIGNERS WILL TREAT THEM.

Those Who Commit Themselves Properly Will be Protected.

Washington, April 3.—A letter published today says that in the United States who conduct themselves properly will suffer no loss of property or liberty as the result of the declaration of a state of war.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

Explosion in Restaurant Crowd Killed With Italians.

Chicago, April 5.—Six or seven were killed and forty to fifty injured according to police estimates in an explosion in a building containing a restaurant crowded with Italians.

ALLIED PATROLS TOUCH.

British and Russian Meet in Mesopotamia.

London, April 5.—British and Russian patrols have gotten in touch with each other in Mesopotamia. Major General Murray of the war office informed the Associated Press.

Bees Bringing High Prices.

Clemson College, April 4.—The following letter has been received from the city agent of Clemson College:

"I am glad to report that on a carload of bees shipped from Green Pond to Richland the farmers realized \$2,000 net. One man had 27 bees weighing about 100 pounds each, and received \$475. The highest price paid was 13 1/2 cents per pound. These were common grade hives. If they had all been of one brand they would have been realized."

The council of national defense and advisory commission will meet again tomorrow in joint session. The commissioners are taking night today to make ready to carry on the activities that will come quick on the heels of the adoption of the war resolution. Definite agencies are being set up almost overnight through which the country's great back will be carried down through every trade, industry and profession until every man and woman shares it.

SENATE VOTES FOR WAR.

Resolution Goes to House, Where Passage Is Expected With Little Difficulty.

Vote is 82 to 6 in Favor of Declaration That State of War With Germany Exists, After Sharp Debate— Passage of Resolution is Impressive Event and Galleries Are Silent As Vote is Taken—Hitchcock States Position of America.

Washington, April 4.—The war resolution was passed by the senate by a vote of 82 to 6. It goes to the house where debate will begin tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock and continue until action is taken.

Senators who cast the negative votes were: Gronna of North Dakota, La Follette of Wisconsin, Norris of Nebraska, Lane of Oregon, Stone of Missouri, and Vandeman of Mississippi.

Senator McCumber's substitute to declare the existence of a state of war upon the sinking of another American ship by Germany was defeated without a roll call.

The resolution, drafted after consultation with the state department and already accepted by the house committee, says the state of war thrust upon the United States by Germany is formally declared and directs the president to employ the entire military and naval forces and the resources of the government to carry on war and bring it to a successful termination.

Action in the senate came just after 11 o'clock at the close of debate that had lasted continuously since 10 o'clock this morning. The climax was reached late in the afternoon when Senator John Sharp Williams denounced a speech by Senator La Follette as more worthy of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg than of an American senator.

The passage of the resolution was not marked by any outburst from the galleries. The senators themselves were unusually quiet. Many of them answered to their names in voices that quivered with emotion.

The galleries were filled to overflowing and on the floor back of the senatorial seats were almost half the membership of the house. In the diplomatic gallery was Secretary Lansing, Counselor Park of the State Department, Minister Chamberlain of Bolivia, Minister Elzenberg of Sweden, Member in the evange Dr. Ritter, the archbishop, in charge of German interests in this country, had been there.

Secretary McAdoo was on the floor during the last few hours of the debate.

An the last name was called and the clerk announced the vote, 82 to 6, there was hardly a murmur of applause.

All six of the senators who voted against the resolution were members of the group of 12 which defeated the armed neutrality bill at the last session. There was no attempt to filibuster this time, however, and most of the 13 hours of debate was consumed by champions of the resolution. Of the other six opponents of the armed neutrality, Senators Cramer, Keay, Ely and Ely voted for the resolution tonight. Senators Cushman, Chappin and Works retired to private life at the end of the last session.

The vote follows:
For the resolution: Democrats—Austri, Beckham, Broussard, Chandler, Cullerton, Fletcher, George, Hendrick, Hitchcock, Hughes, Hunsley, James, Johnson, South Dakota Jones, New Mexico; Kendrick, King, Kirby, Lewis, McKeller, Martin, Meyer, Oberman, Owen, Phelan, Patton, Pomeroy, Randall, Reed, Robinson, Sculley, Shaffner, Shapell, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith, Armons, Smith, Thomas, South of South Carolina, Swanton, Thompson, Tamm, Wolf, Underwood, Walsh, Williams, 82.

Opponents—Borah, Brady, Brand, Cannon, Cullen, Colt, Cummings, Curtis, Dill, Hanks, Hall, Fernald, Frank, Gallagher, Galinger, Hale, Hendrick, Pitten, California; Jones, Washington; Keating, Keay, Knox, La Follette, McCumber, McLean, Nelson, New York; Peffer, Pendergast, Sherman, Smith, Michigan; Stone, South Carolina; Underwood, Wisconsin; Warren, Watson, Woods, Wolford. Total for resolution 82.

Against the resolution: Democrats—Lane Stone, Vandeman, Total 6.

Republicans—Gronna, La Follette, Norris—Total 2.

Total against resolution 6.

ENLISTMENTS FOR THE NAVY.

GOV. MANNING RECEIVES INFORMATION ABOUT NAVAL RECRUITING BAY.

Big Mass Meeting to Be Held in Each County Seat and Government Will Provide for Recruits Until Enlistment Officer Arrives.

Columbia, April 5.—Gov. Manning today received additional information regarding applicants for enlistment in the navy in accordance with the provisions of the proclamation recently signed designating Wednesday, April 11, 1917, as "Naval Recruiting Day." Each county is directed to assemble its apportionment of recruits at the county seat next Wednesday and to notify Gov. Manning for the naval recruiting officer in Charleston.

The applicants who come up to the physical standards, as outlined in the proclamation and who guarantee to enlist, if accepted by the naval recruiting officer, will be subsisted at the expense of the federal government until the arrival of the officer to conduct the examination. Twenty-four hours' notice of the officers' arrival will be given. Any excess of the quota for each county will be welcomed.

Applicants for enlistment in the navy should confer with the postmasters, who have charge of the recruiting in each county seat, or address their inquiries to the office of the governor.

BRITISH CAPTURE VILLAGES.

French Report Repulse of German Attacks—Germans Strongly Entrenched.

New York, April 5.—The British have announced the capture of the villages of Rossoy and Basce in Flanders, northeast of Peronne. The French state that reconnoitering parties advanced last night north of Chauchy and Moy and south of St. Quentin, finding the German lines strongly occupied. They repulsed the German attack northwest of Rheims. Honor by being dictated to by another.

Referring to the filibuster against the armed neutrality bill, Senator Hitchcock said he had hoped that armed neutrality would have been the result. Unfortunately the opposition of the filibuster resulted in word going out to the world that the official branches of the government were in bad luck, he said. "The result has been that our rights have been more impinged upon than ever, five or six or seven American vessels being sunk. Some even returning to this country in ballast. Lives of American seamen have been lost. Armed neutrality has passed as an expedient against war. The American people have prayed for months that war might be avoided, that it might not be necessary to make the sacrifice for humanity.

"We have avoided war for two years. I have been bitterly opposed to war. I have used my influence to that end even when I knew the people were calling for war and a majority of congress overwhelmingly for it. I caught on the president and begged him to remain longer, if possible, under the policy of armed neutrality as an expedient for peace. But the president has information in his possession which made it impossible.

"This country is ready and congress is ready. While the vote has not been recorded, the decision has been made. It is war.

"I can not vote against war," Senator Hitchcock said in conclusion "without doing a vain and foolish thing. It would only serve to weaken my country in the face of the enemy and the world when war is inevitable. I am ready now to take my place with those who will back up the president for the honor and protection of the nation."

Senator Tillman of South Carolina said the president had made it clear that the war was upon the German government and not the German people.

"The people will be back of the president and congress with money and loyalty," Senator Tillman continued. "The great republic will accept the challenge of an armistice and go forth to battle for the world's democracy. When we hit we must hit hard. Let us forget the making of money. Those who would at this time make excessive profits from the materials of the food the people need are just a guild of treason as they who give aid or comfort to the enemy and should be treated as such."

Senator Hitchcock said no nation could remain great and retain its

WANT ONE MILLION MEN.

STEPS WILL BE TAKEN AT ONCE TO INCREASE SIZE OF REGULAR ARMY AND MILITIA.

Compulsory Enlistment Will be Resorted to, if There Are Not Sufficient Volunteers—Would Have Army of Two Million Men in Two Years—Call Guard to Federal Service.

Washington, April 5.—Secretary Baker and Chairman Chamberlain of the senate military committee today discussed plans for raising an army the chief of which will be the immediate recruiting of regulars and guardsmen to their full war strength, of three-quarters of a million by the calling of all guardsmen into the federal service and compulsory enlistment, if there are not enough volunteers to increase the authorized war strength to a million. It is expected to increase the army to two million within two years.

After defending the pacifists, Cooper declared that Germany never unqualifiedly promised to abandon submarine warfare. He accused Lansing of deliberately omitting from the official records an important document which presented the German view. Britton said he would offer a resolution providing that no military forces of the United States be ordered to Europe until directed by congress.

The first expressions of opposition to the resolution came from Cooper, of Wisconsin, Stafford of Wisconsin, and Britton, of Illinois, who interrupted Flood's speech in which he demanded the crushing of Prussian militarism and the delivery of the world from the danger of a Hohenzollern dynasty.

BALTS RECRUITING UNITS.

Department Suspends Filing of Guard Organizations Called to Federal Service.

Columbia, April 5.—W. W. Moore, the adjutant general, received the following letter yesterday from headquarters, Eastern department, Governor's Island:

"The department directs me to inform you, in accordance with a telegram received March 31, 1917, from the war department, stating that on account of a recommended change in the law affecting enlistment, and because of the depletion of equipment on account of the Mexican mobilization, it is deemed wiser not to proceed with recruiting until the policy of congress is ascertained. Instructions were therefore wired to commanders of National Guard organizations called into the federal service to stop recruiting until further orders, but to list applicants."

WANT BIG APPROPRIATION.

Executive Department Asks for \$2,400,000,000 for Navy and Army—To Increase Navy and Marine Corps.

Washington, April 5.—A request for the immediate appropriation of \$2,400,000,000 for the army and navy was made to congress by executive department. Approximately \$2,000,000,000 of this is asked for the army. Provision is made for increasing the enlisted strength of the navy to one hundred and fifty thousand men and the marine corps to thirty thousand men.

AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK.

Missourian Submerged Without Warning—Americans in Crew.

Washington, April 5.—The sailing without warning of the unarmed American steamer *Missourian*, which left Genoa yesterday with thirty-two Americans among its crew of fifty-three, is officially reported. The crew was saved.

VARSITY DEBATING TEAM.

H. C. James and C. D. Brearley to Oppose Citadel Team in Contest.

Columbia, April 5.—H. C. James and C. D. Brearley were chosen last night, in a contest at the University of South Carolina, to represent that institution in a debate with a team from The Citadel. They will maintain the negative of a query proposing universal military service. Other candidates for the team were: G. W. Collier, T. E. Simkins, E. E. Smith and H. E. Wasserman. The judges were: Dean L. T. Baker and E. M. Rucker and H. E. Pennington of the faculty. P. E. Ford was the presiding officer. G. W. Collier was chosen alternate and he will serve in case either of the debaters shall find it impracticable to appear.