

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, 1856.

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1861.

SUMTER, S. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1917.

Vol. XLIV. No. 16.

WAR HAS BEEN DECLARED

Wilson Issues Proclamation, Calling On Citizens to Support Government.

Congressional Resolution Has Been Signed By President And All Warships And Naval Stations Have Been Notified—Naval Militia And Naval Reserves Called to Colors—German Citizens Will Be Given Good Treatment As Long As They Behave—Wilson Hopes That This Will Be Last War.

Washington, D. C. April 6.—President Wilson has signed the congressional resolution declaring a state of war between the United States and Germany.

With the signing of the bill all naval militia and naval reserves are called to the colors. All warships and naval stations have been notified.

President Wilson has also issued a proclamation formally declaring a state of war.

He has called on all American citizens to support all measures of the government. He said all German subjects will be left at peace as long as they conduct themselves lawfully.

In a statement approving the plans for an army of a million men, the president said: "The hope of the world is that when the European war is over, arrangements will be made composing many questions which heretofore seemed to require the arming of nations."

GERMAN SHIPS SEIZED.

Government Takes Possession of Interned German Vessels at All Ports.

New York, April 6.—The port authorities this morning began the seizure of all the twenty-seven German vessels interned here. Press reports showed that seizures are being made at all ports, and the German crews taken into custody. No resistance is reported at any point.

May Confiscate Ships.

Washington, April 6.—It is officially announced that the German merchantmen have been seized for the protection of the ships themselves and the property. It was said the government may use the ships and pay for them at the end of the war, or confiscate them altogether. The first probable step will be to repair them.

WE ARE AT WAR.

LAST STEP TAKEN PRELIMINARY TO FIGHT WITH GERMANY.

President Given Full Power to Use All the Resources of the Nation in Resisting Germany's Aggression.

Washington, April 6.—War between the United States and Germany becomes an actuality today immediately that President Wilson signs the war resolution which the house adopted by a vote of 373 to 50, shortly after 3 o'clock this morning.

This action will set in motion the government's newly planned machinery for mustering the military, naval and economic forces of the country into an aggressive war against Germany.

The resolution passed the house in the same form as in the senate. It directs the president to employ all the resources of the United States to carry the war to a successful conclusion.

The final action of the house came after 17 hours' debate. Speaker Clark signed the measure immediately and after it is signed by Vice President Marshall signs it, it will go at once to the president.

Thirty-two Republicans, sixteen Democrats, one Socialist and one Prohibitionist voted against the resolution. Jeannette Rankin, the woman representative from Montana, sobbed that she wanted to support the country but could not vote for war. Democratic Leader Kitchin and many others who voted negatively promised unqualified support of the government. There was little acrimonious debate. The proponents pleaded that Germany is actually warring against the United States, while the opponents of the resolution asserted that Germany's frightfulness is forced by the British blockade. The house adjourned until Monday. All amendments were voted down, including those to prohibit the sending of military forces overseas without congressional authority.

RICHARD OLNEY DEAD.

Boston, April 9.—Richard Olney, secretary of State under President Cleveland, died at his home here last night.

BOND ISSUE BILL.

Washington, April 9.—A decision to introduce the five billion dollar bond issue on Thursday has been reached by Secretary McAdoo and Representative Rainey, the ranking Democratic member of the ways and means committee.

AUSTRIA FOR WAR.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES BROKEN.

Austria's Representatives at Washington Demanded Passports this Morning and American Officials in Austria Given Their Walking Papers at Same Time.

Washington, April 9.—Austria-Hungary, under pressure from Germany, has severed diplomatic relations with the United States. Baron Zwiendenik, the Austrian charge d'Affaires, today demanded passports for himself and staff. Almost at the same time United States Minister Stovall, at Berne, reported that Austria-Hungary broke relations at Vienna yesterday. The break is undoubtedly the prelude to a declaration of a state of war. All diplomatic and consular officers of the United States will leave Austria, and all of Austria's will leave the United States. Spain will take over American interests in Austria and Sweden will take charge of Austria's in the United States.

GERMANY IS EXCITED.

Promise of Internal Reforms Please—No Faction.

Berlin, April 8.—Emperor William's promise in regard to reforms for Prussia overshadow all other news. Liberal and radical newspapers find fault because the emperor suggests delaying the promised reforms until after the end of the war. Conservatives and reactionary papers are not pleased with the promise of any reforms. Germania, the centrist organ, went to press before the emperor's statement was issued.

New York, April 9.—All Austrian steamers here and those at many other American ports have been seized.

KAISER PLEDGES REFORMS.

MORE FREEDOM FOR PRUSSIA WHEN WAR ENDS.

German Emperor Says He Has Always Been Anxious to Grant Liberty to His People.

Amsterdam, April 7 (via London April 8).—Direct and secret election of deputies in Prussia at the end of the war is provided for by Emperor William in his order to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg directing reforms in the Prussian electoral laws. He declared that "in view of the gigantic deeds of the entire people there is no more room in Prussia for election by the classes." In connection with this phase of his proposal, Emperor William said:

"Reform of the Prussian diet and liberation of our entire inner political life are especially dear to my heart. For the reform of the electoral law of the lower house preparatory work already had been begun at my request at the outbreak of the war."

"I charge you now to submit to me definite proposals of the ministry of state so that after the return of our warriors, this work which is fundamental for the internal formation of Prussia, may be carried out by legislation. In view of the gigantic deeds of the entire people there is in my opinion, no more room in Prussia for election by the classes."

AMBASSADOR PENFIELD AT ZURICH.

American Representative at Vienna Arrives in Switzerland Homeward Bound.

Paris, April 9.—Ambassador Penfield, Mrs. Penfield and three members of the embassy staff, arrived at Zurich last night from Vienna, according to Swiss dispatches.

CUBA ENTERS WORLD WAR.

Declares State of War Existing Against Germany.

Infant Island Republic Aligns Herself with United States Against Autocratic Ruler of Teutons—German Ships in Harbor Seized—War Resolution Passed Without a Dissenting Vote in Either House.

Habana, April 7.—Cuba, not yet out of her teens as a republic, is at war with Germany—the first of the Latin-American countries to range herself alongside the United States, her liberator and protector.

At 7.16 tonight President Menocal affixed his signature to the joint resolution passed unanimously late this afternoon by both the senate and house without a dissenting voice being raised, thus putting into effect the declaration that a state of war exists between Cuba and the imperial German government.

The joint committees appointed only yesterday by the senate and house agreed early this afternoon on the phraseology of the resolution to be presented and the stage was set for quick action before either branch of congress convened.

The senate acted with extreme solemnity. The resolution was read. Dr. Ricardo Dolz, Conservative leader, took the floor and made a short, impressive speech in favor of the resolution. No amendments were offered and the 17 senators present voted "aye" when the motion was put. There was no applause or excitement following the vote.

The scene in the house was more enlivened. The galleries were packed long before the session opened. The ministers of France, Spain and Uruguay occupied seats in the diplomatic section.

After the reading of the joint resolution Representative Alfredo Betancourt, speaking for the Conservatives, made an impassioned speech in favor of its adoption. He was frequently interrupted by tremendous applause, the entire house and galleries rising to their feet, cheering and clapping wildly.

Jose M. Cortina addressed the house on the Liberal side in support of the resolution. Then by a rising vote the house unanimously adopted the resolution. The resolution follows:

"Article 1. Resolved that from today a state of war is formally declared between the republic of Cuba

and the imperial government of Germany and the president of the republic is authorized and directed by this resolution to employ all the forces of the nation and the resources of our government to make war against the imperial German government with the object of maintaining our rights; guarding our territory and providing for our security; prevent any acts which may be attempted against us and defend the navigation of the seas, the liberty of commerce and the rights of neutrals and international justice.

"Article 2. The president of the republic is hereby authorized to use all the land and naval forces in the form he may deem necessary, using existing forces, reorganizing them or creating new ones and to dispose of the economic forces of the nation in any way he may deem necessary.

"Article 3. The president will give account to congress of the measures adopted in fulfillment of this law, which will be in operation from the moment of its publication in the official Gazette."

Late this afternoon Chief Port Inspector Panne notified Eusebio Apiazu, secretary to the president, that he had observed large volumes of smoke pouring from the funnel of the self interned German ship Bavaria. Port police went aboard the ship and were informed by her commander, Capt. Graafles, that he, in compliance with orders from his government, had attempted to damage the machinery in order to render the ship useless.

The crew, together with the captain and his wife, were removed, as were the crews of three interned German ships in Habana harbor. All were sent to Cabañas fortress.

The other vessels were found to have been slightly damaged. They are the Adelheid, Kydonia and Oivant.

A rumor was current that it had been the intention of the Germans to move their ships out to the mouth of the harbor and sink them there, thus closing the port to navigation.

BREAK WITH UNITED STATES

Austria and Bulgaria Present Members of American Embassy With Passports.

Turkey Will Follow Action of Other Nations Allied to Germany—Representatives of Countries in Washington Have Not Yet Been Notified of Action By Their Countries.

London, April 7.—Passports have been placed at the disposal of the American embassy in Vienna and Bulgaria. Turkey also has decided to sever relations with the United States, according to a Vienna dispatch received at The Hague.

Representatives Not Notified.

Washington, April 7.—The attaché of the Austro-Hungarian embassy and the Bulgarian minister have both said that they have heard nothing regarding the break of their countries with the United States.

STATES' RIGHTS DECISION.

Supreme Court Refuses to Interfere With State and Congressional Elections.

Washington, April 9.—Federal authority to prosecute frauds in State general elections and United States senatorial primaries was materially restricted by the Supreme Court's decisions. Federal indictments for alleged corruption conspiracies in Rhode Island congressional elections and senatorial primary in West Virginia were dismissed on the grounds that the States, not federal government authorized the elections.

TRAIN HITS MOTOR.

Five of Party En Route to Pineville Hurt by Southern Train at Hebron Crossing.

Rock Hill, April 8.—Five persons were more or less seriously injured about noon today when train No. 113, Charlotte to Columbia, struck an automobile at the Hebron crossing, two miles north of Pineville. The injured were placed on the train and brought to Rock Hill for treatment at the Fennell infirmary.

The injured are: W. F. Langley, Lancaster. Left shoulder dislocated and minor cuts; Mrs. W. F. Langley, Lancaster, cut on the face and above the right ear; Miss Carmie Caskey, Lancaster, minor cuts and bruises; Miss Annie Caskey, Lancaster, minor cuts and bruises; W. M. Wingate, Charlotte, chauffeur, bruises, especially on thigh.

This afternoon all were reported as getting along well and likely soon to be able to leave the hospital.

The car was demolished.

BLOW TO TRUSTS.

Supreme Court Declares Limited License Plan of Selling Patented Articles is Invalid.

Washington, April 9.—Determining important questions regarding the patentee's control of the retail prices of their products, the Supreme Court pronounced unlawful the "limited license" plan under which the Victor Talking Machine Company and many other corporations distribute their products. The court did not decide on the Victor plan of limiting distribution solely through licensed dealers. In the patent infringement suit of the Motion Picture Patents Company against the Universal Film Manufacturing Company and others, the court held invalid the restrictions of the patent company upon the use of competitors' films in their projecting machines.

COL. BOND OFFERS CITADEL.

Tenders Facilities of Plant to War Department.

Charleston, April 6.—Col. O. J. Bond, superintendent of the Citadel, the military college of South Carolina, tonight forwarded the following telegram to Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., at Governors Island, N. Y.:

"I respectfully offer to you, with the approval of the board of visitors and the governor of the State, all the military facilities of the Citadel, the military college of South Carolina, including instructors and cadets, for such uses as you may desire to make of them in training recruits for service."

The Citadel has for years been among the colleges declared distinguished by the war department.

TO LEND ENTENTE FUNDS.

UNITED STATES TO SUPPLY ALLIED POWERS WITH TWO BILLION DOLLARS TO CARRY ON WAR.

Money to Be Forwarded at Once to Aid in War on Germany—Bond Issue of \$3,000,000,000 is Contemplated to Meet Needs of America in Present Emergency—Bonds Will Be Small in Order to Increase Their Popularity.

Washington, April 7.—Administration leaders in conference today decided to unlock at once the vast financial resources of the United States to the allies.

To relieve the economic needs of the entente governments a huge loan, of dimensions yet undetermined but not less than \$2,000,000,000, will be forthcoming from this country as speedily as congress can pass the necessary legislation.

Not a penny of profit, it was authoritatively stated, will be expected or received by this country on the loan. The loan will be America's immediate contribution to the allied cause with the promise of other bountiful contributions of money, munitions and foodstuffs, to come as needed.

An immediate bond issue, possibly totaling \$5,000,000,000, is forecast by today's action. The exact amount is yet to be determined.

Legislation providing for the issue will be introduced in congress speedily, not later than next week and within 30 days, possibly before the end of the present month, a substantial portion of the great loan is expected to be available for the entente governments.

The forthcoming bond issue, it was authoritatively stated, will be placed before the public as quickly as possible in denominations down to \$100, possibly \$25, will bear "a reasonable interest rate" and the entire army of American investors—banks, corporations and individuals—will be afforded an opportunity to subscribe.

Treasury department and federal reserve board officials believe that a \$5,000,000,000 bond issue can be absorbed without difficulty by American investors and it is likely this will be the first sum offered.

The present plan calls for the exchange of American money, dollar for dollar, for foreign bonds at par. Bonds of the entente governments would be accepted by the American government as security for the loan. The interest rate on the foreign bonds, it was said, will be the same as on the bonds to be issued by this government in raising the big loan. Thus should the first loan to the allies be \$2,000,000,000, a sum indicated by one official participating in the formation of the programme, the United States would make this sum available out of proceeds of its own bond issue, taking bonds to the face value of \$3,000,000,000 from the allied governments to which the loan is made. The allied bonds would be held in the treasury here. Interest on them would be paid to the American government at the same rate as the government would pay on the American bonds sold in this country.

Not all of the first big bond issue, it was intimated, would be loaned to the allies, sufficient reservation being made to cover the naval and military needs of this country not met by taxation. A considerable proportion of the \$2,000,000,000 already asked of congress for the military and naval establishments during the first year will be raised by increased taxation, possibly as much as \$1,500,000,000.

COAL DEALERS INDICTED.

Thirty-Nine Indictments for Violation of Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

New York, April 9.—An indictment naming twenty-one corporations and eighteen individuals, charging violation of the Sherman anti-trust law in fixing prices of coal, has been handed down by the federal grand jury.