

The Watchman and Southerner.

SUMMER 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 SOUTHERNER, Established June, 1868.

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Pope Working for Peace.

Pope Benedict Sends Proposals to End War to All Belligerents.

He suggests the Restoration of Belgium, Serbia and Roumania and Peaceful Solution of Other Problems.

Rome, Aug. 14.—Peace proposals by Pope Benedict which have been delivered to all the belligerent nations, suggest the restoration of Belgium, Serbia, Rumania and the peaceful solution of the problems of Alsace-Lorraine, Trent, Trieste and Poland, according to reports from Vatican sources.

SPAIN PRESENTS PROPOSAL.

Pope is Believed to Be Actuated by Highest Motives.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The announcement is made that the Spanish ambassador at Rome had delivered the Pope's peace proposal to the Italian government led to the belief that the Spanish minister here might convey it to this government. There is no disposition to ascribe any but the loftiest motives to the Pope in accepting the peace proposals emanating from Vienna, but the first question to be raised was what is proper division of responsibility between the Central powers and the Pope. It is important to know whether the proposal came from Vienna or Berlin originally. The entente diplomats agree that it did not come from any of the allied capitals.

INSPIRED BY GERMANY.

Entente Diplomats Believe That Terms Are Trying to Split Allies.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The state department acknowledged that it had received information of the Pope's proposal, but could do nothing until it is officially received. Whatever consideration that is given the proposal will be after consultation with the allies.

The apostolic delegation disclaimed all knowledge of the Pope's effort to end the war.

In entente diplomatic circles the opinion is freely expressed that the peace move was inspired by Germany and was an attempt to split the allies in conflicting discussion of their war aims.

Would Reduce Armaments.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The reduction of armaments, the settlement of all international disputes by arbitration, the freedom of the seas, no retaliatory after the war economic struggle for the supremacy in world trade are the foundations of the Pope's peace proposals.

London Summs up Pope's Terms of Peace.

London, Aug. 14.—Summed up, the Pope's proposals for peace are for a restoration of the status quo ante bellum, leaving the questions of the readjustment of the frontiers to undefined "subsequent negotiations."

SEVENTEEN PERISH IN TROLLEY WRECK.

Cars Moving at High Rate of Speed Crash Headon at North Branford, Conn.

North Branford, Conn., Aug. 13.—Seventeen persons were killed and upward of two score injured, some probably fatally, when two trolley cars of the Shore Line Electric Railway met headon at high speed a short distance from the local station late today. The cars were of heavy construction and the force of the impact locked them together in a mass of twisted iron, steel and splintered wood.

Both cars were well filled with passengers and most of the dead were women.

TWO HUNDRED GENERALS.

President Nominates General Officers for the Army.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The nomination of more than two hundred major generals and brigadier generals has been sent to the senate by President Wilson. The list includes all National Guard general officers.

London, Aug. 14.—Reuter's News Agency, (Limited) has been officially informed that China has declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary, dating from 10 o'clock this morning.

START TRAINING SOON.

PART OF NEW ARMY WILL GO TO CAMPS IN SEPTEMBER.

Remainder of First Increment Expected to Go in Regular Service Early in October.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The entire 687,000 men composing the first increment of the army draft forces will be under training early in October. Under orders issued today the first 30 per cent. of the quota of each district will begin entrainment for cantonments September 5; the next 30 per cent., September 15, and another 30 per cent., September 30. The remaining 10 per cent. will be mobilized as soon after that date as possible.

The plan to assemble the new force in three increments distributes the task of furnishing supplies and equipment through September. It will also prevent serious shortages in any camp and will give the new officers from the training camps time to familiarize themselves with their duties gradually before responsibility for a great body of men falls on them.

The order issued today means that about 12,000 men will reach each of the 16 cantonments soon after September 5. They will first be examined physically by army doctors and finally accepted or rejected. This will take some time and the men will have to be furnished with temporary quarters and rationed while awaiting examination. If the full quota were assembled at one time, great confusion would result.

Presumably the first increment will have been organized into skeleton companies, battalions or regiments before the second arrives. The newcomers can be quickly absorbed by a going concern in that case, and the third lot can be taken into the war machinery with even less disturbance.

In farming communities local board will arrange the lists of those to fill the first increment with local crop conditions in mind. Harvesting is in progress in many sections. Drafted men engaged in that work, who otherwise would go with the first third of the district quota, will be passed over to the second or third as may be necessary.

Reviewing the question of discharge for dependent relatives, Provost Marshal General Crowder issued a supplemental ruling today holding that persons should not be discharged because of dependents resident abroad.

"The object of the law permitting a person to be discharged provided he has a person falling within any of the classes of dependents dependent upon him was to prevent such dependents becoming charges upon the American people," the ruling says. "A dependent residing abroad could not become a charge."

That conscientious objectors to war are not to be excused entirely from serving the country was made clear in another ruling by the provost marshal, holding that such persons should be sent to the mobilization camps along with others drafted, to be assigned later to noncombatant branches of the service.

RIOTS IN SPAIN.

Six Persons Killed in Barcelona in Clash Between Soldiers and Strikers.

Paris, Aug. 15.—Six persons were killed and nine hurt in a clash between strikers and soldiers, at Barcelona, according to a statement by the Spanish captain general reported in a dispatch received by the Petit Parisien.

MONEY FOR ALLIES.

Congress Will be Asked to Authorize Loan of Two to Three Billion.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Congress will soon be asked to authorize another loan of between three and four billion dollars to the allies. Secretary McAdoo and Chairman Kitchin have agreed on this and also as to the desirability of raising more than two billion dollars by taxation. Congress will probably be asked at the December session to raise the tax bill.

PROBABLY REJECT PROPOSAL.

Allies Will Not Consider the Peace Plan Suggested by Pope.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The Pope's peace proposal had not yet reached the government. Secretary Lansing said the Associated Press summary is substantially the same as the unofficial outline he had. There is no change from the first impression that the allies will reject the proposal and probably refuse to consider it.

JAPANESE MISSION ARRIVES.

PROFFERS FULL FRIENDSHIP TO STRENGTHEN OLD BONDS.

Lands at Pacific Port and Hails United States as Brother in Arms in Cause of Freedom.

A Pacific Port, Aug. 13.—A Japanese mission to the United States arrived here today and proclaimed that its members came officially "as comrades in a gigantic struggle which involves the liberties and the sacred rights of mankind."

"We are here," declared Viscount K. Ishii, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, responding to an address of welcome from the mayor, "as the representatives of Japan, on a mission of friendship and good will. We come as allies in a common cause."

Tonight he adverted to this nation's war panoply and its meaning to Japan.

"We are particularly glad to be here just at this time," he said, "when all America is showing a courage, patriotism, energy and wholehearted zeal. Naturally Japan is interested in your preparations. We are glad to see them. Not a sensible person in Japan sees anything in your preparations but great benefit to both countries in the future."

Breckinridge Long, third assistant secretary of State, and Gavin McNab, an attorney sent from Washington with representatives of the army and navy, boarded the liner bringing the mission as she made port with the Rising Sun flag of Japan flying at her forepeak in honor of her distinguished passengers.

The real ceremonies of welcome began at the landing place.

Masses of troops at "present arms" lined the street while the Japanese anthem was played. When Viscount Ishii made his declaration of allegiance and friendship the cheering became thunderous as the crowd caught the significance of his utterances and the viscount, who had been reading in a moderate voice from his manuscript, continued in vigorous tones:

"This perhaps, is neither the time nor the place for a detailed exposition of the plans and hopes which have inspired our mission," he said. "It is sufficient that you see in our presence here this afternoon Japan's pledge of loyalty to the principles for which America has thrown down the gauge of battle."

REGULAR ARMY MAN WILL BE BRIGADIER.

War Department to Name Professional Soldier to Command South Carolina Troops.

Washington, Aug. 13.—It became known here today that the war department is contemplating naming a regular army officer to become brigadier general of the South Carolina troops, neither Gen. William Harvey of this city, nor E. M. Blythe of Greenville to get the place. District military men are working hard for Gen. Harvey but from what has been learned here it will not go to him. Neither will it go to Colonel Blythe or any one else in South Carolina unless the situation changes.

LICENSE FORMS READY.

Three Sorts Approved by Secretary Redfield.

Washington, Aug. 13.—Three forms of applications for license for shipment of goods the government has put under export control, were approved today by Secretary Redfield. After August 15, no applications will be recognized unless made out according to the manner prescribed.

One application covers the export of goods to neutral countries; another deals with the commodities for shipment to countries associated with the United States in the war, and the third is for exports of iron and steel to the allies. Under a recent ruling by President Wilson iron and steel may be shipped only to the allies and then only when designed for actual war uses.

The department of commerce will discontinue after August 15 the practice of merely stamping applications for license "approved" and will issue a regular form of license.

Washington, Aug. 14.—American labor will be supplied this year for the first time to harvest the Canadian crops, under an agreement reached with the Canadian deputy commissioner of the interior and United States officials. The immigration regulations have been waived and thousands of Americans are expected to go.

To Violate Belgian Neutrality

State Dept. Gives Out Message in Emperor of Germany's Own Handwriting.

Telegram Was Handed to Former Ambassador Gerard and Cabled to President Wilson.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The German Emperor's telegram to President Wilson, given to Ambassador Gerard in the emperor's own handwriting was made public officially by the State department today for the first time. It follows:

"Berlin, via Copenhagen, dated August 14, 1914, received August 15, 7.30 p. m.

"Secretary of State, Washington.

"August 14, 3 p. m.

"The following was communicated personally to me by the emperor in writing:

"Private and confidential.

"For the President personally.

"1. The Royal Highness Prince Henry, was received by his majesty, King George V, in London, who empowered him to transmit to me verbally that England would remain neutral if war broke out on the continent involving Germany and France, Austria and Russia. This message was telegraphed to me by my brother from London after his conversation with his majesty the King and repeated verbally on the 29th of July.

"2. My ambassador in London transmitted a message from Sir Edward Grey to Berlin saying that only in case France was likely to be crushed England would interfere.

"3. On the 30th my ambassador in London reported that Sir Edward Grey in the course of a private (sic) conversation told him that if the conflict remained localized between Russia—not Serbia—and Austria—England would not move, but if we mixed in the fray she would take quick decisions and grave manoeuvres; in other words if I left my ally Austria in the lurch to fight alone England would not touch me.

"4. This communication being directly counter to the King's message to me, I telegraphed to his majesty on the 29th or 30th, thanking him for the kind message through my brother and begging him to use all his power to keep France and Russia, his allies, from making any warlike preparations calculated to disturb my work on mediation, stating that I was in constant communication with his majesty the Czar. In the evening the King kindly answered that he had ordered his government to use every possible influence with his allies to repudiate taking any provocative measures. At the same time his majesty asked me that I should transmit to Vienna the British proposal that Austria was to take Belgrade and a few other Servian towns and a strip of country as a mainmise (sic) to make sure that the Servian promises on paper should be fulfilled in reality.

"This proposal was in the same moment telegraphed to me from Vienna for London quite in conjunction with the British proposals; besides I had telegraphed to his majesty the Czar the same as an idea of mine before I received the two communication from Vienna and London. As both were of the same opinion I immediately transmitted the telegrams vice versa to Vienna and London. I felt that I was able to tide the question over and was happy at the peaceful outlook.

"5. While I was preparing a note to his majesty the Czar the next morning to inform him that Vienna London and Berlin were agreed about the treatment of affairs I received a telephone message from his excellency the chancellor that in the night before the Czar had given the order to mobilize the whole of the Russian army which was of course also meant against Germany; whereas until then the Southern armies had been mobilized against Austria.

"6. In a telegram from London my ambassador informed me he understood the British government would guarantee neutrality of France and wished to know whether Germany would refrain from attack. I telegraphed to his majesty the King personally that mobilization being already carried out could not be stopped, but if his majesty would guarantee with his armed forces the neutrality of France I would refrain from attacking her, leave her alone and employ my forces elsewhere. His majesty answered that he thought my offer was based on a misunder-

standing and as far as I can make out Sir Edward Grey never took my offer into serious consideration. He never answered it. Instead he declared England had to defend Belgian neutrality, which had to be violated by Germany on strategical grounds, news having been received that France was already preparing to enter Belgium and the King of the Belgians having refused my petition for a free passage under guarantee of his country's freedom. I am most grateful for the president's message. Wilhelm.

Gerard."

Copenhagen, Aug. 3.—The Cologne Gazette says that the German government will issue soon an explanation of the telegram said to have been sent by Emperor William to President Wilson in August, 1914, and mentioned in the memoirs of James W. Gerard, the former American ambassador at Berlin. The Gazette publishes the text of the Emperor's telegram, as given to the public by Mr. Gerard.

PEACE PROPOSALS FORWARDED

Pope Benedict Wrote Proposals With His Own Hand and Dispatched Them by Courier.

Rome, Aug. 15.—The Pope's proposals were written with his own hand, after a conference with his ecclesiastical advisers. It was dispatched to the European capitals by courier and was sent to England for cabling to Washington and Tokio.

LONDON PAPERS SILENT.

Few of Them Comment on Peace Proposals.

London, Aug. 15.—Some morning papers refrained from commenting upon the Pope's peace proposals. Those discussing them allege that they were inspired by Austria. They predict that the allies will reject the proposal absolutely or indicate that the official text will show them to be unacceptable.

STILL MORE CAMPS FOR ARMY OFFICERS.

General Wood Thinks That There Will Yet be Other Opportunities for Civilians.

Charleston, Aug. 13.—Gen. Wood will leave Thursday for Atlanta and Chattanooga to look over the officers' training camps. No formal commencement exercises have been arranged by the war department, the closing formalities having been left to the pleasure of each commanding officer. In speaking of the camps today, Gen. Wood again reiterated his firm belief that it will be necessary to hold other and larger training camps for officers throughout the war, and that there would be plenty of opportunity for every one who wanted to get into the war to do so.

LEAVE FOR HOMES

Oglethorpe Officers Get Twelve Day Furlough Before Taking up Duties in Army

Chattanooga, Aug. 14.—The 1,500 men commissioned at the Fort Oglethorpe training camp have departed for their homes and will report to duties assigned them in various branches of the army after a 12 day furlough.

MOBILIZE ON LONG ISLAND.

National Guard Bound for France Will be Sent to Mineola Camp.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The National Guard division that is going to France and representing twenty-six States and the District of Columbia, will be mobilized at Mineola, Long Island.

THE CRAZY SUFFRAGETTES.

Foolish Women Continue to Make a Spectacle of Themselves.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Tearing banners from the suffrage pickets at the White House and attacks on the woman's party headquarters on Lafayette Square continued today. Good natured but determined crowds seized the banners as rapidly as they appeared.