

# 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."

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## LA FOLLETTE DEFENDS SELF.

### SPEAKS FOR THREE HOURS ANSWERING HIS CRITICS.

Contents That Member of Congress Has Right to Assail Policy of Government—Charges Critics With Character Assassination.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The closing session of congress was marked by a three hour speech by Senator La Follette, answering criticisms of his anti-war activities, with two hours set aside for senators who wish to speak on the subject. He asserted that the "war party," besides carrying on a campaign of "libel and character assassination" against members of congress who voted against the war are attempting to suppress discussion of the war issue and intimidate the people by invading their homes and unlawfully putting them in jail. The speech was carefully prepared. He quoted at length from Lincoln, Clay, Webster and Sumner, in support of his contention that a member had the right to assail the policy of the government.

Senator LaFollette read his speech carefully from manuscript. It is predicted that his well chosen words would not evoke the hot replies planned.

## LA FOLLETTE UNFORTUNATE.

### Made Terrible Mistake in Lending Himself to Kaiser's Plans.

Washington, Oct. 6.—It was "unfortunate for the country and the senator from Wisconsin that he lent himself and his service to the promotion of the ideas and desires of the kaiser," said Senator Robinson, replying to Senator LaFollette's speech of defense.

## ILLINOIS NEGROES SENTENCED.

### Men Charged With East St. Louis Trouble Convicted.

Belleville, Ill., Oct. 7.—Ten of the 13 negroes who have been on trial here for a week charged with the murder of Detective Samuel Coppage, on the morning of July 2, which precipitated the East St. Louis (Ill.) race riots, were convicted today and sentenced to 14 years each in the penitentiary.

Those found guilty were Fayette Parker, Othaniel Peoples, George Roberts, Horace Thomas, Marshall Alexander, Dee Smothermann, Albert Hughes, Bud Townsend, Will Palmer and Charles Foster. Three were acquitted. Smothermann collapsed when the verdict was read. He had offered an alibi.

The jury, which was given the case at 11.30 o'clock last night, announced at 1.30 this afternoon that an agreement had been reached. Judge G. A. Crow was summoned from his home and responded promptly, his wife sitting with him on the bench when the verdict was read. The verdict was handed to Judge Crow by the foreman of the jury. None of the defense was present and for this reason the judge polled the jury. All affirmed the verdict.

James A. Farmer, special assistant attorney general, representing the State, told the court that the State had other charges against the three negroes and they were remanded to jail.

## GERMANY'S PEACE TERMS.

### Reichstag Will Force Leaders to State What They Want.

External pressure on Germany to state its war terms having failed, the internal condition in the empire threatens to compel a full statement. What the leaders want if Germany wins will be discussed in the Reichstag this week. Whether the bureau, the navy and army are furthering a scheme of annexation and indemnities is expected to be brought out in detail. The matter has come to a test between von Tirpitz and pan-Germans on one side and the reichstag majority on the other, with feeling becoming intense.

The weather is bad in Flanders, but the Germans attacked last night at Ypres, but London say they were repulsed. Unofficial Stockholm reports say that strong German naval forces have been seen in the Baltic. They are said to be concentrating a strong force for an attack on Helsingfors.

## U-Boat Escapes.

Madrid, Oct. 8.—A German submarine interned at Cadiz, Spain, has escaped. All submarines entering Spanish ports since June 30th, have been interned under royal decree.

## TILLMAN MAY RUN.

### SENIOR SENATOR WILL BE CANDIDATE IF PEOPLE INSIST.

But Only Conscription Will Cause Him to Alter His Decision to Return at End of Present Term.

Trenton, Oct. 6.—Knowing that the people of the State were anxious to learn the probable attitude of Senator Tillman in the next senatorial race, since the papers have been discussing the matter, this correspondent sought an interview with him this morning. The senator was averse to saying anything on the subject, because of his statement two years ago that he would retire at the end of his present term. When it was brought to his attention that this country had become involved in the most gigantic war of all history since that time, and that his services were more needed now than ever he said:

"I have received many letters from old friends, and from many who have never supported me before, urging me to be a candidate to succeed myself, notwithstanding my declaration two years ago that I would retire. When I make up my mind, it is not often that I change it. I do not wish to be a candidate, my family wish me to retire from public life. But on account of the fact that we are at war, and that the president needs the undivided support of his party, I have recently said that the only condition on which I would be a candidate was for the people to 'conscript' me. In other words, I must be convinced that they really want me to run, or I shall retire as previously announced."

The senator is receiving many letters urging him to be a candidate again, to all of which he has answered as above. It is a matter that is up to the people as to whether the senator shall again represent them, as he has done for so long and so acceptably to the large majority of the voters of the State. Their wishes can be made known either by letter or petition, and what is done should be done quickly. The opposition is very busy, and it is high time the friends of the present Democratic administration make known their wishes.

## TRIAL OF GEN. KORNILOFF.

### Former Russian Army Commander Escapes Courtmartial on Technical Grounds.

Petrograd, Oct. 7.—General Korniloff probably will escape trial by courtmartial because of technicalities and be judged instead by a civil court on the charge of insubordination, says The Novaia Zhizn.

It is pointed out that General Korniloff's march toward Petrograd was by order of the government which three days after the "rebellion," continues the newspaper, commanded that all orders issued by General Korniloff at the front be carried out. Therefore, it is argued, he can only be considered blamable from the moment when he refused to resign as commander in chief.

## RAID GERMAN DAILY PAPER.

### Officers Seize Records of Cincinnati Volksblatt.

Cincinnati, Oct. 6.—The Cincinnati Volksblatt, German daily newspaper, was raided late today by United States secret service officers, and letter files, ledgers and other account books seized and taken to the United States district attorney's office.

## THE LA FOLLETTE CASE.

### Committee Maps Out Plans for Investigation.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The senate committee appointed to investigate Senator La Follette's St. Paul speech mapped out its plans and adjourned until Thursday. There will be no public hearings for the present. The committee hopes to conclude the investigation within a few days.

## NEW LIBERTY TRUCK.

### Greatest Truck Ever Designed for American Army.

Lima, Ohio, Oct. 8.—The first liberty truck for the United States army, probably the greatest motor truck designers of the country, combined with the genius of twelve motor truck plants and sixty-two automobile parts factories, could produce, was completed here today. It is propelled by the new liberty motor. It is planned to build thirty-five thousand of them the first half of next year.

## PRESIDENT PRAISES CONGRESS.

### SAYS ARMY AND NAVY'S NEEDS HAVE BEEN MET IN ADMIRABLE MANNER.

Believes Will and Purpose of American People Have Been Faithfully Expressed.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The work of the congressional session adjourning today, was praised by President Wilson in a statement saying:

"The needs of the army and navy have been met in a way that assures the effectiveness of American arms, and the war making branch of the government has been abundantly equipped with the powers that were necessary to make the action of the nation effective."

"The Sixty-fifth congress, now adjourning," the president added, "deserves the gratitude and appreciation of a people whose will and purpose I believe it has faithfully expressed. One cannot examine the record of its action without being impressed by its completeness, its courage and its full comprehension of a great task."

"I believe that it has also in equal degree and far as possible in the face of war, safeguarded the rights of the people and kept in mind the consideration of social justice so often obscured in the hasty adjustments of such a crisis."

"It seems to me that the work of this remarkable session has not only been done thoroughly, but that it has also been done with the utmost dispatch possible in the circumstances consistent with a full consideration of the exceedingly critical matters dealt with. Best of all it has left no doubt as to the spirit and determination of the country but has affirmed them as loyally and as emphatically as our fine soldiers will affirm them on the firing line."

## CHURCH PENSION FUND.

### Episcopal Church Raises Greatest Fund for Charitable Foundation Ever Gathered in America.

New York, Oct. 7.—Final returns, just completed and sent to J. P. Morgan, treasurer of the \$5,000,000 pension fund for the support of retired Episcopal clergymen, show that the fund was oversubscribed nearly 75 per cent., total subscriptions amounting to \$8,712,000. Of this \$5,164,555 has already been paid.

Alabama contributed \$15,988; North Carolina, \$65,848; South Carolina, \$20,510; Georgia, \$47,763, and Florida, \$25,451.

The Church Pension Fund is the largest of the kind ever raised, and, next to the Red Cross Hundred Million Dollar Fund, the largest charitable fund ever gathered in America of any one purpose. It took just a year to do it. While five million dollars was the goal originally set, it was announced from time to time that an oversubscription was desired in order to give the fund the soundest backing possible.

The campaign for raising the Pension Fund, conducted under the direction of Bishop William Lawrence, of Massachusetts, ended February 28. The next day the pension plan was put into operation with Bishop Lawrence as president of the fund. At the present time pensions amounting to 203,000 annually are being paid, some to aged and disabled clergy, some to widows, and others to orphan minors.

In all there were 47,713 subscriptions to the fund whose names are actually on the books of the fund. Yet it is estimated that many hundreds of thousands of persons actually gave, as in numerous instances an entire congregation's gift was entered as one subscription while no record was kept of the individual contributors of the \$2,019,610 which was received in cash.

There were 37,974 gifts of less than \$100 and these donations make up about 10 per cent. of the entire fund.

Of all the dioceses, New York city contributed the largest sum, \$2,131,592.

The States of New York and New Jersey gave \$3,381,354. New England gave \$1,222,768. Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia gave \$2,115,934. Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Kentucky gave \$566,478.

Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin gave \$1,162,927. Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Montana, the Dakotas and Wyoming gave \$172,947.

Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas,

## FARMERS NEED SODA.

### LOOK TO PRESIDENT FOR SUPPLY FOR SOUTH.

Senator Tillman Urges Those Interested in Farm Fertilizer to Write to Wilson.

Trenton, Oct. 7.—The question of obtaining nitrate of soda next year is one in which the farmers of the State are very much interested at this time, and knowing that Senator Tillman was instrumental in having an amendment to the pure food bill relating to nitrate of soda passed, he was asked as to the situation this morning. He said:

"The farmers of the South are almost compelled to have nitrate of soda if they are to grow food to feed the soldiers and realizing the need, I succeeded in getting an amendment to the pure food bill, after Senator Smith originated the idea, authorizing the president to buy nitrate of soda in Chile, bring it here and sell it to the farmers at cost, for cash. Ten million dollars was appropriated for this purpose. Although Mrs. Tillman was ill, and we wanted to leave Washington, we remained there four days in order for me to see the president and urge upon him the necessity of getting the soda. The president was thoroughly in sympathy with the proposition and stated he would do all he could to relieve the situation, but impressed on me the scarcity of ships in which to haul it and stated that would be the only thing which would prevent it being done. I have asked a great many people to write him on the subject and it would be a good idea for as many of our people as will to do the same thing and impress on him the need of the soda for the crop next year. The more letters the better. Since I left Washington I have noticed that Senator Smith and several representatives have been pushing the matter with the secretary of agriculture and I believe some means will be provided by which we can get the soda."

Senator Tillman is delighted at the recent rise in cotton and cotton seed and is still holding both, as he believes the end is not yet in sight.

## The Duty of German-Americans to Germany.

(By Gustavus Ohlinger of The Vigilantes.)

"To speak German is to remain German; to cause others to speak German is to make them into Germans."

In this way Ludwig Fulda, one of the most prominent of modern German playwrights and journalists summarized his observations in the United States. That he was giving expression to more than merely personal opinion is evidenced by the stern measures adopted by Germany for the purpose of establishing the use of German in the Polish provinces and in Alsace—by the decrees which forbade French even on signs and on tombstones and the orders making it a crime to impart religious instruction in the Polish tongue.

The propaganda for the German language has always been a well-recognized phase of imperial kulturpolitik. It was regarded as an important means for establishing German influence in foreign lands, for undermining national unity, and for keeping German immigrants in solid blocks which could be used as convenient make-weights in favor of German policies. As one of the leaders in the Pan-German movement expressed it years ago, "the importance of Germany in the future will depend on two things—first, the number of persons who are politically subject to the empire, and second, the number of those throughout the world who speaks the German language."

That the Kaiser's sympathizers in the United States have taken this course to heart is borne out by the vigorous efforts which have been made to establish the German language in our public schools ever since the Pan-German idea came to active consciousness here some twenty years ago. During this period the number of high school pupils taking instruction in German has risen from 58,000 to 312,000. Even more marked has been the increase in this direction.

Oklahoma, and New Mexico gave \$91,841.

Oregon, California, Idaho, Arizona, Utah, Washington, Nevada, Alaska, and the Philippine Islands gave \$255,607.

The largest contribution, \$324,744, was made by the Carnegie Corporation. Two persons gave \$250,000 each. Nine gave \$100,000 each, twelve subscribed \$50,000 each, twenty-nine \$25,000 each, fifty-four gave \$10,000 each, 221 gave \$5,000 and 764 subscribed \$1,000.

## COULDN'T KEEP OUT.

### DECLARES MONROE DOCTRINE IS BECOMING SERIOUS LIMITATION UPON EUROPEAN ACTION.

Ex-President Taft Principal Speaker at Unveiling of Shaft to McKinley.

Niles, Ohio, Oct. 5.—"We could not keep out of world politics if we would. That which affects the world affects us. The Monroe doctrine is becoming a more serious limitation upon European action than ever before."

This was the declaration of former President Taft in the principal speech here today, at the dedication of the big marble memorial building and monument erected to the memory of the late President William McKinley, who was born here.

Ohio's martyred president was given credit by Ohio's living ex-president, for being the man who saw most clearly when others were blind to it, the real position of the United States in the world.

"Were McKinley alive today," said Mr. Taft, "how his patriotic heart, his broad vision and his vibrant words would be united in supporting the government in its constructive measures to carry on the great world struggle to victory."

"With what firmness he would reject all propositions to compromise by proposal of a patched up peace. He would not fail to see that in the present issue no peace is possible until secured by victory—that no solution is worthy of our history but a defeat of militarism."

Mr. Taft declared that it is better to fight Germany in company with the allies than to fight her alone later. He insisted that had we been able to stay out of the war, we would have found ourselves in continued friction with Germany "until she thought the opportunity had come for her to strike."

Miss Helen McKinley, sister of the martyred president, unveiled the twelve-foot statue of President McKinley, which is set in the court of the memorial building. The dedicatory exercises were in charge of the G. A. R.

## tion in the grade schools.

Now that the events of the last few months have taught Americans to look upon this apparently innocent educational movement in the same light in which it has always been held by Germans both here and in Germany, it is small wonder that they will have none of it. German language instruction has been abolished in all the grade schools of Toledo; in Cleveland it has been eliminated from the first four grades; in Baltimore from all the grades; in Milwaukee American children will no longer have the advantage of a bi-lingual education in the first and second grades, and even Chicago has torn from its spelling books the nauseous adulation of the Kaiser which the exponents of Pan-German policies had caused to be inserted.

That this aversion for everything German will be intensified with time is inevitable. The danger is that it will attach to much that is admirable and that we could adopt with advantage. Our civilization will thereby be made the poorer. One of the great tragedies of the war is that the evil ambition of the Hohenzollerns has laid its foul hands upon the sacred heritage of the German people and impregnated it with the poison of its contact, so that for centuries it will provoke the loathing of the world.

These consequences can in some degree be averted by our citizens of German birth. It rests with them to prove to us and to the world that a wide chasm separates the Germany of Schiller, Goethe and Lessing from the monster state created by the Hohenzollerns and their servants; that the genius that peopled the woods and dales with the fairies of childhood has nothing in common with the demon that ravaged Belgium, France and Poland; that the German spirit is indeed free and not sunk in hopeless servility to unworthy masters. But not by lukewarm allegiance to our country, not by half-hearted support of our cause, not by carping criticism of things American, not by secret gratification over the reverses of our allies, can they bring this about. The Turnverein, the Liederkreis, the Stadtverband, the Nationalbund and Deutschunterricht must all be forgotten. The story of American liberty, from its foundations in Magna Carta to the present time, must displace all these as the subject of their propaganda; everything that will contribute to our overwhelming victory must be the object of their activity. Through such men, after the war, will the benefits of German science, art and literature

## MONEY FOR PEACE.

### GERMANY FURNISHED MONEY FOR BOLO TO SPEND IN FRANCE.

Von Bernstorff Sought to Loan Huge Sum to a French "Political Personality" to Create Peace Sentiment.

Washington, Oct. 5.—More of Count von Bernstorff's confidential cable exchanges with the Berlin foreign office were made public by the state department tonight, furnishing documentary proof of the extraordinary activities of Bolo Pasha, now a prisoner in France, and throwing more light on the machinations of the German diplomatic service.

The messages, signed by von Bernstorff and by von Jagow, then foreign minister, show that \$1,700,000, which the ambassador obtained authority to place to the credit of Hugo Schmidt, then a representative of the Deutscher Bank at New York, was sought as a loan to "a leading political personality" in France and was counted upon to bring peace. They were exchanged in February, 1916, when the French Socialists were threatening to overthrow the government and there was talk of France being tired of war and dissatisfied with the part played by her allies.

The wily von Bernstorff cautioned against expressions in the German press concerning internal French changes, suggesting that German approval might upset all his plans. He also was careful not to put down the name of the political personality saying a verbal report would be made as soon as a trustworthy messenger could be found.

The state department contributed its latest disclosure, like those that have preceded it, without explanation as to how the documents came into its possession.

The statement follows: "The department of state communicates to the press the following telegrams bearing upon the case of Bolo Pasha, exchanged between Count von Bernstorff and Herr von Jagow, German minister of foreign affairs:

"No. 679—February 6.—I have received information from an entirely trustworthy source concerning a political action in one of the enemy countries, which would bring about peace. One of the leading political personalities of the country in question is seeking a loan of \$1,700,000 in New York, for which security will be given. I was forbidden his name in writing. The affair seems to me to be of the greatest possible importance. Can the money be provided in New York? That the intermediaries will keep the matter secret is entirely certain. Request answer by telegram. A verbal report will follow as soon as a trustworthy person can be found to bring it to Germany.

(Signed) "Bernstorff."

"No. 150, February 29.

"Answer to telegram No. 679.

"Agreed to the loan but only if peace action seems to you a really serious project, as the provision of money in New York is for us at present extraordinarily difficult. If the enemy country is Russia, have nothing to do with the business as the sum of money is too small to have any serious effect in that country. So, too, in the case of Italy, for it would not be worth while to spend so much.

(Signed) "Jagow."

"No. 685, March 5.

"Please instruct Deutsche Bank to hold 3,000,000 marks at disposal of Hugo Schmidt. The affair is very promising. Further particulars follow.

(Signed) "Bernstorff."

"No. 692, March 20.

"With reference to telegram No. 685. Please advise our minister in Berne that some one will call on him who will give him the passwords sanct regis, who wishes to establish relations with the foreign office. Intermediary further requests that influence may be brought to bear on our press to pass over the change in the inner political situation in France so far as possible in silence, so that things may not be spoiled by German approval.

(Signed) "Bernstorff."

"No. 206, May 31.

"The person announced in telegram 692 of March 20 has not yet reported himself at the legation at Berne. Is there any more news on your side of Bolo?"

(Signed) "Jagow."

be transmitted. By such men alone can the odium which the Hohenzollern dynasty has drawn upon all things German be averted, and the treasures of Germany's past be preserved for the world.