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"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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FIGHTING FOR PEACE.

GERMANS STAKE ALL ON CRUSHING ITALIANS.

Indications are that Plan of Teutons is to use All Power to Administer Utter Defeat to Italy and Force Allies to Make Peace.

The French success on the Aisne and British pressure in Flanders have been offset by the Austro-German blow against the left wing of the Italian line on the Isonzo front. While the Teuton advance has progressed far enough to be considered dangerous for the future of the allied arms a semi-official Rome statement says the situation is certainly in hand. Official statement issued later stated that the Teutons were repulsed in their efforts on the Carso front. The strongly reinforced Teuton armies are reported to be commanded by Gen. von Mackensen, who was successful in two campaigns against the Russians. Not entirely successful in Russia, and being pushed back in France and Belgium the Teutons may be making a gigantic effort against the Italians in the hope of crushing one of the allies and to bring about a favorable peace. The French and British continue their advance. The French gained trenches beyond their objectives, while the British repulsed counter attacks and consolidated the ground won yesterday.

TERRIBLE BLOW TO ITALY.

German War Office Announces the Capture of 60,000 Italians and 450 Guns. Berlin, Oct. 27.—Sixty thousand Italians and four hundred and fifty guns have been captured, the war office claims.

TO ISOLATE RUSSIA.

German Trying to Cut Communication With Sweden.

Petrograd, Oct. 27.—Preparations are being made for evacuating Helsinki according to reports received here. A news report from Stockholm says the Germans evidently hope to sever communication between Russia and Sweden by cutting the railroad at Tornea in Finland.

SOCIALISTS OPPOSE INDEMNITIES.

Austrians Demand that Government Declare for Principle.

Copenhagen, Oct. 27.—Austrian Socialists at a convention in Vienna demanded that the government proclaim the principle of no annexation, no indemnities. This is the first party of the Central powers to formally reject the idea of annexation.

EMPEROR IN COMMAND.

Berlin, Oct. 27.—Emperor Charles, of Austria-Hungary, is commanding the armies attacking Italians.

TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED.

British Aviators Effectively Bomb German Plants.

London, Oct. 26.—Six tons of bombs were dropped by British aviators on the Burbach works, west of Saarbrücken, Rhinish Prussia, Wednesday night, says a British official aviation communication issued tonight. The communication adds that four hostile aeroplanes were also attacked, forty-five heavy bombs having been dropped and that direct hits were obtained on a group of hangars.

MANY BIG GUNS CAPTURED.

French Troops Continuing Successful Drive in Flanders.

Paris, Oct. 26.—The French troops are continuing their successful drive on the Flanders front, according to the war office statement issued tonight. The number of guns captured since the 23d instant totals 160, and 200 more prisoners were taken this morning. In the Champagne enemy surprise attacks broke down and the French succeeded in entering the German lines at one point and brought back prisoners.

COTTON RATES UNREASONABLE.

Interstate Commerce Commission Upholds Complaint of New Orleans.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The complaint of the New Orleans exchange that rates on cotton from points on the Southern railway within a radius of 100 miles of New Orleans are unreasonable has been upheld by the Interstate Commerce Commission. A maximum of 50 cents per hundred was prescribed.

BATTLE OF ISONZO.

WRITER IN ITALY SEES ARMIES WORK.

Austrians and Germans Inaugurate Heavy Offensive From North to Redeem Previous Losses.

Army Headquarters in Northern Italy, Wednesday, Oct. 24 (By the Associated Press).—Under the escort of an officer from headquarters, the correspondent was given an opportunity today to see Gorizia under a rain of shells from nearby Austrian batteries, and to look out from a castle dominating the city on the vast scene of military operations of which Gorizia is the strategic center.

The visit was made at an opportune moment, just as the Austrians and Germans were inaugurating their heavy offensive from the north in the effort to redeem their recent heavy losses. A heavy artillery bombardment had initiated the movement, with the Italian batteries responding along a front of 20 miles running across the Bainsizza plateau towards Udine. As the correspondent passed along the road from headquarters shells were falling freely three miles outside Gorizia and there was a steady roar of guns of all calibers.

Such an offensive had been anticipated for several days, as information reaching headquarters showed that the enemy was preparing for the supreme move of the year. Austrian forces in the North, where they were no longer required against the inactive Russian armies, had been sent to this front. At the same time the German general staff had awakened to the possibilities of the Italian front and for the first time Brandenburg troops were identified along this nearby front and shells from large caliber German guns were falling for the first time from the enemy position on Monte San Gabriele and around Monte Rosso.

This, with the fury of the German fire, made it evident that the enemy would seek to regain the vast Bainsizza plateau which the Italians recently took with 30,000 prisoners as the Italian strip on the plateau opened the way for them to sweep over the Carso range back to Trieste and thus threaten the Austrian defense of Trieste. It was therefore to protect Trieste and force back the Italians to the old line of the Isonzo river that the enemy forces were tripled. Picked Brandenburgers, Saxons, Bavarians and others were added to the Austrian forces and the opening stages of the offensive were developed today.

The city of Gorizia was entered over a bridge which Italian engineers had thrown across the Isonzo. The massive old stone bridge was out of service, with one of its stately arches blown to pieces. The iron railroad bridge further along had been entirely destroyed by artillery fire. The big paper mills along the river front were a mass of ruins and lines of jagged walls, with gaping windows, extended for miles along the river.

Entering Gorizia the city presented an aspect of ruin and desolation with the crash of falling walls every now and then adding to the area of destruction. Within five minutes the correspondent counted five large churches, including the imposing cathedral which had been reduced to a mass of ruins. The roof of the cathedral, which had been reduced to succession of shell holes the high altar could be seen above the tumbling side walls. The chief hotel of the city has been blotted out of existence by two large caliber shells which leveled the entire structure. What is left of one of the principal buildings is now used for an emergency fire department to prevent further destruction.

Going to the top of the castle dominating the city, the correspondent had a splendid view of the vast field of the present operations. Immediately in front was Monte San Michel, held by the Italians, and to the left was Monte San Gabriele, where the Italians are on one side with the Austrians still clinging to the top on the other side.

The dividing lines between the two forces were clearly discernible from the terrific crashing of guns on both fronts.

The artillery action could be seen dimly, extending over the coveted plateau of Bainsizza and northward to Monte Rosso, where it was later learned heavy infantry actions followed the artillery preparations.

Observations from the top of the castle were brought to a sudden halt in the midst of the explanations of the officer conducting the party. He had just led his companions past an observation post to a stone rampart fronting the castle wall. As he spoke

ON THE FIRING LINE.

AMERICAN TROOPS ON DUTY IN TRENCHES.

First Contingent Are Taking Final Course of Training Under French Veterans.

With American Army, Oct. 27.—The first official statements from the American headquarters in France say: "In continuation of their training as a nucleus for the instruction of later contingents some batteries of our first contingent in association with veteran French battalions, are in the first line trenches of quite a sector on the French front. They are supported by some batteries of our artillery, in association with veteran French batteries. The sector remains normal, and our men have adapted themselves to actual trench conditions in a most satisfactory manner. They fired their first shots at a German working party, and have kept up intermittent firing since.

General Sibert has the case of the first shell fired by an American artilleryman in France and it will be sent to President Wilson. The Americans entered the trenches with the utmost caution during a heavy down-pour. The officers expected immediate Teuton activity when they learned that Americans were opposing them, but there has been no noticeable change in their artillery fire. As the Germans were near quiet was essential but the welcome of the French could be heard. It has rained every day and the troops are covered with mud.

BEAUFORT COUNTY QUARANTINED.

Weevil Quarantine Established for County by State Crop Pest Commission.

Clemson College, Oct. 26.—The cotton boll weevil has undoubtedly appeared in South Carolina, said Prof. A. F. Conrad, State entomologist and executive of the State crop pest commission, today. He stated that the infestation is heavy on Dafaustine Island, where it was found by G. M. Anderson, expert in charge of the Clemson College weevil line. So far no weevils have been found around Hardeeville and Bluffton, neighboring islands, but these islands are being scouted. Due to the cold the weevil may disperse rapidly during the next ten days and cover considerably more territory. The nature of the growth and farming conditions in that section are very favorable for the spread of the weevil. The State crop pest commission has placed Beaufort county in quarantine and all permits issued under the boll weevil regulations and not used are declared void. This infestation is not accidental but is a part of the regular line of distribution, which has been moving across Georgia during late summer and fall and kept under observation by the crop pest commission. It is believed that the infestation will be permanent. Ordinarily weevil damage does not become serious until the second or third year after introduction, except in sections where rubbish and underbrush furnish good winter quarters.

there was a deafening roar of a heavy gun, followed by the whirr of a big missile headed straight for the rampart. Instinctively every one recoiled, but it was too late. The big projectile struck not 15 feet away, tearing through the stone walls and wrecking the observation post which the party had just left. All went over like a row of bricks and lay stunned under mountains of mortar, dirt and stone. The projectile had hurled a mass of small stones like bullets and one of these made a slight gash in the face of a member of the party.

After the members of the party had clambered over tons of debris thrown up by the shot, army surgeons dressed the face wound of the injured man and pronounced it merely superficial. Thus the observation of the first stage of the Austro-German offensive was brought to a sudden termination which narrowly bordered on tragedy for several well known British and Italian writers. The visit has shown, however, the desperate character of this initial artillery fire and the momentous nature of these culminating movements in which Germany comes to aid Austria in overcoming Italy's decisive success of the year.

On returning to headquarters tonight all the impressions gathered from the observation were confirmed as information reaching the high command shows this is the opening of the greatest offensive the Austrians and Germans have attempted against Italy.

REICHSTAG AGAINST MICHAELIS.

BUT KAISER KEEPS CHANCELLOR IN POWER.

Socialist Party Only One Without Doubt as to What Should be Done.

Copenhagen, Oct. 26.—The leaders of the majority parties in the reichstag are continuing their deliberations, according to Berlin advices, and are reasserting unanimity of belief that Chancellor Michaelis must go, but are reeling decidedly helpless in the face of the rebuffs administered by Emperor William to representations in regard to action on various proposals. One of these suggestions was that the president of the reichstag be requested to convoke the ways and means committee for parliamentary consideration of the political situation. It is doubtful, however, in view of the disinclination of at least two of the majority parties to infringe in any way upon the prerogative of the crown in appointing ministers, whether any decisive action is to be expected, either from the conference or the committee if it were summoned.

The only party which apparently has no doubt what should be done, is the Socialists, which has announced flat-footedly that its policy is war if the chancellor remains. Those who are advising the emperor to disregard the wishes of the reichstag and retain the chancellor for the time being are perhaps counting on this, believing that with the Socialists voting to refuse war credits it may be possible to break up the present majority and form another embracing the non-Socialist parties, with the watchword, "The first duty is defense of the Fatherland," and establishing working relations between the chancellor and such a coalition.

GERMAN SAILORS IN GEORGIA.

Fort McPherson Fugitives Being Returned.

Atlanta, Oct. 26.—Officers of the department of justice tonight confirmed a report that five of the Germans who escaped Tuesday night from the prison camp at Fort McPherson had been arrested this afternoon near Surrency, Ga. Johann Adelhardt, another of the fugitives, was captured in Atlanta late today.

Arnold Henckel, formerly a petty officer in the German navy, was said to be among those captured. The others caught at Surrency were Maximilian Messenger, Carl Schultz, Paul Eisner and Franz Beer. Details of the capture were lacking tonight. According to telephone reports received, the men were apprehended by two county officers and were placed in the jail at Baxley, a short distance from Surrency. Reports that the fugitives were making their way to a port were borne out in the fact that they were not more than 70 miles from the coast in South Georgia when taken into custody.

GASOLINE FAMINE IN GREENVILLE.

Many Cars Stranded on the Streets For Lack of Gas.

Greenville, Oct. 26.—Greenville is now in the throes of a real gasoline famine, the last drop of the fluid having been sold early today. Although several large shipments of gasoline are on the road, no immediate relief is in sight.

More than 1,000 automobiles were counted on the streets today in dry-dock for lack of gas. The number inactive for this reason will probably reach 3,000 tomorrow. The dealer who had the last 500 gallons here sold it this morning at the price of 40 cents a gallon.

The first installment on Liberty Bonds is now due and payable at the banks through which the subscriptions were made. After the first installment has been paid the banks will carry the deferred payments, if the subscriber so desires, until March next at 4 per cent. interest. If the subscriber is then unable to pay for the bond in full the banks have agreed to carry the unpaid balance until December, 1918, at 6 per cent. interest.

The high school football team play Hyatt's Park School team of Columbia next Friday on the local grounds. Last year this bunch had a fast and well coached team. The people of Sumter should turn out and help the boys next Friday. Since their opening game of the season, the little Gamecocks have defeated all opponents and deserve the support of the people.

BRAZIL DECLARES WAR.

ONLY ONE OPPOSING VOTE CAST.

Authorized by Governing Bodies to Take All Necessary Steps to Seize Gunboat.

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 26.—The chamber of deputies today, by an almost unanimous vote, declared that a state of war existed between Germany and Brazil. The vote was 149 to 1.

The chamber was filled to capacity. After a debate on the opportuneness of proclaiming martial law, the president of the diplomatic commission spoke in favor of a law worded as follows:

"A state of war between Brazil and Germany is hereby acknowledged and proclaimed. The president of the republic is authorized to adopt the measures enunciated in his message of the 25th of October and to take all steps tending to insure national defense and public security."

The virtually unanimous vote of the deputies was received with general acclamation.

The senate unanimously approved the proclamation of a state of war with Germany.

President Braz has sanctioned the proclamation. According to the newspapers, torpedo boat destroyers have received orders to proceed to Bahia and take possession of the German gunboat Eber, which has been lying there for some time.

The Eber is a vessel of 984 tons. She is 203 feet long and has a draught of nine feet six inches. She has a complement of 125 men.

OLD SYSTEM IN USE.

Food Administration Prevails on Allies to Discontinue Grain Export Company.

New York, Oct. 26.—"Desirous of maintaining every facility of the American grain business," the federal food administration has arranged with the Entente Allied Powers for discontinuance of grain buying by the Wheat Export Company and resumption of buying through the established American export houses, it was announced by the milling division of the food administration here today.

The arrangement, which is declared to have the cordial cooperation "of both sides," re-establishes the system of export grain buying in use prior to the organization of the Wheat Export Company, the agency which has been making all North American wheat purchases for the Allies.

In a statement announcing the change the milling division said:

"The importance of serving their steamers with grain exactly as needed in conjunction with their munition allotments has, in the past year, resulted in the creation of the Allies of a grain forwarding organization, which threatened to put out of business entirely the American grain exporting houses on the Atlantic seaboard and on the Gulf. With the advent of the food administration and its control of grain movements the necessity for the allied organizations has been somewhat relaxed, and the food administration, desiring to maintain every facility of American grain business, has arranged with the Allies after a number of conferences, that their method of buying shall be restored to the old plan in effect before transport needs became so urgent.

"Commencing at once, therefore, the Allied agency, namely, the Wheat Export Company, Incorporated, will discontinue buying grain in the West and forwarding to their own ships and will again use the established American export houses."

E. J. WATSON DEAD.

State Commissioner of Agriculture Passes Away After Long Illness.

Columbia, Oct. 27.—Col. E. J. Watson, South Carolina Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, died today after a long illness.

HAD NOT HEARD NEWS.

Germans Astonished at Sight of American Soldiers.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The presence of American troops in France caused great astonishment to the crews of the Zeppelins L-49 and L-50, brought down by the French last Saturday while returning from a raid on England. Official dispatches to the state department said the prisoners declared that not one of them knew of the landing of any American expeditionary forces.

TEUTON'S DREARY PROSPECTS

BITTER WINTER COMING ON WITH MUCH SUFFERING AND HARDSHIPS IN STORE.

No Leather for Shoes—Food and Fuel Extremely Low and Transportation Practically Limited to Soldiers.

Copenhagen, Oct. 25.—Some of the prospects which the German people are called upon to face the coming winter are officially announced in today's German newspapers as follows:

There is only enough shoe leather for the use of miners, fishermen, canal workers and a few allied trades. The manufacture of leather footwear for the rest of the population will soon be suspended. They too will have to get along with wooden soles and cloth uppers.

There is a big shortage of vegetables and no hope of any material improvement in the fresh vegetable supply. The turnip must again be one of the mainstays of Germany this winter, although to a less degree than last year.

The fuel problem has not been solved, despite all the efforts made for its solution, and the city populations may expect to notice the results of this fact keenly.

The railway administration of Saxony announced that railroad travel will not be allowed without special permission. Soldiers in the home camps are limited in their week-end frippings and Saturday and Sunday trips of mothers and sweethearts to see boys in the camp are cut down in order to reduce transportation.

Finally, after the fashion plates for winter are out, the government has decreed that the women's skirt must be made with a reduced material, which results in their being made shorter and tighter.

M'GOWAN TO BUILD SHIPS.

Reported That South Carolina Rear Admiral is Being Considered as Successor to Capps.

Washington, Oct. 26.—There was a well defined, although unconfirmed, rumor here today that Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan of South Carolina would succeed Rear Admiral Capps as the head of the emergency fleet corporation.

President Wilson has had his attention called to the alleged inability of the fleet corporation to execute a ship-building program that will maintain the American line of communication with France and England. The movement to displace Admiral Capps is backed by strong men, who are convinced that his methods are inadequate to meet the emergency. At the same time they pay tribute to his constructive skill and his devotion to duty.

Admiral Capps is in ill health and is working 18 hours a day, they say, trying to look after the millions of dollars that enter into the planning and construction of thousands of ships.

Chairman Hurley of the shipping board is not in control of the emergency fleet corporation. He did not appoint Admiral Capps and can not displace him, although the shipping board is nominally in control of the corporation. Admiral Capps was appointed by the president.

The chairman of the shipping board is not taking sides against Admiral Capps. He refers the subject to the president. At the same time, it is well known that the shipping board is not satisfied with the rate of progress and is restive under the increasing public criticism. There has not been a clash between Chairman Hurley and Admiral Capps, but there is not effective team work between them. They have avoided open friction, possibly having fresh in mind the fate of their predecessors, Goethals and Denman.

When asked about the matter, Admiral McGowan declined to discuss it.

GERMANS ABANDON GUNS.

No Time to Save Cannon on the Aisne.

Berlin, Oct. 26.—(Via London).—The war office announced today that enemy attacks had taken place at several points on the Flanders front since dawn.

The German troops on the Aisne front were unable to save guns and war materials in Pinon wood in the face of the French attacks and withdrew behind the Oise-Aisne canal, near Chavignon, and southeast of that town. The French attempted to cross the canal lowlands, but, according to the announcement, were thrown back everywhere.