

The Watchman and Southerner.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1860.

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

THE TRUE SOUTHERNER, Established June, 1860.

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SERBS PURSUE BULGARS.

VICTORIOUS ARMY CONTINUES TO PRESS FLEEING ENEMIES.

The City and Fortress of Veleo and Vardar Captured—Garrison of City Taken Prisoners—Advance Continued North of Istib.

London, Sept. 26.—The Serbian troops continued during Thursday to press the retreating Bulgarians and scored important gains and ground, the Serbian war official reports under Friday's date. The city and fortress of Veleo, one of the most important bases of the Bulgarian forces in Southern Serbia, on the Vardar, has been captured by the Serbians. The Serbs are pushing on from Vales toward Uskub. The troops defending Veleo were taken prisoners. The Serbs have also reached Ratavista, 10 miles north of Istib, and have advanced a considerable distance beyond Kochana, towards the Bulgarian border.

If the terms laid down which have been despatched to Sofia are not acceptable, the allied powers, it is added, have no further conditions to propose.

BRITISH NEAR DOUAL.

Another Hun Stronghold in France Under Allied Guns.

British Headquarters, France, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—Gen. Haig's forces today captured the town of Arleux, five miles southeast of Douai.

HUN CHANCELLOR RESIGNED.

Dr. Von Hertling Said to Have Quit the Cabinet.

London, Sept. 23.—The German chancellor, Count von Hertling, has resigned, says a message from The Hague to the Central News Agency.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION NOTES.

Sumter Red Cross Receives Fine Paid by Violator of Rules.

County Food Administrator G. A. Lemmon has turned over to Chairman L. D. Jennings thirty dollars for the Red Cross fund, an amount that has been paid by a business establishment to the Food Administrator for violation of the food administration rules and regulations.

It is understood that some merchants are selling sugar for twelve cents per pound. The maximum amount sugar may be sold at is 11 1/2 cents per pound, and the county food administration is now looking out for some more ready money for the Red Cross Association.

Penalizing for violations of food administration laws is now the rule and not the exception. The food administration is organized and has plenty of inspectors, and the persons who are violating its rules are going to be caught sooner or later, and the Red Cross is going to profit just exactly in proportion to the enormity of the violations.

Sugar prices as arranged by the Sumter Price Interpreting Board of the Food Administration (and these prices have to be complied with or persons exceeding same will be penalized beyond any doubt) are as follows:

Wholesale price, 8.40 to 10.40. Retail price 9.40 to 11.40. Only one cent a pound profit can be made on sugar, above the wholesale price.

Rules for Retail Sales of Standard Wheat Flour.

The "50-50" substitute rule is superseded by these regulations. Every sale of standard wheat flour must be accompanied by the sale of at least one pound of approved substitutes for every four pounds of wheat flour.

Every retail dealer selling wheat flour must have in stock either barley flour, corn flour or corn meal; he shall sell one pound of the substitutes with every four pounds of wheat flour; he shall not force the sale of any other substitute.

The following substitutes in the same proportion are permissible if the purchaser asks for them: Pasterita flour and meals, rice flour, oat flour, kaffir flour, milo flour, bean flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, and buckwheat flour.

Pure rye flour may be sold as a substitute but must be sold in the proportion of at least two pounds of rye to three of wheat.

BEIGIANS DEFEAT GERMANS.

Victory Won Sunday in The Messines Ridge Sector.

Havre, Sunday, Sept. 29.—The Belgian and British armies defeated the Germans today in heavy fighting on the Flanders ridge in the Messines-Wytschaete position, according to the official Belgian statement issued tonight.

One Out of Eighteen.

In the last Liberty Loan campaign seven cities of South Carolina, with a combined population of 152,000, produced 35,541 subscribers, and subscribed \$3,797,000. The rest of the State, with a population of 1,443,000, furnished 52,364 subscribers, and subscribed \$10,629,000.

Only about one person out of every eighteen in South Carolina subscribed to the last Liberty Loan. The State, it is true, oversubscribed its quota, but no share of the credit is due to a large part of its population.

The \$32,825,000 which South Carolina has now been called on to raise is a lot of money, but if every man and every woman would buy bonds to the limit of his or her obligation and ability it would be more than doubled.—News and Courier.

CAROLINIANS IN BATTLE.

TROOPS TRAINED IN CAMP SEVEIER IN BIG DRIVE.

Southerners Help to Smash German Line on French Front in the Advance on Cambrai and Douai.

American troops—boys from New York, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina—were in the thick of the fray Sunday which badly smashed the German positions over a front of more than 50 miles from the region of Arras to La Fere.

On a three mile front the Americans stormed the Hindenburg line and captured the towns of Bellicourt and Naurv, crossing the Cambrai Canal in the operations.

Meanwhile to the south, the British stormed the main Hindenburg defenses on the Scheidt Canal, crossed the waterway and gained the hills beyond, taking many prisoners. To the north the British have their hands on Cambrai, the important German base, over which recently there has been so much fighting. The Canadians are in the northwest outskirts of the city, while a naval division has reached the southern environs.

South of St. Quentin to La Fere the French have pressed forward their line and taken some 500 prisoners. Along the Chemin-des-Dames the French have advanced their line for a distance of two miles, capturing the highest point on the famous ridge.

In Belgium, the Belgians and British have driven forward and taken Dixmude, 10 miles from the North Sea southeast of Nieuport, bringing their line into closer union with that in the region of Ypres. The capture of Dixmude, if pressed for further gains eastward, will seriously affect the German submarine bases on the North Sea.

The entente allied troops everywhere are continuing to make progress against the forces of the Teutonic alliance.

In Belgium, Flanders and France material advance has been made on all the fighting fronts; in Serbia the territory of the overrun kingdom is fast being reclaimed, while in Palestine the Turkish armies under the attacks of General Allenby and the tribesmen of the King of the Hedjass have virtually ceased to exist as fighting units.

Additional large numbers of the enemy have been made prisoner and large quantities of stores have been captured.

Keeping up relentlessly their violent attacks from near the sea in Belgium to the region of Verdun, the Belgian, British, American and French troops are fast driving wedges into the enemy line, forcing him to retreat or defeating him in sanguinary battles. No rest is being accorded the Germans and apparently their front is fast going to pieces under the impetus of the allied blows.

In Belgium, between Dixmude and Ypres, King Albert's men have pressed back the German front from four to five miles and taken six thousand prisoners. Ground that the enemy had held since the invasion of Belgium in 1914 has been restored to Belgian ownership through the efforts of the mixed Belgian and British forces, and at last accounts the allied forces were well on their way to the important junction town of Roulers.

To the south from the region east of Arras to St. Quentin the British with the Americans fighting on their right, everywhere have penetrated the German defenses over the 30 mile front. Desperate resistance was offered by the Germans but the allied troops refused to be denied and swept through the remaining positions of the Hindenburg line and are advancing, according to the latest reports, virtually on the doorsteps of Cambrai. More than 16,000 prisoners have been taken in this region since Friday.

Under the efforts of the British Americans and French, the Germans have been cleared out of the entire department of the Somme and part of the department of the Ardennes now is in French hands for the first time since 1914.

In unison with the attacks to the north, the French along the battle front north and northeast of Soissons have delivered fresh attacks, under which the Germans are in retreat north of the Aisne towards the Ailette, indicating that the enemy line soon must be readjusted eastward at least as far as Rheims, if not farther. The French now are on the banks of the Ailette River at the western end of the Chemin-des-Dames, making it apparent that this strong defense line soon must be passed by in retreat northward.

In Champagne and northwest of Verdun the Germans have sensed to the full the seriousness of the situation facing them—where further advances by the French and the Americans of necessity will compel the readjustment of the line from the north to the Swiss frontier. Large numbers of reinforcements have been thrown into the battle in Champagne toward the important junction town of Vouziers, but nevertheless General Gouraud's men have pressed forward northward from the region east of Rheims to the northern fringes of the Argonne forest, taking many positions of the highest strategic value.

Meantime the Americans have also advanced their front, capturing Brioules-sur-Meuse and Romagne and at last accounts were progressing favorably northward along the Meuse valley and to the east of the Argonne forest, the turning of which by the combined forces of General Gouraud and General Liggett seems

BULGARIA ACCEPTS TERMS.

HUN ALLY LAYS DOWN ARMS ON CONDITIONS OF ALLIES.

The War in the Balkans Virtually Ends With Surrender of Bulgarians and Back Door of Austria is Open to Allies.

Paris, Sept. 30.—An armistice has been concluded between the Allies and Bulgaria on the Allies' own terms, according to announcement made officially today.

TURKS SUFFER HEAVY LOSS.

Official British Note Announces Capture of Fifty Thousand With Many Guns.

London, Sept. 29.—Prisoners to the number of 50,000 and 325 guns had been counted by the British in Palestine Friday night, according to an official communication issued tonight. Notwithstanding Turkish resistance in the region of Tiberias, the British forced further passage of the Jordan. To the south the British cavalry drove the enemy northward through Mezerib and joined hands with the forces of the king of the Hedjass.

BRITISH SUFFER REVERSE.

TEMPORARILY CHECKED IN THE VICINITY OF DOUAL.

At Other Points Allied Forces Push Forward in Face of Severe Resistance.

London, Sept. 30.—British, American and Australian forces pushed forward last night on the front between Bellicourt and Gonnelleu in the face of the severest opposition, Gen. Haig announced today.

On the front northwest of La Catelet desperate German attacks pressed the British back to the outskirts of Villers-Guislain, while southwest of La Catelet similar pressure sent Gen. Haig's troops back to the edge of the village of Beny.

On the front southeast of Douai the British have withdrawn from Ableux and Aubencheul-Au-Bae.

FRENCH PUSH FORWARD.

Advance in Champagne Region Resumed at Daybreak.

Paris, Sept. 30.—The French forces in the Champagne resumed their attack at daybreak today, the war office announces. The Germans violently counterattacked last night south of St. Quentin in the Urville region in an attempt to recapture Hill 88. All of their offensive efforts were broken up by the French.

HUN HOLD BROKEN.

French Soil Being Redeemed From Hands of Invader.

Paris, Sept. 30.—Progress in breaking the hold of the German invader on French soil is shown by the fact that no longer is any French department wholly occupied by the Germans. This situation was established by the recapture of four communes of the department of Ardennes last week.

GERMAN MINISTERS RESIGN.

Chancellor von Hertling and Foreign Minister von Hintze Both Tender Resignations.

Amsterdam, Sept. 30.—Chancellor von Hertling and Foreign Secretary von Hintze have tendered their resignations to the Emperor, the Berlin Vossische Zeitung says it understands.

KILLS WIFE AND SELF.

Greenville Negro, Ready to Enter Army, Commits Double Crime.

Greenville, Sept. 27.—On the eve of the day set for his departure for a training camp, Cleve Puckett, a negro, last night shot and killed his wife, Carrie Puckett, and then turned the gun on himself and took his own life. A shotgun was the weapon used.

Miss Mary F. Lathrop, a well known practicing lawyer of Denver, has the distinction of being the first woman elected to membership in the American Bar Association.

probable within a short time. The Bulgarian delegates who are endeavoring to arrive at terms with the allied forces under which Bulgaria will quit the war have arrived in Saloniki but the Italian, French, Greek, Serbian and British armies are keeping up their drive across southern Serbia and into Bulgaria. Krushevo, the Bulgarian base 20 miles north of Monastir, has been captured by the Italians in front of whom the Bulgarians are in rapid retreat. The Serbians have won the important mountain range of Piachkovitza, south of Kochana, while to the east, the British and Greek forces have taken further territory from the enemy in the region of Lake Doiran and across the border in Bulgaria.

In Palestine the victory over the Turks is all but complete. Friday night General Allenby had counted 50,000 prisoners and 300 guns. The losses of the Teutonic alliance on the Western front since the allied offensive began July 18 have been 200,000 men made prisoner and 3,000 guns, 20,000 machine guns and enormous quantities of material captured.

SERBS CAPTURE CHAREVO.

RETREAT OF BULGARIANS CUT OFF BY TAKING OF STRONGHOLD.

Offensive in Macedonia, Has Not Been Halted by Bulgars' Plea for an Armistice.

London, Sept. 30.—Charevo, east of Veleo and six miles from the Bulgarian border has been captured by the Serbians, and retreat of the Bulgarians cut off, says the Serbian official statement of Sunday. More than seven hundred prisoners and twenty guns were captured.

HUN PEACE OFFENSIVE.

Austria Makes Another Proposition for Peace Conference.

Amsterdam, Sept. 30.—A proposition that the presidents and vice presidents of the parliaments of Belgium and neutral states be invited to meet for an unbending discussion of the basis of peace has been introduced in the lower house of the Austrian parliament, a Vienna message says. The meeting would be held at a place to be agreed upon.

A WEEK OF TRIUMPH.

VICTORY FOR ALLIES ON ALL WAR FRONTS.

Prisoners Taken During Last Week in Excess of Hundred Thousand—Americans, French, British and Belgians Continue to Smash Enemy—Bulgarians Routed in Serbia—Turks in Palestine Crushed.

London, Sept. 29 (British Wireless Service).—The past week has been the most amazing of the war. The allies are advancing victoriously on practically every front. During the week they have taken prisoners far in excess of 100,000, of whom nearly 40,000 were captured in the last three days on the Western front and 50,000 in Palestine. They also have taken more than 900 guns.

Sir Douglas Haig reports further successes. The town of Cambrai is now under British guns. Here the main Hindenburg line has been pierced and the allied troops are sheltered in commodious German dugouts. The battle is continuing in favor of the allies and the Germans are in the midst of confused retreats. Gouzeaucourt and Marcoing are allied hands. A new offensive was commenced Saturday in Flanders, where Belgians, in conjunction with the second British army, attacked on the front between Ypres and Dixmude. Poelcapelle has been captured as well as most of the forest of Houthus. Sunday morning the British and American troops launched a new attack northwest of St. Quentin and the battle is proceeding fiercely on the whole front from St. Quentin to the Scarpe. Further progress is reported on points included in the previous attacks and the number of prisoners taken by the British since Friday morning exceeds 16,000.

North of the Aisne the French pursuit continues. On the Champagne front they have taken possession of the heights of Bellevue.

The Serbia rout of the Bulgarians is complete. The Serbians are racing for Uskub to cut off the enemy's communication, while on the flanks, British, French, Greek and Italian troops are advancing as fast as possible. The number of prisoners taken and war booty are enormous.

In Siberia the Japanese have made great progress in capturing points of vantage on the railway system north of Blagovieshtchensk.

In Palestine the Turkish armies have ceased to exist as fighting forces. The result of the allied successes in Macedonia already are becoming apparent. According to a dispatch from Geneva information has reached Switzerland to the effect that the Germans have already begun to withdraw occupation troops from Roumania.

CITADEL ACADEMY CLOSES.

Exercises Set for Tomorrow Definitely Postponed.

Charleston, Sept. 30.—Official announcement was made last night that the Citadel was closed until further notice and that the cadets will all be furloughed. The action is taken on the advice of medical authorities as a precautionary measure against Spanish influenza.

Exercises in celebration of the establishment of student army training corps units at the Citadel, the College of Charleston and the Medical College of the State of South Carolina have been postponed until a date to be announced later. These exercises were to be held tomorrow at noon at the Citadel.

The Citadel has just opened with the largest enrollment in its long and useful history. A total of 375 cadets has matriculated. The routine of this military college was to begin this morning. Official entrance of cadets into the S. A. T. C. was scheduled for tomorrow and the exercises here were to be identical in character and synchronous with exercises at 500 colleges over the length and breadth of the United States.

Col. O. J. Bond, superintendent of the Citadel, said last night that there was no occasion for alarm, as the action was taken as a precautionary measure under advice by medical authorities. As soon as it is felt that all reasonable danger is past the cadets will be recalled from their furlough and the college routine at once followed.

WILSON ANSWERS HUN.

ON AGAIN PRESIDENT EXPLAINS CONDITIONS ON WHICH PEACE WILL BE MADE.

Strong Nations Shall Not Be Free to Work Their Will on Weak Nations and Make Them Subject to Their Purpose.

New York, Sept. 27.—The price of peace will be impartial justice to all nations, the instrumentality indispensable to secure it is a league of nations formed not before or after, but at the peace conference; and Germany, as a member, "will have to redeem her character not by what happens at the peace table, but by what follows."

This was President Wilson's answer given tonight before an audience of fourth Liberty Loan workers here, to the recent peace talk from the Central Powers, although he did not refer specifically to the utterances of enemy leaders.

Peace was not a question, declared the president, of "coming to terms," for "we cannot come to terms with them," as "they have made it impossible." Peace must be guaranteed, for "there will be parties to the peace whose promises have proved untrustworthy and means must be found in connection with the peace settlement to remove that source of insecurity."

"It would be folly to leave the guarantee to the subsequent voluntary action of the governments we have seen destroy Russia and deceive Rumania," continued the president.

The president emphasized that the justice to be obtained by the league must involve no discrimination toward any people. This he sets forth explicitly in a set of five principles which he enumerated as the "practical program" of America's peace terms, and for the maintenance of which "the United States is prepared to assume its full share of responsibility."

These principles were, he said: "First, the impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be a justice that plays no favorites, and knows no standard but the equal rights of the several peoples concerned."

Second, no special or separate interest of any single nation or any group of nations can be made the basis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common interests of all.

Third, there can be no league or alliance or special covenants and understandings within the general and common family of the league of nations.

"Fourth, and more specifically, there can be no special, selfish economic combinations within this league and no employment of any form of economic boycott or excursion except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the league of nations itself as a means of discipline and control."

"Fifth, all international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the rest of the world."

"Shall the military power of a nation or any group of nations be suffered to determine the fortunes of peoples over whom they have no right to rule, except the right of force?"

"Shall strong nations be free to wrong weak nations and make them subject to their purpose and interests?"

"Shall peoples be ruled and dominated even in their own internal affairs by arbitrary and irresponsible force or by their own will and choice?"

"Shall there be a common standard of right and privileges for all peoples and nations, or shall the strong do as they will and the weak suffer without redress?"

"Shall the assertion of right be haphazard and by casual alliance or shall there be a common concert to oblige the observance of common rights?"

He added: "No man, no group of men, chose these to be issues of the struggle. They are the issues of it."

Shortly before the president started speaking news of the further successes of American, British and French offensives on the western front reached the meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House, and this gave dramatic point to Mr. Wilson's peroration—that "peace drives" can be effectively neutralized and silenced only by showing that every victory of the nations associated against Germany brings the nations nearer the sort of peace which will bring security and reassurance to all peoples and make the recurrence of another such struggle of pitiless force and bloodshed forever impossible, and that nothing else can."

"Germany is constantly intimating the terms she will accept, and always finds that the world does not want terms," declared the president. "It wishes the final triumph of justice and fair dealing."

Five thousand persons who filled the Metropolitan Opera House to capacity, heard the president speak five minutes before his arrival a guard of soldiers, sailors and marines seated at the rear of the platform were suddenly ordered to attention. They arose with a smart click of rifles, the national colors were advanced and the great audience became silent. This dramatic quiet was maintained without interruption until the president, without other warning of his coming, walked on the stage, escorted by Benjamin Strong, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of

A PLEA FOR PEACE.

BULGARIA ASKS VICTORIOUS ALLIES FOR AN ARMISTICE.

General d'Esperey, Commanding Allied Armies in Macedonia, Answers Request by Saying That Fighting Will go on But Discussion of Peace May be Started.

Paris, Sept. 27.—Gen. Frenchett d'Esperey, commanding the allied armies in Macedonia, has telegraphed to the French government that a high Bulgarian officer has presented himself in behalf of General Torodov, commanding the Bulgarian army, asking the suspension of arms for 48 hours to permit the arrival of two authorized delegates from the Bulgarian government.

The minister of finance, Liapcheff, and General Loukouf, commanding the Bulgarian second army, are on their way to the French headquarters with the assent of King Ferdinand to arrange the conditions of the armistice and eventually the terms of peace.

The French commander reports that the Bulgarian request reached him through an intermediary, the general commanding the British army in the east, forming a part of the allied command. General d'Esperey's reply, therefore, asked the Bulgarian delegates to present themselves to the British lines.

General d'Esperey says that as the Bulgarian request might be a military ruse to allow the regrouping of forces and the arrival of reinforcements, he made a reply declining to grant an armistice, but promising to receive duly qualified government delegates.

The text of the French commander's reply to a letter brought by the Bulgarian officer said:

"My response, that I send through the Bulgarian officer bearing the letter in question, can not be, by reason of the military situation, other than the following: I can accord neither an armistice nor a suspension of hostilities tending to interrupt the operations in course. On the other hand, I will receive with all due courtesy the delegates, duly qualified, of the royal Bulgarian government, to which your excellency alludes in the letter. These delegates to present themselves in the British lines, accompanied by a parlementaire.

(Signed) "Frenchett d'Esperey."

HUNS FEAR SHOTGUNS.

Berlin Threatens Reprisals on Americans—To Kill Prisoners.

Amsterdam, Sept. 29.—Germany, through the Swiss legation, has sent an ultimatum to the government of the United States that if no satisfactory answer is forthcoming on October 1 to the German protest about the use of shotguns by American soldiers "reprisals will be taken."

A semi-official telegram from Berlin gives the following additional details of the note:

"From prisoners captured during a skirmish between patrols on July 27 a repeating shotgun was taken. The prisoners, who belonged to American infantry regiment Three Hundred and Seventy-seventh Division, had their patrol possessed of shotguns, each loaded with six rounds of .30 caliber cartridges and each cartridge contained nine shots of size .00. Another shotgun was captured on September 11 from the Third Infantry Regiment of the Fifth American Division.

"The use of such weapons is forbidden by The Hague convention as causing unnecessary suffering. The German government protests energetically and expects from the United States government that steps will be taken immediately to discontinue the employment of shotguns."

It is pointed out to the government of the United States that a prisoner on whom a shotgun or shotgun ammunition is found forfeits his life.

ONLY USE SHOTGUNS AS RULES PROVIDE.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The German protest against the use of shotguns by American troops has been received at the state department and an answer soon will be dispatched.

Shotguns are used by American troops, it was said today, only as authorized by the accepted rules of war. They are employed in general police work and in guarding prisoners, being more desirable for such work than the high powered army rifle, because the firing of the latter might result in the death or injury of persons it was not intended to hit. Germany's threat of reprisals is not causing any anxiety among American officials. The Americans hold one thousand prisoners for every ten Americans in enemy prison camps.

New York. Then a tremendous burst of cheering broke loose, which caused the president, taking his seat, to rise three times in acknowledgment. A sailor band played "America." The president joined with the audience in singing it.

Mr. Strong read to the audience a summary of late reports showing American troops' advances during the day in France.

"Our boys in France do not learn readily when to stop fighting," he added. "That is the spirit in which we must raise the liberty loan." Cheers greeted the news of the American successes, particularly when Mr. Strong said the Yankee troops in their drive had reclaimed 100 square miles of territory for France.

Patriotic fever seemed to reach its climax when the president arose to begin his address, the audience rising and again cheering for several minutes. Mr. Wilson read from printed text.