

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

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

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1862.

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FRANCE'S JOYFUL DAY.

MARSHAL FOCH WILL MAKE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO METZ.

Redemption of Alsace-Lorraine Will Be Celebrated on Sunday—Gen. Foch, President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau Will Be the Central Figures.

Paris, Nov. 14, 4.25.—Marshal Foch will make solemn entries into Strassburg and Metz on Sunday in the presence of President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau.

GERMAN CABINET ORGANIZED.

New Government Seems to Be Composed of Educated Socialists.

Copenhagen, Nov. 14, 8.25 A. M.—The new German government has been organized with the following cabinet members: Premier and interior minister of military affairs, Friedrich Ebert; foreign affairs, Hugo Haase; finance and colonies, Philipp Scheidemann; demobilization, transport, justice and health, Wilhelm Dittman; publicity, art and literature, Herr Lansberg; social policy, Richard Barihu.

CAN'T BE LOWERED.

GOVERNMENT'S NEEDS WILL CONTINUE HEAVY MANY YEARS.

Secretary of Treasury Says That Additional Government Loans Will Be Required.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Government financial needs for many years are almost certain to run about \$4,000,000,000 annually, treasury experts estimate, and most of the money will be raised by taxation.

Consequently, students of government finances think the taxes imposed last year and paid in July probably will not be lightened materially by the advent of peace.

Secretary McAdoo today warned that taxes necessarily will be high for many years to pay off war debts and that additional government loans would be required. He did not attempt to forecast how big the volume of taxes would be.

Usually, treasury officials and congressional leaders in charge of revenue legislation figure this way:

Ordinary government expenses, which ran around a billion dollars a year before the war, will now amount to at least \$2,000,000,000 annually for many years, and for two or three years after the war may be double that figure. If the \$16,850,000,000 of Liberty bonds already issued are increased in volume by later loans to \$25,000,000,000, the interest on this sum would amount to about \$1,000,000,000 a year. In addition, it probably will be the government's policy to establish a sinking fund to pay off the bonds at maturity, and this would require about \$1,250,000,000 a year. These are items which make an aggregate near \$4,250,000,000.

To offset this there would be nearly a half billion dollars coming in annually from the allies as interest on their loans, which now amount to \$7,000,000,000, and are likely to run much higher, and revenue from customs and miscellaneous sources which last year amounted to about \$450,000,000.

With allowances for wide variations in these calculations there would still remain about three and a half billion dollars to be raised from internal revenue taxes. Last year \$3,643,000,000 came from internal revenue including \$2,775,000,000 from income and excess profits taxes. This year these figures will probably more than be doubled. Factors which make the system of estimates highly tentative, officials point out, are that the war is not definitely over so far as expense is concerned, and that war debts, both of the American government to the public and of the allied governments to the United States cannot be figured until then. Reconstruction policies, yet to be formulated, will have much to do with determining how many existing government war-time agencies shall be continued. Besides, on the condition of business and foreign trade after the war must depend the weight of the tax burden which can be borne.

Methods of applying taxes after the war also are receiving attention. If the schedule of income taxes now being framed in the new revenue bill works out well it is considered probable that the bulk of the after-the-war revenue will come from income levies, which next year will yield probably \$2,600,000. Excess profits taxes probably would automatically be abandoned after the war, and liquor revenue will stop if the contemplated prohibition amendment is ratified, and sooner with the passage of the "war time" prohibition bill. It is almost certain that the multitude of minor taxes now levied on transportation, insurance, admissions, club dues, the excise taxes, stamp taxes and special taxes on certain businesses, now yielding comparatively little revenue and very difficult of administration will be abandoned. Tobacco and estate taxes probably will remain, it is said. Whether tariff schedules will be raised materially depends on future formulation of policy.

AUSTRIA IN REPUBLIC.

German Part of Hapsburg Empire Will Join Germany.

Copenhagen, Nov. 13.—German Austria has been proclaimed a part of the German republic by the State council, says a dispatch from Vienna.

COTTON PANIC BROKEN.

SPECULATIVE SHORT SELLING CHECKED ON TWO EXCHANGES.

Brand Notifies Presidents at New Orleans and New York of Action Preventing Practice—Bona Fide Hedge Sales May Be Made Under Some Circumstances.

New York, Nov. 13.—Speculative short selling of cotton on the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges was prohibited today by the cotton distribution committee. Bona fide hedge sales against the purchase of cotton are permitted on affidavit from the committee but no selling orders from foreign countries except in liquidation of long contracts are to be executed.

Charles J. Brand, chairman of the committee, notified the presidents of the two exchanges this morning by telegraph. He said later that the committee's decision was precipitated by undue short selling yesterday by speculative interests, who, he said, took advantage of the situation created by the cessation of hostilities to force prices down 2 cents a pound. Tonight Mr. Brand issued a formal statement declaring that speculative activity in cotton at this time is unjustified.

"The signing of the armistice," he said, "brings us suddenly to the threshold of the reconstruction era. Pending developments are of the utmost importance to the cotton world. The consequences of unfounded rumors that tend to promote vicious speculative activity and cause unjustified demoralization must be avoided thus far as possible.

"The world's requirements of cotton to meet its increasing demands for clothing will henceforth be on a continuously ascending scale. Based on reports to this committee from the various foreign countries, we estimate their requirements and probable imports of cotton under present conditions to be over 2,000,000 bales in excess of last year's takings.

"Europe is almost denuded of cotton and cotton goods. The potential buying power of the world which will be aided and hastened by the establishment of the necessary credits will quickly assert itself."

The end of the submarine menace, the monthly increase in new tonnage and release of ships now supplying the allies, together with freeing munitions space, Mr. Brand said, will greatly increase tonnage available to cotton exports.

The text of Chairman Brand's telegram is as follows:

"Please read from the rostrum of your exchange before the opening Wednesday morning, post on the bulletin board and send immediately to each member firm carrying contracts, the following notice:

"In order to curb undue speculative activity it becomes necessary at this time to prohibit further speculative short selling on the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges and the members of these exchanges are hereby notified that all further speculative short sales are prohibited. Hedge sales may be made on condition that an affidavit from the seller will follow that the sale is a bona fide hedge sale against the purchase of cotton. No selling orders from foreign countries except in liquidation of long contracts are to be executed."

Mr. Brand also issued the following formal statement outlining reasons for the prohibition:

"The signing of the armistice brings us suddenly to the threshold of the reconstruction era. Present developments are of the utmost importance to the entire cotton world. The consequences of unfounded rumors that tend to promote vicious speculative activity and cause unjustified demoralization must be avoided thus far as possible. In order that harmful violent price fluctuations may be checked the committee on cotton distribution has ordered all speculative short selling on the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges stopped, and to make this order thoroughly effective, has required that no selling orders except in liquidation of long contracts be executed from any foreign country.

"The stoppage of sinkings by u-boats, the monthly increase in new ship tonnage and the releasing of fleets of the allies, together with the freeing of space previously used in sending munitions to Europe, will mean a large increase in available tonnage for cotton exports.

"The world's requirements of cotton to meet its increasing demands for clothing will henceforth be on a continuously ascending scale. Based on reports to this committee from the various foreign countries, we estimate their requirements and probable imports of cotton under present conditions to be over 2,000,000 bales in excess of last season's takings.

"Europe is almost denuded of cotton and cotton goods. The potential buying power of the world which will be aided and hastened by the establishment of the necessary credits will readily assert itself."

WHERE'S THE PRINCE?

The Hiding Place of Crown Prince Not Located.

Basel, Wednesday, Nov. 13.—Reports that the German crown prince is with his father in Holland is denied in a dispatch from Berlin, under Tuesday's date. The dispatch says he is with his troops at the front.

Liverpool, Nov. 14.—The cotton exchange which has been closed since Friday reopened today and prices fell a penny per pound, the maximum decline allowed on any day's trading.

SHORT SELLING PROHIBITED.

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD PUTS CURB ON COTTON GAMBLING.

Charles J. Brand of Cotton Distribution Committee Issues Order to Cotton Exchanges—But Cotton Still Hits the Toboggan.

New Orleans, Nov. 13.—A telegram from Charles J. Brand, chairman of the cotton distribution committee of the war industries board, to officials of the New Orleans cotton exchange, before the opening this morning, announced that the board had prohibited further speculative short selling on the New Orleans and New York exchanges.

When the market opened the price of active months promptly fell fully two hundred points, representing the extreme range allowed under the present war rules.

HUNS LEAVING BRUSSELS.

BELGIAN CAPITOL SOON TO BE FREE FROM HATED DESPOILERS.

King Albert Will Probably Reenter the City Friday—Disorder Among German Garrison.

Paris, Nov. 13.—The Germans have begun the evacuation of Brussels, and a Dunkirk dispatch to the Paris edition of the New York Herald says King Albert and family will probably reenter Brussels Friday.

ARMIES AT REST.

Preparations Under Way by Defeated Enemy to Evacuate All Invaded Territory With Victors to Take Up Strategic Positions to Prevent Further Fighting.

The guns everywhere are mute. Hostilities have given way to preparations by the defeated enemy to evacuate all invaded territory in accordance with the terms of the armistice and by the entente forces to take up the strategic positions assigned to them in order that the foe may be unable to resume fighting.

Although the British, Belgian, French and American armies have stacked arms, they nevertheless are on the alert for any eventuality. And thus it is supposed that they shall remain until the peace which will make the world safe for democracy has arrived.

As the German armies in the west wend their way backward across the Rhine defeated, comes the cry from Germany for an early peace. Starvation faces the war torn empire. Germany, which once boasted that it would throw a circle of iron about the British Isles and starve the people into submission, today is begging not alone for peace, but for bread.

Magnanimity lies in the outstretched hands of the allies. The German people are not to be permitted to perish for want of food. Sustenance in abundance is to be given them, but in doing so undue privations are not to be visited upon the peoples of the devastated countries over which the Germans have swept.

In Germany proper the new governmental regime apparently is holding sway. Internal strife seemingly has ended, except for a mutiny by the sailors. It is asserted that the northern fleet and Helgoland, the island bastion defending the coast of northern Germany, are in the hands of the loyalists which have called upon the sailors to defend the country from the "unheard of presumption" contained in the allied armistice terms.

Amendments of the armistice terms to Germany show that the allies are more exacting in their demands than was at first reported. The Teutons are to be stripped entirely of their submarines, those wolves of the sea which have caused such devastation. Instead of 160 as first was stipulated a reduction in the quantity of some of the military equipment to be delivered is made, but instead of 50,000 railroad cars, 150,000 must be surrendered.

The treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk, it is stipulated, must be renounced and the evacuation of the Rhine lands on both sides of the river shall be completed within 21 days. The countries on the left bank of the Rhine are to be administered by the local troops of occupation instead of the local authorities under the control of the armies of occupation.

It is again reported that Charles, emperor of Austria and king of Hungary, has followed the example of his chief colleague in the war, William Hohenzollern, and laid aside his scepter.

GERMAN ARMY TO BE DRIVEN OUT.

Rumania's New Declaration of War Against Germany a Defensive Measure.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Rumania's reported new declaration of war against Germany is interpreted here as preliminary to measures to disarm and drive out the German army under von Mackensen, which has been oppressing the Rumanians since the treaty of Bucharest.

HUNS KILL EACH OTHER.

Garrison at Brussels Mutiny and Slay Noncommissioned Officers. British Headquarters in Flanders. Nov. 13.—The German garrison in Brussels has revolted against the noncommissioned officers, according to neutrals reaching the British lines from Brussels. Several officers have been killed.

TERMS STAND UNCHANGED.

GERMANS NOTIFIED BY ALLIED COMMANDER THAT THERE CAN BE NO MODIFICATION OF CONDITIONS.

Defeated Germans Must Comply With All The Terms and Conditions Set Forth in the Armistice.

London, Nov. 13.—The allied high command has sent the German high command by the French wireless a message saying there can be no modification of the armistice conditions including annexes, at this time. It is added that a supplementary period of twenty-four hours for the evacuation of Belgium, Luxembourg and Lorraine has been added to the fourteenth days stipulated in the original text so as to permit the text to reach the German headquarters at the desired time.

KAISER'S DREAMS VANISHED.

BOASTINGS OF FORMER EMPEROR PROVED VAIN INDEED.

British Press Quotes Boastful Terms War Lord Used About the War.

London, Nov. 12.—(British Wireless Service.)—Prominence is given by the British newspapers to some of the utterances made by former Emperor William while the war was in progress. In the year 1914, he said:

"Before the leaves fall from the trees we shall be back again in dear fatherland. Exterminate first the treacherous English and walk over Gen. French's contemptible little army. The war-like spirit still lives in the German people—that powerful spirit which attacks the enemy wherever it finds him, regardless of the cost."

"You, my troops, are my guarantee that I can dictate peace to my enemies. Up and at the foe. God's goodness will guide the German people through battle to victory—to the goal appointed for the German people by the Providence. I have drawn the sword, which without victory and without honor I can not sheath again. We stand with our hearts to ward God—to the dust with all the enemies of Germany. Amen!"

In the year 1915 the German ruler said:

"Our brave soldiers have shown themselves to be invincible in battle against nearly the whole world. The war drama now is coming to its close."

To the King of the Sontsi, he said: "Our common enemies whom Allah will annihilate to the last man, shall fly before thee. So be it."

Regarding the United States, the emperor declared:

"America had better look out after the war. I shall stand no nonsense from the Americans. My destructive sword has crushed the Russians. In a short while I will announce new victories. The war drama now is coming to its close. In a just cause I am ready to force myself to be cruel!"

In 1916 the emperor said:

"The world was prepared for anything but a victory of the German fleet over the British fleet. Fear will creep into the bones of the enemy. Bucharest has been taken. What a magnificent success on the road to complete victory has been gained with God's help."

"Germany is invincible in spite of the superior numbers of our enemies and every day confirms this anew. Germany knows her strength and she relies on God's help."

"The foe is defending his native soil foot by foot. This is the resistance of despair but it must be broken. He has prepared his soup and now he must supply it. I look to you to see to it."

"All Germany contemplates with pride her brave sons whose deeds with God's help will be a landmark on the road to final victory."

In 1917 the head of the German nation said:

"If the enemy does not want peace then we must bring peace by battering in with iron fist and shining sword the doors of those who will not have peace."

"Victory in the coming year will again be on our side and on that of our allies. If only we can cast the burden on the Lord. He will smite the foe hip and thigh as He did Amalek, the prototype of perfidious England."

"Our u-boats are not going to rest until, with God's help, the enemy is beaten. With the help of God, who has hitherto graciously protected us, the enemy shall have a decision."

"In England is particularly the enemy to be struck down, however difficult it may be."

"The year 1917 with its great battles has proved that the German people has in the Lord of Creation above an unconditional and avowed ally on whom it can absolutely rely."

In June, 1918, the emperor said: "God, the Lord, has laid a heavy burden on my shoulders but I can carry it in the consciousness of our good right with confidence in our sharp sword and our strength."

This was followed by various utterances of growing despondency.

APPEAL TO WILSON.

Message From Hungry Huns Presented to President.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The appeal of German Foreign Minister Solf for intervention by President Wilson for a mitigation of the armistice terms to save Germany from starvation was delivered to Secretary Lansing today by Minister Sulzer, of Switzerland, who sent it immediately to the president.

GREAT PEACE CONFERENCE.

WHETHER OR NOT MR. WILSON ATTENDS PRACTICALLY CERTAIN SECTY. LANSING WILL BE ONE OF DELEGATION.

Dr. Solf's Suggestion for Preliminary Conference Not Likely to Be Taken up, Such Unnecessary.

Washington, Nov. 13.—President Wilson was said today to have given no indication as to how he regards the suggestion from high sources in Europe that he attend the great conference which is to reestablish the peace of a war-torn world.

Most of the president's advisers, however, are understood to consider that acceptance of the invitations would involve needless risk and serve no purpose that could not be accomplished through the delegates who will be appointed to represent the American government and who will be in constant communication with Washington.

Should the president decide to attend the conference—and some of those usually well informed say he has an open mind on the subject—that point would not mean, in the belief here, that Secretary Lansing would not be a member of the American delegation. It was said that upon Mr. Lansing would fall much of the weight of the heavy tasks connected with American participation in the conference not only by virtue of his high rank, but also because of his wide experience in other international conferences and arbitrations.

The proposal of Dr. Solf, the German foreign secretary, for a preliminary peace conference had not reached Washington in official form tonight, but it is understood that there is little probability of its acceptance. Such a conference is regarded here as unnecessary and as likely to uselessly complicate the work of the general conference when it is held.

Ostensibly, Dr. Solf's proposal is based upon the urgent need of Germany for food and other supplies, but it is pointed out that the conditions will be dealt with by the United States and the allies in advance of the peace conference under the general pledges contained in the armistice and given by the supreme war council at Versailles.

Further assurance on this subject is given the German government by Secretary Lansing, who in a note handed today to the Swiss minister in reply to one from Frederick Ebert, the German chancellor, said the president is ready to consider favorably the supplying of foodstuffs to Germany and to take up the matter with the allied governments upon assurances that public order will be maintained in Germany and an equitable distribution of the food is guaranteed.

In some quarters here it is suspected that Dr. Solf's real purpose is to have the preliminary conference dispose of political matters such as the future of the German colonies and trade relations between the Central Powers and the nations with which they had been at war, in the hope of being able thus speedily to reestablish German foreign trade.

CASUALTIES NOT OVER 100,000.

Estimates by Officials for American Expeditionary Forces.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Officials here estimate that the total casualties of the American expeditionary forces in the war will not exceed 100,000, including the men killed in action, wounded, died of wounds, disease and accidents and the missing who never will be accounted for. Some of those who have been missing probably will be accounted for when the prisoners are returned from Germany.

It was said today that it will be probably several months before the record of casualties can be completed. It is regarded as almost certain that many of the casualties in the recent heavy fighting by the First and Second American armies have not yet been reported. Lists must be compiled of unreported American casualties in British and French hospitals, especially from among the United States forces brigaded with allied units. Deaths from wounds probably will be reported for some time, while lists of slightly wounded being sent by courier may be delayed.

The lists for several days have consisted of approximately 1,000 names daily. Secretary Baker has indicated that a considerable number of reported casualties remain to be given out, but that these will be released as rapidly as newspapers can handle them.

An unofficial tabulation of published casualty lists, including those of November 12, shows a grand total of 71,390 men. Careful estimates made today, based on knowledge of the battle conditions faced by the First and Second armies in the days immediately preceding cessation of hostilities and on the average lists heretofore, lead officers to believe that all unreported and unreported casualties will not exceed 30,000.

Estimates based on revised records fix the total marine casualties in France at less than 5,000.

GERMAN ARMY MOVING.

Retiring Rapidly from The Verdun Region.

With American Army, France, Nov. 14, 1.30.—The German troops opposite the First American army north and northeast of Verdun are reported to be moving northward rapidly.

The advance guard of several hundred Russian, Polish and Italian soldiers freed by the Germans in Lorraine, have reached American lines in the region of St. Hillare today.

HUNS STILL LOOTING.

ACTS OF FRIGHTFULNESS BEING COMMITTED BY GERMANS.

Germans Warned by French High Command That Barbarities Must Cease Immediately.

London, Nov. 14, 2.14 P. M.—German soldiers are committing acts against the inhabitants of occupied territory, destroying and pillaging, contrary to the terms of the armistice, according to a French official wireless message. The message, which is from the high command, says the allied command expects the German command to take immediate measures to stop the violations. If the acts increase, it is added, the allied command will take steps to end the armistice.

AMERICANS CROSS FRONTIER.

Pershing's Men Marching Toward Metz and Strassburg.

Paris, Nov. 14, 4.45.—A detachment of American troops have crossed the German frontier toward Metz and Strassburg.

COKER ON COTTON SITUATION.

BACK FROM CONFERENCE WITH ENGLISH ECONOMISTS.

Great Deficiency and Very Soon There Will Be Demand for All Cotton to Be Supplied—Why Prices are Low.

Columbia, Nov. 14.—D. R. Coker, who has just returned from a two months' trip to England and France as a member of an agricultural commission sent by the secretary of agriculture, was in Columbia yesterday.

In connection with the work of the commission Mr. Coker made some investigations as to the cotton situation abroad, and got the opinion of prominent European economists as to the world's needs of cotton and other textile fibers. The consensus of opinion was that there is an accumulated deficiency of all textile materials, both raw and manufactured, in the world.

Prof. John A. Todd of Nottingham, one of the world's foremost experts in cotton economies, thinks that a crop of 16,000,000 bales of American cotton is needed this year.

The stock of American cotton in Liverpool the last of October was listed at about 100,000 bales. Mr. Coker was informed, however, that not more than 10,000 bales of this was unsold. Buyers for English mills were going over the Liverpool market and buying desirable American cotton wherever they could find it even in one to five bale lots. Unsold stocks of American cotton in England are practically nothing, although English mills are now using only 40 per cent. as much of our cotton as before the war.

Mr. Coker believes that a large amount of American cotton should be shipped abroad just as promptly as the tonnage can be had. Much is now needed to replenish foreign stocks, more will be needed to supply spindles now idle which may be expected to start up in a few months in the allied countries, and a foreign reserve for prompt export to Germany and Austria as soon as our raw materials are allowed to go into those countries should be maintained.

Mr. Coker feels that a number of unusual features have combined to temporarily depress the price of cotton. In the first place, we have the earliest crop ever known, and also the harvesting period has been absolutely ideal. This has resulted in a very much larger proportion of the crop than usual being ready for market by November 1. The unfortunate price fixing discussions in Washington was another unsettling feature. It caused wide fluctuations and heavy losses to legitimate cotton interests. During the past month the influenza epidemic has shut down a large number of mills and disorganized the cotton marketing machinery of the south.

Mr. Coker does not think that it is strange that these cumulative influences should have finally resulted in a heavy decline. He feels that there is only one thing that will surely check the decline and restore values and that is a concerted holding movement by the actual owners of cotton. He believes that in less than six months there will be a demand for large quantities of cotton for the use of new spindles in England and upon the continent, and with this year's crop only approximately equal to the world's consumption, he does not see where this cotton is to come from without reducing the world's visible supplies to famine figures. Whatever the immediate course of the market may be he feels that there is but one sound course for the cotton farmers and that is to refuse to accept present prices.

BACK TO BOOKS.

College Men in Navy Will Be Permitted to Resign.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Secretary Daniels announced today that college men who left school to enter the navy and who now desire to resume their college courses, will be permitted to resign from the service.

POLES RECOVER SILESIA.

The Dismembered Country to Be Reunited. Copenhagen, Nov. 14.—Polish troops have entered upper Silesia, Prussia, a Berlin dispatch says.