

The Watchman and Southron.

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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"

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1866.

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GERMAN WEDGE BLUNTED

Town of Lizerne Has Been Evacuated By Germans, After Hard Fighting.

Germans Have Lost Little of Their Hold on Banks of Ypres Canal, However, and Have Gained Ground on Meuse Heights and in Lapetre Forests—Attacks of Allies Have Been Repulsed, But Neither Side Has Made Any Decided Advantage—News From Dardanelles Indicate That Allied Fleet and Land Forces Are Actively at Work Endeavoring to Force Their Passage to Turkish Capital—Rumor of Siege of Budapest Comes From Copenhagen.

ON TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

Allies Land Great Army to Assist the Fleet in Campaign Against Turks.

London, April 27.—Dispatches today from Mitylene state that the bombardment of the Dardanelles forts is proceeding favorably to the Allies. The Turkish forts on the Asiatic side, near Smyrna, are also being bombarded. Fierce fighting is progressing between the Turks and Allies, who have landed on Gallipoli peninsula.

The City of Enos, north of the Gulf of Saros, has been made the main base of the Allies. The Turkish garrison there retired to the interior without firing a shot. The Allies landed three hundred thousand troops, mostly veterans, under a terrific shelling from the warships. Mine sweepers have entered the straits and are clearing away the Turkish mines. Three hundred thousand Turkish troops have been assembled at Gallipoli Peninsula commanded by German officers. Reinforcements for both sides are on the way.

Swedish Steamer Sunk.

Stockholm, April 27.—The Swedish steamer Centric was sunk by a mine in the Baltic Sea, near the Aland Islands. The crew was saved.

Allies Assume Offensive.

London, April 27.—Reinforcements have been rushed to the Allies in west Flanders and they are now taking the offensive. They have regained considerable ground which was lost during the first furious attacks of the Germans. The Allies' airmen have bombarded the German concentration camps at Turcoing, Roubaix, Ingelmuster, Stadin, Lange-marck, Thielt and Roulers.

French Make Progress.

Paris, April 27 (Official).—The French are making progress north of Ypres and on the heights of the Meuse. They have recaptured Hartmannswellerkopf, which the Germans captured Monday morning.

British Trawler Sunk by Mine.

Grimsby, April 27.—The trawler Rocofo was blown up in the North sea Monday. It is believed she struck a mine.

Germans Lose and Gain.

Berlin, April 27 (Official).—Lizerne, the head point of the German wedge on the west bank of the Ypres canal, half mile from the canal, has been evacuated by the Germans. The new German lines about Ypres are being held firmly. The British attempts to recapture lost ground have failed, the enemy suffering heavily. French attacks at Hartmannswellerkopf in the Argonne and at Combres and near Ailly have failed. The Germans have gained further ground on the Meuse Heights and in the Lapetre forest.

Germans Evacuate Lizerne.

Berlin, April 27.—It is officially admitted that the Germans have evacuated Lizerne.

Sheamer Noord Released.

London, April 27.—The British authorities today permitted the steamer Noordam, with the American delegates to the Hague aboard, to proceed to Rotterdam.

German Drive Checked.

Paris, April 27.—The German attacks have been definitely checked three miles from Ypres, where the nearer approaches are strongly held by the Allies. The German attempt to drive a wedge between the French and British by a furious onslaught has utterly failed. A news dispatch estimates the German loss alone at ten thousand. The French have taken Enghien, a Ypres Canal town. The Allies have advanced near St. Julien. The French have recaptured the town of Lizerne on the west bank of the Ypres Canal, after four days hard

fighting. It is reported that Kaiser Wilhelm reached the Flanders battle front late yesterday.

French Cruiser Torpedoed.

Paris, April 28.—The French cruiser Leon Gambetta, has been torpedoed and sunk in the Adriatic sea. A part of the crew of seven hundred and twenty-five were saved but the loss of life was heavy. It is believed the ship was attacked by an Austrian submarine from Pola.

British Battleships Damaged.

Constantinople, April 28 (Official).—Two battleships of the allies have been badly damaged by the Dardanelles forts. The Gallipoli Peninsula has been cleared of British troops except at one point where they are protected by the warships. The Turks captured over a thousand prisoners.

Allies Push Fighting.

London, April 28.—Several German trenches, six quick firers, two hundred prisoners were captured by the allies at Hetsas Tuesday. The allies between Ypres and Dixmude along the Yser canal are growing violently offensive. They are incessantly attacking the new German front. The most spectacular air fights occur daily so high above ground that the artillery cannot reach them.

French Send Reinforcements.

Paris, April 28.—Two hundred thousand French reinforcements are being rushed to West Flanders and Northern France. They will be massed between Ypres and Dixmude to aid in pushing back the latest German drive. All traffic has been stopped, giving the troop movement a clear way. The French have gained a half mile on the eastern slopes of the Meuse Heights.

French Ship Sunk in Italian Waters.

Rome, April 28.—The French cruiser Gambetta is reported to have been in Italian waters when sunk by an Austrian submarine. Italy is investigating the occurrence.

Officers Perish at Their Posts.

Paris, April 28.—The commander and all her staff died at their posts when the Gambetta was sunk at the entrance to the Oteranto canal. A hundred and thirty-six sailors were saved by Italian boats.

Germans Score Victories.

Berlin, April 28 (Official).—In the Champagne district the Germans took by storm an extended line of French trenches. North and northeast of Suwalki in Prussian Poland, the Russian positions along a front over twelve miles were captured. The English attempts to recapture the lost ground in Flanders yesterday failed. The French attacks in Léprete forest were repulsed. The Germans now hold Hartmannswellerkopf.

English Ports Closed.

Vienna, April 28.—An Austrian submarine torpedoed and sunk the French cruiser Gambetta in the Adriatic. A part of the crew were saved. A news dispatch from Amsterdam states that the British consul announced that all English ports have been closed to foreign vessels.

British Capture St. Julien.

Paris, April 28.—A news dispatch states that the British have captured St. Julien, three miles northeast of Ypres.

Italians Called Home.

Beunos Ayres, April 28.—The Italian ministers to Argentine and Paraguay have ordered the immediate return to Italy of all Italian reservists absent without leave. The steamer Atlantic, plying between Italy and South America has been requisitioned by the Italian government.

Italians Becoming Irritated.

Rome, April 28.—King Victor Em-

KRONPRINZ WILLIAM TO INTERN

SECOND GERMAN CRUISER DECEDES NOT TO RETURN TO SEA.

Commander of Raider Announces That Members of Crew Prevent His Making Dash for Open Sea.

Newport News, Va., April 26.—The German commerce destroyer Kronprinz Wilhelm will be interned for the war in American waters at the request of her commander, Lieut. Capt. Thierfelder. Notice of his intention was given here officially to Customs Collector Hamilton late today in this message:

"Herewith I have to officially inform you that I intern."

Capt. Thierfelder later said that it had been his intention to attempt the dash for sea past the allied warships off the Virginia capes but that the continued serious illness of more than 60 members of his crew, who are suffering from beri beri, would make the dash impossible before the expiration of the time limit set for his departure from this port. It was understood that the Washington government had allowed the commander until midnight April 30 to repair his ship and put to sea.

The United States government will maintain a naval and military patrol around the Wilhelm until she is taken to the Norfolk navy yard, there to be laid up near the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, another German sea rover, which was interned nearly a month ago.

Capt. Thierfelder's notice to Collector Hamilton came unexpectedly. Early in the day the Wilhelm, which had been anchored in the harbor since leaving the shipyard last week, was towed to a local coal pier and began loading several thousand tons of coal.

This fact, together with reports that she had been granted sufficient provisions to carry her to the nearest German port, caused the belief in some quarters that the cruiser was preparing for a dash to sea.

The Wilhelm, formerly a North German Lloyd passenger liner, plying between New York and Bremen, arrived here Sunday, April 11, after spending eight months in the south seas. Several times she was reported destroyed, but she eluded many hostile warships and destroyed 13 merchant vessels of the allied enemy of Germany and one neutral vessel, a Norwegian bark.

It was just a few days after the Prinz Eitel had been interned that the great drab painted liner appeared suddenly in Hampton Roads and asked for coal and supplies.

In her dash from mid-Atlantic to Cape Henry the Wilhelm evaded several foreign warships which had been hovering off the capes waiting for the Eitel.

NO HOUR OF GRACE GRANTED.

Law as to Liquor to be Rigidly Applied in Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., April 27.—According to a ruling today by Attorney General W. L. Martin no hour of grace will be permitted the liquor dealers of Alabama who have in their possession more than the prescribed amount after midnight of June 30 next. Every person having in his possession more than the permitted quantities of prohibited liquors or any quantity in a public place, even for the purpose of shipping to another State, violates the law, according to the Attorney General.

It was anticipated that stocks of unsold liquors would be held over in saloons and warehouses after June 30.

GAME FOR ELLIOTT.

Mayesville Graded School Defeated, 15 to 6.

Elliott, April 26.—In a rather loose fielding but exciting game Friday afternoon on the Mayesville diamond the Elliott graded school defeated the Mayesville graded school, 15 to 6.

manuel today cancelled all engagements to devote his time solely to the international situation. The sarcastic comment of French and English newspapers is having an irritating effect upon Italian public opinion and is arousing sharp criticism of England.

SWEDISH SHIPS HELD UP.

London, April 28.—The Swedish ships Hanna and Viking, with cargoes of coal have been held up in the Baltic sea by German submarines.

GERMANS LOST 41,000 MEN.

Vienna, April 28.—The German and Austrian losses at Uszok Pass and at the Carpathian front at Stryj in the recent fighting were forty-one thousand.

PEACE CONFERENCE BEGINS.

DELEGATES OF UNITED STATES, WHO WERE STOPPED BY ENGLISH SHIP, REACH THE HAGUE.

Many Women Present from Many Lands of World—Race Hatred Disparaged by Delegates from Various Nations—Italian Woman Depicts in Thrilling Manner Horrors of War.

The Hague, via London, April 27.—Forty-two United States delegates to the International Women's Peace Congress, who had been held upon the steamer Noordam because of Great Britain's order stopping traffic to Holland, arrived here today.

The delegates reached The Hague in time for the opening meeting of the congress tonight, at which an earnest desire to bring the world's war to a conclusion and insure a durable peace was strongly expressed by delegates belonging to both belligerent and neutral nations.

Besides the 886 Dutch delegates, the gathering, presided over by Aletta Jacobs, comprised 51 women from America, three from Austria, nine from Denmark, five from Belgium, (who arrived by special permission of the German military authorities), nine from Hungary, twelve from Sweden, fifteen from Norway, twelve from Germany, two from Great Britain, and one each from Chile, Armenia, Italy and Canada.

Dr. Anita Augspurg, of Munich, aroused the enthusiasm of the delegates when she declared that womanly feelings were above all race hatreds and that the German women stretched out their hands for friendship and international love.

Miss Katherine Courtney, of London, reciprocated with assurance that English women recognized the women of other nations as sisters and were heartily thankful to the neutral nations for calling the gathering, declaring that all women in their hearts wished for peace.

Olga Misar, of Vienna, also disparaged race hatred, saying the women should help each other with sympathy and endeavor to end the war—a war which the women had not sought, but which had caused them great suffering.

Mrs. Fanny Fern Andrews, of Boston, said that never before had there been such faith in the poor women to effect a great purpose. Every woman in the United States, she declared, sympathized with the objects of the Congress.

An address, which held her auditors spellbound, was delivered by Signorina Genoli, the sole Italian delegate. She said she saw the horrors of war impending in Italy. The men, who were starving because of the stoppage of trade, demanded to be sent to the front to fight, where they would be certain to obtain food, she said. Even the Italian Peace Society had declared in favor of war.

Dozens of messages from every country except Belgium were received by Dr. Mia Boissevain, of Amsterdam.

CAPITAL CITY NEWS.

Governor to Attend Education Conference—Delegates to International Press Congress.

Columbia, April 28.—Gov. Manning leaves this afternoon for Chattanooga to attend the annual meeting of the conference for education in the South. H. L. Watson of Greenwood, T. R. Waring of Charleston, Earle Baxter of Darlington, W. G. Hazel of Saluda, and C. O. Hearon of Spartanburg, were appointed by Gov. Manning today as delegates to the international press congress at San Francisco to be held in July.

NEWSPAPER MAN SAFE.

Reported to Be in Trouble at Vera Cruz, Now in Galveston.

Galveston, Texas, April 28.—Phil McCleary, an American newspaper man, who it was reported Sunday was sentenced to be shot by Carranza at Vera Cruz, arrived on the steamer Tampico from Vera Cruz today. He was never in trouble at Vera Cruz. Tampico and Vera Cruz are reported to be quiet.

OPPOSES THE PLAN.

Daniels Against Proposed National Defense Council.

Washington, April 27.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels went on record tonight with a statement opposing combination of the executive and legislative branches of the government in a council of national defense.

A BAD DAY FOR THE ALLIES

Reports From Berlin Indicate That Teutons Have Been Successful at East and West and Allies Suffered in Dardanelles.

Fierce Fights Are Being Waged at Many Points—Eight Hundred Mile Battle Line, With Hottest Fighting Between Russians and Austrians on Carpathian Front—Claims Successes at Ypres, Verdun, and Land Attack by Allies on Dardanelles—Zeppelin Works at Friedrichshafen Bombed by Allies' Aviators—Italy and Germany Settle Difficulties.

VICTORY FOR ALLIES.

Stubborn Battle Fought on Gallipoli Peninsula.

Athens, April 29.—The details of the first big land engagement between the allies and Turks along the Dardanelles were received today, showing that the allies won a clean victory despite stubborn resistance by the Turks. Both sides lost heavily. The battle started at dawn Wednesday and lasted twelve hours, Turks retiring under cover of the darkness last night. The allies' fleet also bombarded the forts. The allies captured an entire Turkish battalion on the Gallipoli peninsula, near the Gulf of Suvla. The latest dispatches indicate that the second great attempt to force the Dardanelles is now in full swing, by land and sea. The Turks are gathering for the second onslaught of the land forces in Southern Gallipoli.

Defeat of Allies Reported.

Berlin, April 29.—A news dispatch from Constantinople states that the land attack by the allies upon the Dardanelles has completely collapsed. The Turkish army under Gen. Liman Von Sander drove from Gallipoli peninsula all of the eighty thousand allies which attempted to gain a foothold. A portion of the enemy fled in the direction of their boats and disappeared. Others hoisted the white flag and surrendered en masse. An allies' transport was sunk off Sariburun.

Germans Driven Back.

Paris, April 29.—Slowly but surely the Germans are being forced back in the region of Ypres. The allies continue a violently offensive pressure which has been increased by the arrival of heavy French reinforcements into Flanders. The allies are making progress on the right bank of the Yser and continue desperate assaults in the Champagne districts. The French have recaptured half the trenches taken by the Germans near Beausejour.

Zeppelin Works Attacked.

Geneva, April 29.—Twice attacked within thirty-eight hours by a French aerial squadron the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen were badly damaged. Two main buildings are reported to be in flames. A news dispatch states that the damage amounts to a million dollars and that five German aircraft were destroyed by the French aviators flying directly over the huge plant and dropping bombs. Returning the air fleet circled over Metz, dropping bombs and steel arrows. They also wrecked the railway station and damaged cars and engines at Haltin-ger and Lorraine.

Italy Satisfies Germans.

Rome, April 29.—German ambassador today declared that he is thoroughly satisfied with the situation in Italy. He denied that he or the Austrian ambassador is preparing to leave Italy.

Turks Defeat British.

Constantinople, April 29.—The destruction of an allies' transport off Gallipoli and the defeat of the British forces at Gabatepes was officially announced today. A large number of the enemy was captured.

Later reports declare that the invaders, estimated at four brigades, were driven into the sea at the coast at Cabatepes.

Germans Gain Everywhere.

Berlin, April 29 (Official).—The allies' attacks north of Ypres and on the west bank of the Ypres canal have been repulsed. Sixty-three cannon have been captured by the Germans in this region. The Germans made gains southeast of Verdun. The Germans also gained against the Russians in northern Poland near the Bzura river. The Germans have occupied the village of Kovale, south of Kalwarja,

and captured a Russian point of supply south of Sochaczew.

Germans Report Little Damage.

Berlin, April 29.—A French aviator dropped six bombs on Friedrichshafen last night. The damage was unimportant.

Fighting at Many Points.

Petrograd, April 29.—Along an eight hundred mile battle line, from the Baltic to Bukovina, fighting is going on at many points. It is most severe on the Carpathian heights, 50 miles west from the Uszok Pass to Stryj. The Teutons have gained some ground but at tremendous losses.

DAMAGE TO EARLY POTATOES.

Department of Agriculture Reports Loss to Crop as Result of Cold Weather.

Washington, April 28.—Cold weather on the Atlantic seaboard during the early parts of the growing season was unfavorable for the early potato crop and some damage was done by frost, the department of agriculture announced today.

Early potatoes were planted on 162,900 acres this year in Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, an increase of 27,200 over last year.

ROOSEVELT ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY.

Explains His Part in the Notorious Tennessee Coal and Iron Deal.

Syracuse, April 29.—Col. Roosevelt today took on his own shoulders full responsibility for the Tennessee coal and iron corporation deal in 1907 as he wound up his redirect testimony in the Barnes libel suit. He declared that he acted "in a pinch" to save the country which was threatened with financial panic. The panic was stopped. Attorney Ivins for the prosecution objected strenuously several times to Roosevelt's explanation of the ratification of the deal, but the judge allowed the witness to proceed.

HOOVER WRITES MANNING.

Chairman of Relief Commission Explains Work in Belgium.

Columbia, April 27.—Herbert C. Hoover, of London, chairman of the commission for relief in Belgium, has sent the following letter to Gov. Manning, State chairman for South Carolina.

"I have received from Mr. Lindon Bates copies of certain correspondence with regard to relief for some villages in the province of Antwerp. I have forwarded these communications to Belgium. Being, however, rather intimate with the position of Belgium, I may mention that there is a very natural desire on the part of every burgomaster to get something special for his particular village, and in consequence, burgomasters make sometimes patriotic efforts to raise funds for their own people. We have no objection to their doing anything they can in this line, and we are glad to remit money to any particular burgomaster. Any moneys paid in to us will be in turn paid over any designated person in Belgium. We cannot, however, disturb our entire system by making special remittances of food-stuffs or clothing.

"You may be interested to know that we have a complete federal system set up in Belgium, in which burgomasters in each arrondissement belong to an arrondissement committee. This arrondissement committee conducts the work in his district, so that the needs of any special village have only to be transmitted through its own delegate. I do not, therefore, believe that these villages have been in any way overlooked."

The letter was sent from London under date of April 12.