

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1880.

"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, 1880.

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FRENCH SEIZE AMERICAN SHIP

HUSATONIC TAKEN IN CHARGE BY FRENCH GOVERNMENT WHEN OWNERS FAIL TO APPEAR IN PRIZE COURT.

Allies Object to German Officers in Greece and Growing Intimacy Between Greece and Bulgaria—Reported That the Greek King has Decided to Dissolve Parliament—Claimed That Bulgars and Teutons Fight for Possession of Serbian City.

Washington, Nov. 9.—The French government has confiscated the American steamer Housatonic, owned by the American Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company, which owned the Hocking, seized by the British recently. The Housatonic was formerly the Norwegian ship Solveig. It was seized by the French a few weeks ago. The owners failed to appear before the prize court. The state department plans an immediate protest.

WILL PROTEST TO GREECE.

Allies Suspicious of Greece's Relations with Germany and Bulgaria.

Paris, Nov. 9.—England, France and Russia are expected to protest to Greece against the presence there of German army officers, and the growing intimacy between Greece and Bulgaria. It is believed they have made a secret agreement to divide Serbia and Albania between them.

SERBIANS IN BAD WAY.

Their Armies Almost Surrounded by Overwhelming Force of Enemies.

Berlin Nov. 9.—Seven thousand Serbians and fifty cannons were captured when the Germans took Krusvac, the war office announced today. The Bulgarians captured Leskovac and have reached the southern bank of the Morava river, while the Germans stormed the Djunis Heights on the left bank of the river and captured the main Serbian positions south of Kraljevo. The Austro-German Bulgarian army about the Serbian army in the north, northeast and east is now almost complete.

Will Dissolve Parliament.

Athens, Nov. 9.—The king will issue a decree dissolving parliament within a few hours says a report here.

Germans and Bulgars Fight.

London, Nov. 9.—A telegram from Bucharest states that fighting broke out between the Germans and Bulgars for the possession of Negotin, Serbia. At least one hundred Bulgarians were killed. This is the first news of friction between the Bulgarians and Germans.

REPORT ON ANCONA.

Loss of Life Estimated at Three Hundred—Work of German Submarine.

Rome, Nov. 10.—The loss of life on the Ancona is variously estimated from one hundred to three hundred and fifty. The ministry of marine issued the following statement: "It is impossible to state whether or not the Ancona was torpedoed. We are awaiting full reports. Static conditions made wireless difficult, but the aerogram received at Naples stated that the vessel was first shelled then torpedoed. Several hundred were aboard but it is not known yet whether any were injured. The scene of the sinking was off the Algerian coast where a German submarine has been operating. It is believed a German submarine flying the Austrian flag sank the vessel."

INVESTIGATING ANCONA SINKING.

Washington Officials Gravely Concerned Over Case.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Ambassador Page at Rome has been instructed by the State department to report the facts of the Ancona sinking immediately. Rome reports state that eleven Americans had booked passage on the steamer, but it is unknown whether all sailed. Officials are gravely concerned.

Austrian and German embassies stated that they had no news from the Ancona.

FRANCE DETERMINED TO WIN.

Will Not Consider Peace Proposals Until Victory is Won.

Paris, Nov. 10.—France has received no peace proposals from any source. This is no time to discuss peace. The war must go on until victory is obtained." Premier Briand in interview today thus set at rest the various peace reports. "It is common

KITCHIN REMAINS UNCHANGED

STILL OPPOSED TO DEFENSE PROGRAM MAPPED OUT BY PRESIDENT.

Will Give His Views When Congress Meets—Says That Wilson's Plan Will Probably Carry, Despite His Opposition.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Representative Claude Kitchin, Democratic leader of the house, told President Wilson today, after a long conference with him, that he could not support the administration's programme for national defense and that he would oppose the programme in a personal capacity only and not as majority leader.

Mr. Kitchin was with the president more than an hour, during which Mr. Wilson outlined to him the army and navy plans for the next session and for the next five years and sought to influence the majority leader to be in harmony with them. Mr. Kitchin stated his views frankly, directing his opposition chiefly to the naval programme.

"All I can say," said Representative Kitchin as he left the White House, "is that I very much regret that I can not support the president's national defense programme. The plans do not meet with my convictions, particularly with reference to the navy."

Mr. Kitchin was asked his grounds for opposition to the naval programme.

"I shall make a clear exposition of my views as soon as congress convenes, in a speech in the house," he replied. "Of course I shall not attempt to oppose the programme as the majority leader, but merely in my personal capacity."

Mr. Kitchin said he thought it very probable that the majority would favor the defense programme.

Before seeing the president, Mr. Kitchin said he approached the national defense subject with an open mind, and was willing to be convinced of the wisdom of the administration programme. Later he said the president had said nothing which had caused him to change his mind.

Representative Kitchin's definite announcement of his position will make it impossible for him to lead the fight for the president's programme in the house. The burden of leadership will devolve probably upon Chairman Hay of the military affairs committee, Chairman Padgett of the naval affairs committee, Chairman Sherley of the fortifications committee and Chairman Fitzgerald of the appropriations committee.

knowledge among the Allies that Germany's resources are declining," the premier continued. "This may indicate where the peace rumors come from. France would not accept peace until the invaded territories are liberated and German militarism is smashed."

BRITISH DEFEAT BULGARS.

Force in Serbia Capture Important Bulgarian Positions.

Athens, Nov. 10.—The British have advanced north of Doiran, capturing Bulgarian positions and an important section of country between Lake Doiran and the Bulgarian frontier.

TWO BILLION MORE.

England Will Issue Another Great War Loan.

London, Nov. 10.—The Exchange Telegraph announces that Premier Asquith will ask the commons for an additional two billion dollar war credit this afternoon.

German Submarines Sunk.

Algeiras, Spain, Nov. 10.—British warships are reported to have sunk two German submarines in the Straits of Gibraltar.

Three British Steamers Sunk.

London, Nov. 10.—The British steamers, Californian, Clan Macalester and Moorina have been sunk by submarines. No details were given out.

Greek Parliament Dissolved.

Paris, Nov. 10.—Advices state that the Greek parliament has been dissolved. An election will be held December 15th.

TERRIFIC BATTLE RAGING.

Bulgarians Making Desperate Effort to Destroy Anglo-French Army.

London, Nov. 11.—A terrific battle is raging in southern Serbia where the Bulgarians are hurling reinforcements against the Anglo-French forces over a line extending from Doiran Lake through Valandova, Strumitza station, Gradetz, and Krivo-

MOVE HAS NO SIGNIFICANCE.

WHITLOCK LEAVES BELGIUM TO SAVE HIS HEALTH, HE SAYS.

He Expects to Return at the End of His Vacation, Which He is Taking Under Regulations—Starts Trip in Automobile.

The Hague, Nov. 8 (via London).—Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, who arrived at The Hague yesterday on his way to the United States on leave of absence, will go to Rotterdam tomorrow, whence he will sail for New York on the steamship Ryndam. Mr. Whitlock said his departure was in no way connected with his efforts to delay the execution of Miss Edith Cavell or with any political question.

"I was advised by my physician two months ago that rest was imperative," said Mr. Whitlock. "I am now taking a portion of the leave of absence to which I am entitled under the regulations, after 15 months of unbroken labor."

"I expect to spend a few weeks at my home in America and return to Brussels at the end of December. My journey has no political significance whatever."

Mr. Whitlock, who was accompanied by Mrs. Whitlock, made the trip from Brussels to Rotterdam and The Hague by automobile. They will sail for the United States on the steamer Ryndam.

Mr. Whitlock looked tired. He declined to discuss the situation in Belgium or any of the incidents that have occurred there. He paid a visit to Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the American minister, at the legation here and spent the remainder of the day making calls.

REGRET EMBARRASSMENT.

German Military Authorities Sorry for Rumors of Friction.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Secretary Lansing announced today that the German military authorities in Belgium had expressed to American Minister Brand Whitlock their regret that published reports should have made it appear he was leaving Belgium as a result of objections from the German government.

Minister Whitlock was assured that the German authorities regretted his departure.

Secretary Lansing added that no official communications of any sort had passed between the Berlin and Washington governments respecting Mr. Whitlock's status. Mr. Whitlock will sail from Amsterdam on Wednesday for a vacation due to ill health.

lak. The losses on both sides have been enormous.

ANCONA HORROR GROWS.

Three Hundred and Thirty-six Given up for Lost.

Rome, Nov. 11.—The horror of the Ancona tragedy was increased today when the officials of the line announced that six hundred and fifty persons were aboard. Three hundred and twenty are reported saved. Three hundred and thirty-six are given up for lost.

JEERED AT DROWNING PASSENGERS.

First Shot Fired at Ancona Brought Ship to Stop, but Shelling Continued.

London, Nov. 11.—A dispatch quotes Captain Massardo as stating that the first shell fired from a distance of five miles grazed the ship, which stopped dead. The submarine kept up the shelling, jeering at the passengers in the water.

SUBMARINE QUESTION AGAIN.

Cabinet Will Discuss War Issues Tomorrow.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Submarine question as raised by the sinking of the Ancona and British interference with American commerce will monopolize the cabinet meeting tomorrow. The administration has not decided what action will be taken on the Ancona incident, pending full advices. President Wilson receives a copy of all messages.

British War Committee.

London, Nov. 11.—The war committee of the British cabinet will consist of Premier Asquith, Lloyd-George, Palfour, Law and McKenna.

CAPTAIN MASSARDO SAVED.

He Says That Submarine Opened Fire Without Warning.

London, Nov. 11.—A Tunis dispatch states that Captain Massardo of the

GREY TALKS OF BALKANS.

KNOW OF BULGARIA'S DEALINGS WITH TURKEY MONTHS AGO.

Sir Edward Unable to Explain Britain's Failure to Aid Serbia Promptly.

London, Nov. 9.—Many questions concerning the war were propounded in the house of commons today, but little new information was brought forth from the government. Sir Edward Grey made a long statement on political conditions in the Balkans and the assistance promised to Serbia by Great Britain.

The sympathies of King Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, for Germany, the foreign secretary said, always have been known, and the government was aware as early as April that negotiations were in progress between Bulgaria and Turkey, under German influence.

As to why no assistance for Serbia had been available at the opening of the campaign, Sir Edward declared he was neither willing nor competent to state. The foreign secretary made clear that the movements of troops to Saloniki and from that point have been dependent on the consent of Greece.

Serbia was notified on September 24 of the dispatch of British troops to her assistance. The foreign secretary informed the Serbians Great Britain was making an offer to Greece to send forces to Saloniki to assist her in fulfilling her obligations to Serbia. Great Britain had labored throughout, he said, to give Serbia all assistance in her power. His use of the words "without qualification or reserve" in his statement before the house of commons September 28, when promising to assist Serbia, meant that concessions previously suggested to Bulgaria were at an end and that British troops would be used solely to help the friends of this nation and to fight for their and her interests.

"The promise was to give our friends all assistance in our power," Sir Edward added, "and that has in fact been and is being done."

STORY OF SURVIVORS.

Submarine Torpedoed Ship and Shelled it While Survivors Were Trying to Escape in Boats.

Malta, Nov. 11.—This is the story of one of the survivors of the Ancona landed here:

"About one o'clock Monday afternoon a submarine was sighted in the distance making for us at top speed. While still a considerable distance away she fired a few shots across our bows. A wild panic immediately followed among the passengers. As we did not slow down soon enough the submarine began shelling the ship. As each shell struck the pandemonium increased. The ship was stopped. The submarine drew alongside and said they were going to sink us. In their haste the sailors overturned some of the life boats. The victims struggled in the water and the crews of the other life boats beat off the swimmers with oars to prevent their boats being swamped. While the boats were being lowered the submarine again began shelling the Ancona. The scene was terrible. The submarine made no attempt to aid the perishing. Most of the victims were women and children.

Other survivors declared the Ancona did not try to escape.

New Presbyteries Created.

New Decatur, Ala., Nov. 11.—The creation of three Presbyteries in Florida by the Presbyterian church of the United States has been authorized by the Synod of Alabama. The new Presbyteries will be organized by meetings to be held at St. Augustine and Kissimmee, April 11th.

Ancona has arrived there and declares that the submarine opened fire without warning. The earlier dispatches reported that Captain Massardo went down with the ship.

DEFEAT AT GALLIOLI.

Allies Begin Retirement After Costly Failure to Force Dardanelles.

Berlin, Nov. 11.—The Allies' retirement from Gallipoli has begun, according to the Tageblatt. Two regiments of French and one of British have already withdrawn. The others are to follow.

All Americans Perished.

Tunis, Nov. 11.—It is now believed all the Americans aboard the Ancona were lost.

Naval Battle Reported.

Copenhagen, Nov. 11.—A naval battle is reported in the Baltic sea.

AWAIT RESULT OF LAST NOTE

WILSON AND LANSING READ COMMENT AND WATCH FOR RESULTS OF DEMAND.

From Now on United States Will Hold That British Must Make Compensation for Any Interference—May Change Blockade Plan.

Washington, Nov. 8.—President Wilson and Secretary Lansing today read American and British comment on the United States note to Great Britain and awaited the effect of the document upon British treatment of neutral overseas trade.

Ambassador Page has not reported the impression made upon the British foreign office. So far as American shippers are concerned, however, the dispatch of the note marks a turning point of vast importance, for henceforth the United States considers the British blockade as ineffective and inoperative, and all cargoes of non-contraband goods destined for Germany or through neutral countries to Great Britain's enemies will be viewed as immune from detention. Claims presented by Americans for detentions or seizures of such goods would be supported to the fullest extent by the diplomatic machinery of the United States.

Speculation in official quarters today as to what Great Britain's course would be varied. Some officials pointed out that if Great Britain abandoned all pretense of blockade and applied the laws of contraband the forthcoming American note on the propriety of including various articles in the contraband list would be especially pertinent. On the other hand, if the blockade is made legal, the American government will continue to insist that legitimate trade with neutral countries must not be interfered with.

What American officials express particular concern about in connection with Great Britain's alleged illegal practices is the large trade they claim Great Britain is carrying on with neutral ports to which American exporters are forbidden to trade. It is this feature of the situation which officials regard as most serious and indefensible. They say if Great Britain held her own exports to normal trade with neutrals the application of rigid measures to American traders might be less offensive, though the aspect of law would not be affected.

In allied diplomatic quarters here the note was not commented upon officially, but a uniformity of view was noticeable. The British opinion as reflected in official quarters was that the United States was arguing on technical grounds and failed to take into consideration the altered circumstances of the present war and the enlarged facilities for rapid communication by rail between Dutch and Danish ports, for example, and German cities. French and Russian officials pointed out that their governments were in sympathy with the attitude of their ally and that while the British foreign office was conducting the negotiations, this did not mean their governments were any the less interested.

Among all the allied diplomats the view prevailed that the controversy would not become acute, it being pointed out that even if a deadlock was reached in the negotiations the Bryan peace treaties were available for a year's investigation of the points in dispute.

In German quarters the arguments in the American note were commended as sound and justified by international law. German officials, however, said they were much more interested in what measure the United States would take to obtain acquiescence to its expressed views.

In view of the length of the note an answer from Great Britain is not expected for at least a month.

CONTRACTS DECLARED ILLEGAL.

United Shoe Machinery Company Violates Clayton Law.

St. Louis, Nov. 10.—Federal Judge Dyer declared that the essential provisions of the United Shoe Machinery Company's contracts with the shoe manufacturers were unlawful. This is the first government victory under the Clayton law.

WENT DOWN WITH SHIP.

Captain of Ancona Stood on Bridge Until Ship Sank.

Naples, Nov. 11.—Capt. Pietro Massardo, the commander of the Ancona went down with his ship. He was standing on the bridge with several officers directing the launching of the life boats when the Ancona took her final plunge.

DEBATE ON CONDUCT OF WAR

REVOLUTION OR ANARCHY WILL FOLLOW GREATER LOSS OF LIFE SAYS BYRON PEER

Severe Criticism of British Policy in Part of Address—On 20th Says That England Should Opt Any Proposition Which Terminates War Its Objective

London, Nov. 10.—The debate on the conduct of the war and the censorship was held in the house of lords this afternoon. Earl Loreburn, former chancellor, brought up the subject, declaring that he took this action, owing to his belief that the Marquis of Lansdowne, the minister without portfolio, had not made adequate reply to the arguments of Viscount Morley.

Earl Loreburn spoke of what he termed the "misadventures" of the Antwerp expedition, the loss of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock's squadron, the Dardanelles operations and the Balkan expedition. The speaker said he had been told two months ago that 15,000,000 men had been killed or disabled for life and that multitudes had been added to this number since and that if the conflict continued indefinitely "revolution or anarchy" might follow in Europe.

Earl Loreburn, one of the Radical stalwarts who criticised the South African war, today found himself supported by Viscount Milner, former high commissioner for South Africa, who was one of those largely responsible for the South African war. Viscount Milner, however, largely confined himself to a criticism of the censorship. He declared that the news had been "doctored in an optimistic sense" and also denounced the government for not going sooner to the assistance of Serbia.

Earl Curzon of Kedleston, lord privy seal, who replied for the government, defended both the coalition government, and its liberal predecessor. He announced that the government was considering whether arrangements could not be made for creating closer contact between the press and the fighting forces.

Lord Loreburn, in addition to his other utterances, asked whether the landing at Saloniki had been made with the approval of the naval and military authorities of the entente allies, whether they were satisfied with the supplies of men and money, and if the communications had been properly safeguarded. He asked these questions, he said, because there was an uneasy feeling that there had not been sufficient expert supervision.

The Marquis of Lansdowne announced that a small committee of the cabinet which some of the papers say will consist of Premier Asquith, Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, and David Lloyd-George, minister of munitions, had been arranged and that its personnel would be made known almost immediately.

The government, the marquis continued, had proceeded on the assumption that a small committee could take action by itself and that when it did so it would have to make the cabinet aware of its decisions only in case where there were entirely new departures or a great change in policy had been resorted when the concurrence of the whole cabinet would be required.

Defending the government's Balkan policy, the Marquis of Lansdowne said that when the history of these transactions came to be written, it would be found that "no foreign minister had ever had a more thankless task entrusted to him."

When the relations of Bulgaria and Serbia first became strained, the minister went on, it was thought intervention might precipitate trouble which the government wished to avoid. Besides, it was impossible to find troops then as the big offensive in the West was being prepared. The government's hesitation, he said, was not due to the fact that it had any doubt whether it ought to take part in opposing the forward movement of Germany across Serbia to Bulgaria.

Pennsylvanians Are Saved.

Norristown, Pa., Nov. 11.—Cablegrams to relatives state that Mr. and Mrs. Canfield Jones, Americans aboard the Ancona, had landed at Genoa.