

THE LANCASTER NEWS

VOL. 13, NO. 1, SEM I-WEEKLY.

LANCASTER, S. C., TUESDAY, OCT. 16, 1917.

\$2.00 A YEAR

SECOND DRAFT CALL TO COME IN DECEMBER

DATE IS NOT YET DEFINITELY SETTLED.

War Department Now Discussing Deficiency in Seventeenth Army Division.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Discussion of the advisability of expediting the call for the second increment of the draft army now is in progress at the war department and it appears likely that the date may be fixed for some time in December or January.

Mobilization of the first increment of 687,000 men is now far enough advanced to show clearly that there will be a big deficiency for the Seventeenth national army division. More than 250,000 of the first increment are still to be assembled, but it already is evident that there will be available at the sixteen cantonments quarters for an additional regiment at each post and at some of a full brigade of two regiments.

The strength of the new regimental organization is 3,600 men. With a regiment lacking at each cantonment this alone would mean a shortage of nearly 50,000 men. In addition there has been authorized a separate division of negro troops, which means nearly 30,000 men withdrawn from the original number assigned to the sixteen cantonments.

The shortage is due partially to the necessity of taking out of national army men to fill up National Guard divisions.

Two complete national army divisions of Southern troops have been absorbed in this way. The remnants of three other Southern national army divisions will be consolidated to form a single division unit and the surplus men from other camps will be sent South to make up the missing divisions.

Drafts on the national army forces also must be made to fill up the enlisted personnel of the aviation service, the medical corps and the service battalions needed behind the fighting lines abroad. Eventually there will be 250,000 men in the last named service alone and aviation and the medical service will take nearly as many more, though not all of them will be taken from the national army.

Operating to delay the calling out of the second increment to make good these shortages are several factors. Clothing and equipment is coming forward only at a rate that can meet the demands of the forces already called and the railways of the country have been overburdened with the job of moving the army without hindering freight shipments vital to the allies.

Fixing the date of the call for the second increment probably hinges also upon the careful study being made by Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder and his assistants of the results of the plan followed in assembling the men called first.

DIED OF BLOOD POISONING

York County Citizen Was Injured by Cotton Gin.

York, Oct. 15.—Thomas M. Hope, aged forty-two years of Sharon, R. F. D., died in the Fennell Infirmary, Rock Hill Friday night as the result of blood poisoning following a ginning accident October 6. Mr. Hope was in charge of the ginney of John L. Ratney and in attempting to apply dressing to a belt wheel his sleeve or hand was caught by the belt and he was pulled between the wheel and the gin frame, his arm being wedged in a space one and a half inches wide. Twenty minutes were required to release the injured man. Medical aid was given as quickly as possible. Several days later blood poisoning set in and he was removed to the hospital and every effort made to save his life, but the disease had progressed too far.

The funeral took place at Woodlawn church Saturday and the interment was in Woodlawn cemetery. Mr. Hope is survived by his wife and one child, also by five brothers.

COL. SPRINGS TAKES \$100,000 OF BONDS

COMMITTEE STARTED BALL ROLLING YESTERDAY.

Total Allotment for Lancaster County is \$232,080 in Next Nine Days.

Col. Leroy Springs, at a meeting of the Liberty Bond committee yesterday afternoon, subscribed to one hundred thousand dollars of bonds, conditioned upon the success of the committee, of which he is himself a member, succeeding in disposing of the allotment of \$232,080. With this starter, together with a goodly number of small bonds already sold by the banks of the city, the committee, while realizing that it is by no means an easy task, feel certain that the goal will be reached by the end of the campaign, October 28.

The meeting yesterday afternoon was held for the purpose of appointing sub-committees to carry on the work of selling Lancaster's proportion of the bond issue. Mr. George W. Williams, chairman of the Lancaster County committee presided, and George B. Craven acted as secretary. Committees as follows were appointed:

On work within the town of Lancaster, C. D. Jones, Leroy Springs, W. T. Gregory.

On work with the farmers when in town, R. E. Wylie, J. H. Witherspoon, T. M. Hughes, J. S. Wilson.

For county work, Rev. H. R. Murchison, John M. Madra, R. W. Graeber.

Publicity, George B. Craven, W. T. Corcoran, J. H. Hamel.

Women's committee, Mrs. Leroy Springs. (Members of this committee to be appointed by Mrs. Springs.)

Committee to work through the banks, W. H. Millen, of the Farmers Bank and Trust Company; E. M. Croxton, of the First National Bank; George W. Williams, of the Bank of Lancaster.

Committee on ministerial organization, Rev. H. R. Murchison, Dr. J. H. Thayer, Rev. E. W. Kellar, Rev. W. D. Patterson.

The ministers of the county will be asked to speak from the pulpits of Liberty Bonds on next Sunday. Mr. Murchison is preparing a circular letter to all the ministers of the county asking them to render this service in the prosecution of a righteous war and a war for freedom.

Besides the big subscription of Mr. Springs, several bonds ranging up to a thousand dollars, have been sold locally, but the real battle for selling has just begun.

THANKS UNITED STATES.

Queen of Rumania Appreciates Work of Red Cross.

Jassy, Rumania, Oct. 15.—Queen Maria, of Rumania, has asked the Associated Press to convey her thanks to the United States for American Red Cross aid and pledged Rumania to fight to the end. The occasion was the raising of the Stars and Stripes of the American Red Cross flag over the first relief hospital established on Rumanian soil.

Queen Maria told the members of the American Red Cross commission, which is headed by Col. Henry W. Anderson, of Richmond, Va., that their ready grasp of Rumania's needs had given her great hope and confidence that America would continue to render Rumania all the assistance possible to enable this country to meet the sufferings of winter.

Buy Bonds Even at Sacrifice.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Subscriptions should be made to the second Liberty Loan even though personal sacrifices are involved. Cardinal Gibbons declared in a letter to the Maryland Liberty Loan committee.

Weather for the Week.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Fair weather the greater part of the week with temperatures above normal is forecast for the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. Occasional rains are probable the end of the week.

ALSACE-LORRAINE MUST BE REGAINED, PREMIER STATES

Lloyd George Says Great Britain Will Stand By France Until She Recovers Her Lost Provinces

London, Oct. 15.—Premier Lloyd George made prompt reply to the defiant statement of the German Foreign Minister regarding Alsace-Lorraine. Dr. von Kuehlmann had said that there was but one answer to the question whether Germany would cede the provinces to France, and that answer was "no."

"I do not think," said the British minister, speaking before a committee of the Insurance Association, "that any statement is more calculated to prolong the war than German Foreign Minister von Kuehlmann's declaration that Germany will not grant the concession of Alsace-Lorraine to France."

"However long the war may last, England intends to stand by France until she has redeemed her oppressed children from their foreign yoke."

This is the first unqualified statement on Britain's position regarding the Alsace-Lorraine question to be made by a responsible British official in the war.

Refers to Britain's Pledge to France.

"Great Britain," Dr. von Kuehlmann had said, in the Reichstag, according to our information, "has pledged herself to France, that she will continue the fight for the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine, both politically and with her armies so long as France desires to adhere to the program regarding those provinces."

Lloyd George's words were much to the effect of, "Your information, Dr. Kuehlmann, is quite correct."

There is a strong suspicion in diplomatic quarters here that the German Foreign Secretary tried, but failed, in a shrewd stroke to raise a controversy between the entente allies. It is pointed out that he was careful to stipulate, "so long as France desires to adhere to the program," thus leaving the door open to England to say "yes" with the same qualification. Instead, the British Premier absolutely ignored the second part of the doctor's sentence, and replied flatfootedly to the first.

"Kuehlmann," said a diplomat, "tried to 'pass the buck' to France. England, through Lloyd George, slammed the door in his face, and told him he need not come back to talk peace until he agreed to pay the price of admission, which includes Alsace-Lorraine."

This clearly defines the situation from the British viewpoint.

Michaelis, Alone, Faces Hostile Reichstag.

Amsterdam, Oct. 15.—Dr. George Michaelis, imperial German Chancellor, upon whom less than six months ago the entire Fatherland built ardent hopes of liberalizing reforms and peace, stands today virtually alone, facing a hostile Reichstag resolved to topple him.

In his regime he was unwittingly built a bird of conciliation between the majority and radical Socialists. Four majority members already have crossed that bridge and joined the radicals. A solid Socialist block composing both wings now looms large.

Two things, it developed from tonight's Berlin advices, have brought Michaelis to the verge of official death, namely: 1. His vacillating attitude toward the national clamor for a clear cut statement of German's peace terms. 2. His attack in the Reichstag or the radical Socialist wing, three leaders of which he openly accused of having aided and abetted if not inspired, the mutinous outbreaks in the German navy.

Incidentally, accounts of the latest Reichstag debate received here gave an approximate idea of how long ago these outbreaks took place. It was brought out at the session that the court martial at Wilhelmshaven, at which three of the mutineers were condemned to death and the others sentenced to long prison terms, was held on August 30.

In the controversy between the Chancellor and Marine Minister von Capelle, on the one hand, and the radicals on the other, the latter proved to have decidedly the upper hand. Accused of committing and inspiring treason they shouted to their accusers words to this effect: "If you had the knowledge and proofs you say you had, why did you not have us arrested and tried on or after August 30, when the court-martial took place?"

Incidentally, accounts of the latest Reichstag debate received here gave an approximate idea of how long ago these outbreaks took place. It was brought out at the session that the court martial at Wilhelmshaven, at which three of the mutineers were condemned to death and the others sentenced to long prison terms, was held on August 30.

No Explanation Is Forthcoming. No explanation was forthcoming. Here it is believed that the answer is: "Because we did not want to make a sensation out of it and let the outside world know."

During the debates that followed the Chancellor's and Capelle's charges, it soon developed, that the radicals in this case command the sympathy of the great bulk of Reichstag members. Spokesmen of some of the other big parties frankly asked the government why it was, that, having the facts it asserted it had, it did not put the whole matter up to the Reichstag, and have the three alleged conspirators tried by their colleagues.

"No Reichstag," says the Koelnische Zeitung, "would have been able to refuse consent."

Unless the Chancellor can answer these questions to the satisfaction of the vast majority of members, he will stand morally convicted of having played a highly questionable political trick at the expense of the radicals, though it actually worked in their favor.

During the debates that followed the Chancellor's and Capelle's charges, it soon developed, that the radicals in this case command the sympathy of the great bulk of Reichstag members. Spokesmen of some of the other big parties frankly asked the government why it was, that, having the facts it asserted it had, it did not put the whole matter up to the Reichstag, and have the three alleged conspirators tried by their colleagues.

During the debates that followed the Chancellor's and Capelle's charges, it soon developed, that the radicals in this case command the sympathy of the great bulk of Reichstag members. Spokesmen of some of the other big parties frankly asked the government why it was, that, having the facts it asserted it had, it did not put the whole matter up to the Reichstag, and have the three alleged conspirators tried by their colleagues.

During the debates that followed the Chancellor's and Capelle's charges, it soon developed, that the radicals in this case command the sympathy of the great bulk of Reichstag members. Spokesmen of some of the other big parties frankly asked the government why it was, that, having the facts it asserted it had, it did not put the whole matter up to the Reichstag, and have the three alleged conspirators tried by their colleagues.

During the debates that followed the Chancellor's and Capelle's charges, it soon developed, that the radicals in this case command the sympathy of the great bulk of Reichstag members. Spokesmen of some of the other big parties frankly asked the government why it was, that, having the facts it asserted it had, it did not put the whole matter up to the Reichstag, and have the three alleged conspirators tried by their colleagues.

During the debates that followed the Chancellor's and Capelle's charges, it soon developed, that the radicals in this case command the sympathy of the great bulk of Reichstag members. Spokesmen of some of the other big parties frankly asked the government why it was, that, having the facts it asserted it had, it did not put the whole matter up to the Reichstag, and have the three alleged conspirators tried by their colleagues.

During the debates that followed the Chancellor's and Capelle's charges, it soon developed, that the radicals in this case command the sympathy of the great bulk of Reichstag members. Spokesmen of some of the other big parties frankly asked the government why it was, that, having the facts it asserted it had, it did not put the whole matter up to the Reichstag, and have the three alleged conspirators tried by their colleagues.

During the debates that followed the Chancellor's and Capelle's charges, it soon developed, that the radicals in this case command the sympathy of the great bulk of Reichstag members. Spokesmen of some of the other big parties frankly asked the government why it was, that, having the facts it asserted it had, it did not put the whole matter up to the Reichstag, and have the three alleged conspirators tried by their colleagues.

During the debates that followed the Chancellor's and Capelle's charges, it soon developed, that the radicals in this case command the sympathy of the great bulk of Reichstag members. Spokesmen of some of the other big parties frankly asked the government why it was, that, having the facts it asserted it had, it did not put the whole matter up to the Reichstag, and have the three alleged conspirators tried by their colleagues.

FOUR CANDIDATES IN RACE FOR GOVERNOR

LIEUT.-GOV. BETHEA LAST TO ENTER.

Says He's Both a Conscript and Volunteer and That He Expects to Win.

Columbia, Oct. 15.—"I am both a conscript and volunteer in the race for governor in 1918, and I expect to win," is the emphatic and striking way in which Andrew J. Bethea, Lieutenant Governor, announced his intention to enter the race for Governor next year. Mr. Bethea stated that his announcement is made at this time in response to insistent demands of friends in all parts of the State.

"There is ample time," he continued, "in which to discuss issues and publish platforms, and besides, the people know my position on the vital questions of the day. I have never dodged an issue or shirked a duty. I stand now, as heretofore, for a clean, orderly, progressive government within the State—a fair and just government to be administered for poor and rich alike. I stand also, as I believe 99 per cent of the citizenship of South Carolina stands, for loyal and unquestioned support of the President and the national government in the present crisis."

Mr. Bethea's announcement is the fourth made for governor, with at least another in contemplation. Robert A. Cooper, of Laurens, made known some time ago that he is an aspirant for gubernatorial honors; Thomas H. Peebles, of Barnwell, attorney general, is unequivocally in the race, according to his statement, and William A. Stuckey, in a recent announcement said he would try for the governorship, despite whoever else was in the race.

Mr. Cooper and Mr. Bethea have been identified continuously with the anti-Blease faction and the other two candidates have been supporters of the Newberry partisan leader.

There has been a deal of unofficial talk in political circles that the so-called "reform" or Blease faction, at a contemplated convention here, will nominate Maj. John G. Richards, of Liberty Hill, chairman of the railroad commission, as its candidate for governor. However, neither Major Richards nor former Governor Blease will verify this rumor.

MRS. W. H. SHUTE DEAD.

Mrs. W. H. Shute, one of the most dearly loved women of this community, passed away at 4:30 o'clock on October 6th, at her home in this county. She had been ill only about ten months.

Before her marriage she was Miss Mary Carnes, being the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Carnes.

She was a devoted member of the Union Baptist church. She had been the president of the Women's Mission Union for years, loving nothing more than her church and missionary work; therefore the community will miss her and her great work very much. She was teacher of the Young Girls' Advanced Sunday school class.

Mrs. Shute was fifty-five years of age. She is survived by her husband, Mr. W. H. Shute, and six children, Messrs. Willis, Geo. W. and Oscar Shute; Mrs. Coy Adams, Mrs. Addie Stogner and Miss Janie Shute, all of this community, except Geo. W. Shute, who is in the training camp at Jackson Miss. She leaves six grandchildren, Ira, Elba, Faddie and Doris Adams, Edna Shute and Pania Stogner, also two sisters and three brothers, Mrs. Sim Plyler, Mrs. J. A. Small, Messrs. Fletcher Thomas and Raymond Carnes of this county, except Raymond, who is in Willpoint, Tex.

Funeral services was conducted by her pastor, Rev. Frank Funderburk, October 7th, at 11 o'clock.

Fort Mill Man Named.

Dennis K. Hall of Fort Mill has been appointed by Gov. Manning to be magistrate for Indian Land township of Lancaster county, vice W. C. McGinnis, resigned.

RESPONSE TO LOAN MOST DISAPPOINTING

TARDINESS CAUSES CONCERN TO OFFICIALS.

Campaign is Half Over and Not More Than \$600,000,000 Subscribed, Says Report.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The tardiness of the country in responding to the second liberty loan is causing deep concern to officials here. President Wilson and his cabinet are watching the campaign with great interest.

With half of the campaign gone, treasury officials estimated that not more than \$600,000,000 had been subscribed, and they considered this estimate liberal. It has become apparent to officials that a new and tremendous impetus must be given to the campaign if the subscription is to approximate the \$5,000,000,000 hoped for.

The whole weight of the administration is to be thrown into the balance for the rest of the campaign and a drive of dimensions unapproached heretofore is to be made during the two weeks that remain before the closing of the subscription books.

A new factor calculated to hearten the host of workers and to galvanize the country into a realization that the most strenuous efforts must be made if the big drive is to be consummated successfully will be introduced in the campaign probably within twenty-four hours.

Notwithstanding the splendid receptions given Secretary McAdoo in the West, the efforts of thousands of workers and the most highly organized publicity campaign ever known in the country, the daily average subscriptions have fallen far below what officials had hoped for. The time has come, officials feel, when the people of the country must be made to realize in a manner that leaves no room for doubt that they must subscribe without more delay to the full limit of their means.

The treasury department's statement shows that \$4,400,000,000 must be raised within the next twelve working days if the amount desired is obtained. This would call for an average of \$367,000,000 a day, and an average of \$200,000,000 a day if only the minimum of \$3,000,000,000 is subscribed.

The department pointed out that since the latest compilation of official figures last night "a holiday and a half-holiday have intervened," so it is doubtful if the total official returns have been increased greatly.

Unofficial estimates of subscriptions from five of the reserve banks showed a total of \$523,000,000 subscribed. These banks and the estimated amounts of their subscriptions were: New York, \$325,000,000; Cleveland, \$85,000,000; Boston, \$59,192,000; Chicago, \$44,005,400, and San Francisco, \$30,196,950.

CAROLINIAN IN TROUBLE.

New Orleans, Oct. 15.—William C. Henderson, who gave his address as Spartanburg, S. C., was arrested here early today, indicted by the federal grand jury a few hours later, charged with impersonating a United States army officer and passing a worthless check for \$100 on a local hotel, shortly after noon pleaded guilty in federal court to the charges and was sentenced by Judge Foster to one year and a day in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta. Henderson, wearing the uniform of a colonel, posed as "Col. Lewis B. Walker, of the 211th infantry."

Federal agents, who made the arrest, said the prisoner also was accused of cashing checks in Boston, New York, Syracuse and Atlanta.

One Beefless Day.

New Orleans, Oct. 15.—Proprietors of thirteen hotels and restaurants here, including several famous eating places of the French quarter, have notified John M. Parker, food administrator for Louisiana, that they had decided to make Tuesday of each week a beefless day.