ONE $50 LIBERTY BOND WILL EQUIP A SOLDIER----HAVE YOU BOUGHT YOURS ?

THE LANCASTER NEWS

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LIBERTY LOAN WILL REACH MAXIMUM TOTAL TOMORROW

SOUTH CAROLINA HAS $1,000,000 YET TO SELL

TWO COUNTIES TO TAKE MORE THAN QUOTA.

It Is Believed This State Will Run Beyond the $15,000,000 Allotment.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Liberty loan totals flashed past the $3,000,000,000 mark today and headed for the $5,000,000,000 maximum with every indication that by continuation of the relentless campaign the latter figure would be realized when the books close Saturday. Although unofficial estimates from the 12 federal reserve districts do not total the figure, officials tonight expressed the conviction that subscriptions were past the $3,500,000,000 mark.

"Victory for the second Liberty loan is in sight," Secretary McAdoo announced tonight upon his return home from a transcontinental tour in behalf of the loan, "but it has not yet been achieved."

Compiled from estimates submitted by local committees and federal reserve bank headquarters, the total unofficial estimate of subscriptions as announced tonight by the treasury department was $3,200,000,000. This sum is regarded by many officials as ultra-conservative.

Official reports of subscriptions turned in to the federal reserve banks increased approximately $400,000,000 over night and totalled with San Francisco's work of yesterday unrecorded $2,025,543,300. The total official returns are as follow:

District.	Official.
Boston	237,900,000
New York	895,606,000
Philadelphia	63,190,000
Cleveland	234,170,000
Richmond	88,754,000
Atlanta	16,118,000
Chicago	230,416,000
St. Louis	65,550,000
Minneapolis	80,250,000
Kansas City	35,024,000
Dallas	24,818,000
San Francisco	73,247,000
Totals	$2,025,543,300

SOUTH CAROLINA MAY GO MILLION OVER ALLOTMENT

Working under heavy pressure the several thousand agents have sent South Carolina's Liberty Loan well beyond the $13,000,000 mark. It is expected that the amount will be carried to $16,000,000 and possibly $17,000,000 before the end of the week. The total amount reported to the central committee is $13,392,965.

Fairfield and Horry share equal honors. Fairfield has already oversubscribed her allotment by 5 per cent. Horry reported an 8 per cent oversubscription. Beaufort came forward during the day with $50,000. W. R. Richardson reported that the marines at Paris Island had subscribed $150,000 to the loan.

Greenville passed the million dollar mark. Spartanburg is working hard and is expected to reach the million class.

No report has been received from Berkeley and Williamsburg counties.

The following shows the subscriptions by counties:

Abbeville	$ 128,900
Aiken	200,000
Anderson	700,000
Bamberg	110,000
Barnwell	19,400
Beaufort	50,000
Calhoun	100,000
Charleston	3,800,000
Cherokee	130,000
Chester	155,150
Chesterfield	36,000
Clarendon	63,400
Colleton	44,000
Darlington	325,000
Dillon	63,150
Dorchester	68,900

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NORTHERN TROOPS ARE HEADED FOR THE SOUTH

May Be Beginning of General Movement of Men to Camp Jackson or Camp Gordon.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Press dispatches from Gettysburg, Pa., stating that troops from that place had been sent to one of the Carolina camps for the winter because of cold weather prevailing there is a confirmation of a former story sent out from Washington that large numbers of men from Northern camps would shortly go South.

In this correspondence it was stated to be the policy of the war department to send the men South and that most likely most of these would go either to Camp Jackson at Columbia or Camp Gordon at Atlanta. While particulars could not be obtained here today from war department officials regarding this action, because of the secrecy being maintained regarding the movement of troops from one camp to another, those in a position to know believe that within the very near future as many of the Southern camps as are able to take care of this increment will get the bulk of the Northern army.

While some of them may go to the divisional camps it appears likely that most of the men being shifted from the North to the South will go to one of the national camps and as the Gettysburg men are said to be routed for Carolina it is likely that they will go to Columbia, to be followed by others for Camp Gordon.

It is impossible for the men in the Northern camps, it is stated, to withstand the cold weather of that section and drilling and outdoor maneuvers will soon be out of the question.

FUEL ADMINISTRATOR FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

Washington, Oct. 25.—The fuel administration appointed B. B. Gossett, of Anderson, as State fuel administrator for South Carolina.

Mr. Gossett is president of several Anderson cotton mills and is one of the best known business men in the State. He was formerly a captain in the South Carolina National Guard and is a graduate of Annapolis.

SAYS THE GERMAN PEOPLE EXPECT PEACE NEXT MONTH

Washington, Oct. 25.—An Italian workman interned in Germany since the beginning of the war has escaped through the Alps to his country with a report that the German people want peace and expect it to come in November. Official dispatches received here tell the man's story, according to which the Germans have abandoned hope of victory at arms. Laborers are threatening to leave the factories if the war continues another winter and the civilian population generally is living under terrible conditions. He said 800 soldiers attending a circus at Essen were killed at one time by bombs of allied aviators.

TEN KILLED IN CELLAR BY ONE ZEPPELIN BOMB

Another Bomb Wrecked Three Houses, in One of Which Was a Widow and Six Children.

London, Oct. 25.—Ten persons were killed in one basement on Friday night by a direct hit by a Zeppelin bomb. One bomb wrecked three houses in which were a widow and six children.

The woman went to the door to ascertain whether all was clear and the bomb blew her across the street, hurting her, but not seriously. The six children were buried in the ruins. Eight children and four women were killed in three houses.

The Times, referring to Friday night's Zeppelin raid, says:

"Three airships which are presumed to have approached London did so with their engines silent. It is supposed they drifted slowly along the current of a light northerly breeze."

SHIP BUILDING NOW THE GREATEST NEED

LORD NORTHCLIFFE GIVES FACTS IN CHICAGO.

Time for Frankness, He Says, and "Bridge" Across Atlantic is Necessary.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—Lord Northcliffe, head of England's special mission to this country, was the guest of honor at a banquet of the Chicago Association of Commerce last night. The menu was wheatless, in conformity with the request of the national food administration. In addition it was liquorless. At its close the distinguished Briton received a welcome lasting several minutes when he arose to speak.

"I am one of those who says quite plainly, and believe absolutely, that we are only at the very beginning of this strange and mysterious thing that is passing over the world," he said. "Every person who thinks the war is approaching its close very naturally diminishes his or her ardor in the prosecution of the war. This is a war of the many behind the army. In the old days a war was chiefly fought by soldiers. Today it is achieved by loan subscriptions, mechanics, controllers of great munition plants, farm producers and in my own country very largely by women who have taken up men's work.

"Some time my friends here tell me they think the people are not yet sufficiently earnest about the war. But I have found tremendous enthusiasm in the United States for the war and a gradual understanding of the fact that it is the essence of a world revolution. In your American cities you have a capacity for getting together, for combination, that we have not yet learned. I have found no lack of enthusiasm anywhere I have been in this country. Here today, in a city, I am told which has a German population equal to Dusseldorf, I have witnessed an enthusiasm that is inspiring.

Let Us Be Frank.

"Now let us be frank. We have been told that you must put 6,000,000 tons of ships in the water in 1918. I see no signs of such tonnage in 1918. I do see signs of filling 16 great cantonments; of the manufacture of immense amounts of munitions; but I do not see the signs of that bridge across the Atlantic, without which all this recruiting, all this enthusiasm, all this manufacture will be null and void. Therefore I urge you, entreat you, to believe that your army wiithout transports will be valueless. You have the power to build these ships. You are easily the most adaptable mechanical nation in the world. If you set your mind to build these ships you can do it as easily as you succeeded in a more difficult task—inducing 100,000,000 people to consent to military conscription. What was our great difficulty you accomplished almost in a night. To me the thing seemed like a miracle.

"It is no doubt because of their knowledge of the fact that shipbuilding is not making the progress here that it should that the Germans affect to believe that you will not be able to enter the war in sufficient time to be of value in the war. In this matter of shipping you strike at a vital point in the waging of this war. If you can not get the supplies to the men it seems to me almost idle to add to your already vast army.

"Get together on this as you have on other things pertaining to the war and you will make yours the army that restores peace to the world—not an early peace—but the peace to which we are all looking forward to so eagerly.

Flour Under Cost.

"Now as to the extraordinary fact that food bought in the United States and shipped to Great Britain is sold there cheaper than in this country. It seems a paradox that flour should be cheaper in London than in Minneapolis, but the explanation is a most simple one. Our government is taking money out of

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MUST CONSERVE THE NATION'S FOOD SUPPLY

REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN TO BEGIN MONDAY.

There Are 10,000 Active Workers in South Carolina Who Will Get Pledges.

Columbia, Oct. 25.—The organization has been set up in every county and there is every indication that the food registration campaign will be a success in South Carolina.

There are nearly 10,000 active workers engaged for the registration of 300,000 homes in the State. October 28 to November 4 has been designated as food registration week for the country. The organizers feel confident that South Carolina will make a showing.

Herbert Hoover, national food administrator, has called upon David R. Coker, food administrator for South Carolina for a full and complete report on the South Carolina organization. Special agents will this week visit every county in the State to advise and consult with the county managers. An attempt will be made to build up the weak places so that South Carolina can make a good showing among all of the States of the country. The South Carolina organization is considered one of the strongest in the country by the Washington administration.

Several days ago Mr. Hoover announced that the country was threatened with a sugar shortage. The people will during registration week be asked to sign a card simply agreeing to conserve the food supply in so far as it is possible for them to do so. The cards are purely patriotic appeals to the people to get behind the government.

Excellent reports are being received from all of the counties and the campaign leaders are hoping for a 100 per cent registration. All supplies have been sent to the various counties. Those signing the pledge cards will be presented with a window card. This card will be hung in the window at the front of the home to show that the family is supporting the government by saving food. Another card will be hung in the kitchen. It contains much good advice which will enable the family head to carry out the wishes of the food administration.

The Letter Sent Out.

The following letter has been addressed to the homes of South Carolina by the food administration:

"Our country is in the most terrible war of all the ages. Our own South Carolina boys will soon be in the trenches.

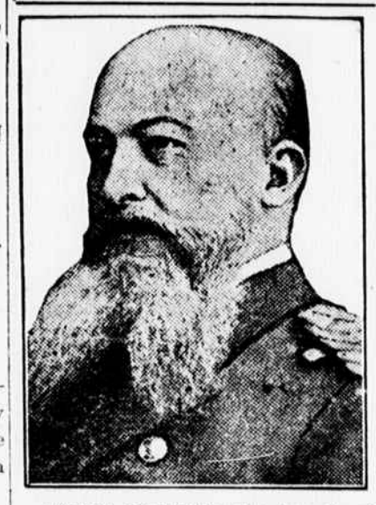
"This war, however, will not be won by the boys in the trenches alone, but by the organization, cooperation and self-denial of every citizen of our land. The autocratic organization of Germany must be fought by united democratic organization at home, therefore every citizen of the United, is called on for loyal service at this critical time.

"The United States government asks every home in the land to pledge its support and loyalty by signing the food pledge. Our armies, the armies of Europe and the great civil populations of our allies, the men on the farms or in the workshops, the women, the children and the old men at home, all must be fed. They of right look to America to supply their needs.

"There is a shortage in wheat, meat, fats and sugar. Each American home is therefore asked under this pledge, 'so far as circumstances permit,' to substitute for these war necessities other equivalents, for a few meals only of each week. (See 'Home Card' to be left with you, for specific directions.)

"This will be part of your voluntary contribution and service in this war. During the week of October 29 you will be asked, by an appointed representative of the United States food administration, to sign these pledges. At the same time 22,000,000 families in America will be solicited. We are confident of a prompt and loyal response on your part to this call. Don't forget to buy a Liberty Bond."

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ.



Admiral von Tirpitz, the inventor of submarine frightfulness, is one of the organizers of a new party in Germany which declares against "any peace dictated by weak nerves."

PRINCE BUELOW WANTS THE CHANCELLORSHIP

Prince and Princess Buelow Now in Berlin—Wants to Be Chancellor When Peace Comes.

Rotterdam, Sunday, Oct. 21.—(Delayed)—Prince and Princess Buelow are now in Berlin. The prince's presence, it is reported here, is intimately connected with the chancellorship crisis.

Dutch circles in close touch with German politicians learn that Buelow is exteremely anxious to regain the chancellorship, and desires to be the chancellor who negotiates Germany's peace.

This is the reason he conferred with Erzberger and Theodore Wolff at a luncheon. He is prepared to go to a great length in the direction desired by the progressive parties. It is said, however, that these parties greatly fear his candidacy and will oppose him in the interest of another, since they regard Chancellor Michaelis, whom they distrust, as certain to fall.

MILLIONS OF POUNDS OF SUGAR CONCEALED

Federal Secret Service Agents Report to Washington Discovery in a Buffalo Warehouse.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Federal secret service agents today reported to Washington discovery in a Buffalo warehouse of millions of pounds of sugar in bags and barrels labelled "top crust flour."

Notations on the packages, it was said, indicated the sugar had been coming into the warehouse over a period of several months. A federal agent who made a survey of the contents of the building estimated the amount at 150 carloads or about 10,000,000 pounds.

Around immense piles of sacks containing the sugar the federal agent said he found a screen of other articles while some of the containers marked "top crust flour" actually had flour sprinkled over the outside.

CAN'T GIVE UP HER TRADE WITH GERMANS

Newspaper Declares Exchange Between the Two Countries is Necessary.

Copenhagen, Oct. 25.—Comment from Stockholm newspapers concerning the policy of the United States towards neutrals is quoted by the Berlingske Tidende. The Aftonbladet says that the exchange of commodities between Germany and Sweden now comprises only absolute necessities. It contends that Sweden cannot give up this trade even under the threat of losing her imports from America and is confident the government will assert Swedish rights.

"If the parties in the Swedish rigsdag believe American plans will be abandoned when men cherishing greater sympathy for the entente enter the government," says the Nya Dagligt Allehanda, "their illusion will be shattered. If Sweden gives way to American commands the situation as between Sweden and Germany will be untenable.

FRENCH TAKE 10,000 PRISONERS; 25 GUNS

SOME OF WAR'S MOST IMPORTANT GAINS.

German Line Smashed by Petain's Army and Best Troops Taken.

With the French Armies in France, Oct. 25.—The French troops Tuesday morning fought one of the most cleverly conceived and most valiantly executed actions of the war. More than 10,000 prisoners belonging to the famous Fifth Prussian Guards were taken and the French still continue their victorious progress.

The battle began before dawn along a nine-kilometre front, from the northeast of Laffaux, about the neighborhood of Vauxaillon, to Laroyere farm. Amid inky darkness the French troops left their trenches and with a terrific barrage fire from the most powerful concentration of French guns ever gathered on such a front preceding them, they made their way forward to and over the first German positions, sweeping all resistance aside.

Altogether six German infantry divisions were aligned, facing the French attacking forces, but none of them were able to withstand the onslaught, the advance continuing like clockwork. The correspondent observed the battle from a point whence he could see the entire line and was able to watch the precision with which the artillery prepared the which the artillery prepared the German front for the advance of the infantry, and methodical manner of the infantry's progress.

While the allied troops were busily engaged in consolidating positions won Monday in Flanders, the French forces of General Petain struck a mighty and unexpected blow against the German line northeast of Soissons Tuesday morning and made some of the most important gains of terrian since they threw back the army of the German crown prince which was beseiging Verdun.

The stroke was made over a front of about six miles, from the east of Vauxaillon to Pargny-Filain. Under rainy and generally unfavorable weather conditions the French pushed forward all along the line aided by audacious aviators who flew over the German positions using their machine guns, and penetrated the German line at one point to a depth of two and a fifth miles.

Numerous important positions fell one by one into the hands of General Petain's men and in addition more than 7,500 Germans, an enormous amount of war material and 25 heavy field guns were captured.

The greatest depth of the drive was in the center of the line, where the village of Chavignen was captured after a violent struggle which resulted in the enemy fleeing pell mell. Some of the best troops in the army of the German crown prince were engaged in endeavoring to hold back the onslaught, but their efforts were unavailing under the enthusiasm of the French to win positions which would place them more advantageously to press on later toward Laon.

For about a week the French artillery had been hurling tons of steel into the German line in front of them in preparation for the drive, and when it was started sad havoc already had been wrought by the guns. In addition to the prisoners taken by the French the Germans suffered heavy casualties.

In Flanders both the British and French are holding all their gains made in Monday's drive northeast of Ypres, except at one place on the southern front of the Houthoist wood where the Germans in a furious counterattack forced a slight retirement by the British.

The latest advices concerning the naval activity in the Gulf of Riga between the Germans and Russians show that although the Russians lost the battleship Slava and a large torpedo boat destroyer, the Germans were the heaviest losers. Two of

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