

# The Lancaster News.

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LANCASTER, S. C., FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1915.

\$1.50 A YEAR.

## CHARLESTON POLICE MAKE OVER 800 RAIDS

Gov. Manning Receives Report  
From Grace.

### BLIND TIGERS ON THE RUN

Chief Cantwell Details Amount of  
Intoxicating Liquors and Gam-  
bling Devices Confiscated.

The Columbia Record last night says Governor Manning has received a communication from John P. Grace, mayor of Charleston, on the campaign being made against lawlessness in the coast city. The chief of police reports that 43 parties and places have discontinued selling liquor since the system of raids was commenced. Chief Cantwell states that 849 raids have been made, and the following amounts of intoxicating liquors have been confiscated and delivered to the dispensary or destroyed: 5,664 bottles of beer, 779 half-pints of whiskey, 310 quarts of whiskey, 5 quarts of wine, 6 gallons of whiskey, one-half barrel of wine containing 27 gallons, and 66 kegs of beer. He also claims that 60 slot machines have been seized and "all gambling has been suppressed."

In addition to the 43 places discontinuing the sale of intoxicating beverages, the chief of police says that all others have been "run to cover," that the "hip pocket blind tigers" are prevalent, and they keep only a small quantity on hand, their stock being replenished when needed from nearby residences. A continual system of raids, says Chief Cantwell, will eventually drive them out of business. Because of the campaign against lawlessness, Chief Cantwell asks for five additional men for the police department.

Governor Manning, Wednesday morning, was non-committal when asked to comment on the reports received from Mayor Grace.

The following reports have been transmitted from Mayor Grace of Charleston to Governor Manning:

"Charleston, S. C., April 26, 1915.

"Hon John P. Grace, Mayor, City.

"Dear Sir: In reply to your request for the record of this department in complying with your order for the enforcement of the law, I beg to advise that three squads and detective department assigned to enforce same have made 849 raids confiscating and delivered to the county dispensary the following wines, liquors, etc.: 5,664 bottles of beer; 779 half-pints whiskey, 310 quarts whiskey, 5 quarts wine, 6 gallons whiskey and one-half barrel wine containing 27 gallons. In addition to this 66 kegs beer were confiscated and emptied in the sewer; 60 were seized and demolished and all gambling has been suppressed; 43 places have discontinued the illicit sale and all others have been driven to cover and now resort to the hip pocket practice and only keep sufficient stuff on the premises to supply the immediate demands, they replenishing their stock from private residences in the locality under cover, but by continually raiding them they will eventually have to go out of business, this department has conscientiously enforced the law and will continue to do so, even though it overtaxes the department by drafting men from the line of protection to the public in its endeavors to enforce the law, therefore I will respectfully request the appointment of five additional men. Trusting you will approve of same, I am,

Yours respectfully,

"JAMES R. CANTWELL,

"Chief of Police."

"Charleston, April, 1915."

"Hon. John P. Grace, Mayor, City.

"Dear Sir: I beg to report the following parties and places who have discontinued business:

J. Syracuse, Olympic club; J. Kong, L. Williams, G. Moraccos, H. Nicks, Z. Danikas, L. Goldberg, P. Pash, J. Addison, G. Peters, J. Marton, I. Cohen, A. Jannsan, J. H. C. Drews, O. Jones, E. L. Drake, E. D. Morgan, E. Doscher, H. Hackett, J. Goldman, B. Tumboli, J. McLaughlin, J. B. Drake, S. Yeabon, B. Lockler, M. Passiras, Peter Hughes, J. Goldman, Fred Dixon, Acme club, J. C. Wyndham, E. Perano, Carolina Yacht club, Charleston club, German artillery, German Fusillier, Elks

## RAILROAD DEMANDS THE "OPEN SHOP"

Pennsylvania Opposed to Unions with  
Affiliations Which Might Cause  
Sympathetic Strikes.

Washington, May 5.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, answering charges of unfairness to organized labor before the federal industrial relations commission, today declared through its vice president, W. W. Atterbury, that it did not oppose organization of its employes, but did insist on the "open shop" principle and opposed unions with affiliations which might bring on sympathetic strikes.

"We would welcome closer relations with our employes," said Mr. Atterbury, "if it could be brought about under proper auspices. We would more than welcome an organization of all Pennsylvania Railroad employes among themselves without entangling outside alliances."

The objection of the Pennsylvania to the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, which complained to the commission against the company, the witness said, was that it would make the men responsible to the president of the union and not to the proper railroad officials.

Mr. Atterbury championed mediation as the best means of settling labor disputes. He asserted he would be very much surprised ever again to see a big railroad strike in this country.

## SLAVS TRY IN VAIN TO CHECK RETREAT

Russian Prisoners Declare Battle  
Has Been More Terrible Than  
Previous Ones.

Berlin, via London, May 5.—The correspondent of the Zeitung Am Mittag telegraphs that the situation of the Russians in Galicia is growing worse hourly, as line after line of German and Austrian troops push forward. He says that the Russians are endeavoring vainly to bring up reinforcements and halt the panicky retreat of their columns.

The heavy artillery has made the huge battlefield a horrible sight, tearing up the ground, demolishing positions of the Russians and scattering their supplies.

The list of Russian dead, according to this correspondent, is very large, while German losses are insignificant. Long lines of prisoners are leaving constantly on trains for the interior, as also are the German wounded. Russian prisoners are credited with the unanimous statement that the battle was more terrible than any they had experienced previously.

## Japanese Fleeing.

Mukden, via Peking, May 6.—Japanese consular orders have resulted in a general flight of Japanese from Mukden. The value of a gold yen has increased 30 silver cents and a rich harvest was reaped by exchange brokers. All Japanese civilians except a few bankers and railway officials now have left.

All classes of Chinese view the exodus with stolid indifference, not insulting or molesting in any way the persons leaving the city. Although the natives are deeply perturbed, the city remains quiet.

Japanese troops occupy strategic positions in Mukden, while Chinese soldiers are reported to be moving into position south of the city. Many of the residents in that district are coming north.

## Young Carolinian Dies at Law School.

Chapel Hill, N. C., May 5.—Augustus T. Graydon of Greenwood, S. C., a law student at the University of North Carolina, dropped dead here today while practicing baseball. He was 23 years old and was graduated from the Alabama Polytechnic Institute in 1914. He formerly played on the Auburn baseball team and at one time was manager of the football team of that institution.

club, Santee club, Freundschafts Bund, St. John's hotel, Charleston hotel, Argyle hotel.

"Yours respectfully,

"JAMES R. CANTWELL,

"Chief of Police."

"Official:  
"H. L. CALDER,  
"Clerk Police Department."

## NEGOTIATIONS AGAIN TAKE CRITICAL TURN

Rome, Vienna and Berlin Ad-  
vices Indicate Another Crisis.

### WAR IS NOT UNLIKELY.

Austria Realizes the Necessity of  
Making Substantial Territorial  
Concessions.

An Associated Press dispatch last night says Rome, Vienna and Berlin advices indicate another crisis in the negotiations between Italy and Austria. In Rome there has been a sudden revival of hope for a peaceful settlement. Austria is said in Rome dispatches to have realized the necessity of making substantial territorial concessions.

Vienna regards as significant a visit of the Italian ambassador to the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, although the outcome was not disclosed. Berlin newspapers say Italy's participation in the war must be regarded as not likely.

Reports of consistent progress by the allies at the Dardanelles were contradicted in an official Turkish statement today. It was said the troops landed on Gallipoli peninsula were in a precarious position, being encircled by Turkish forces and unable to advance. The statement said only two points on the peninsula—Seddul Bahr and Avl Burnu—were held by the allies.

French and British dispatches say a Turkish attack on the encampment at Krithia failed and the Turks left 1,500 dead behind after their repulse. One British correspondent says the tip of the peninsula and the entire western side are under control of the allies.

Petrograd declares the Russian victory over the Turks in the Caucasus, announced yesterday, was important and decisive.

A force of 30,000 Turks which attacked in the Dilman-Khorl region is said to have been repulsed with heavy losses and in disorder.

Another neutral steamer and two more British vessels have been sunk. The Danish vessel Cathay was blown up in the North Sea, but her passengers and crew, numbering 43, escaped. The British victims were a schooner and a trawler.

## ITALY THOROUGHLY PREPARED.

Special Measures Are Adopted for  
the Defense of Venice.

On the Italian Frontier, Wednesday, May 5, via Paris, May 6.—Though negotiations between Italy and Austria continue, Italy's military preparations are being completed with as much energy as though the country expected to participate in war tomorrow.

All the carabinieri and the customs guards attached to the army have been called to the colors. All military leaves of absence have been suppressed.

The frontier on the Austrian side has been strongly fortified. All the passes are protected with entrenchments and wire entanglements. Concrete has been used in many places in erecting barricades.

Special measures have been adopted for the defense of Venice and its art treasures. The naval authorities believe long range guns of large calibre are sufficient to deal with any hostile fleet. To afford protection against aerial attacks, anti-aircraft guns have been set up at several points around the city.

In addition to the troops concentrated on the Austrian frontier another Italian army has been assembled near Brindisi, on the Adriatic. This is interpreted as a sign that Italy foresees the possibility of action in the near east.

## Japanese Ready for Siege.

Hankow, via Peking, May 6.—The Japanese barracks here have been prepared for a siege. Following the consul's advice many Japanese have left the city, although the Chinese appear wholly indifferent. Several prominent native residents were entertained at dinner last night by some of the leading Japanese citizens.

## CAN WHIP THE GERMANS ONLY BY BIGGER FORCES

Recent Offensive a Sign of Military  
Desperation.

### BY BRITISH EYEWITNESS.

Writer Points Out That It Only  
Proves the Determination of  
the Foe.

London, May 5.—The British official eyewitness in a long account of the engagement of the last few days in the Ypres region, records that the Germans have continued the use of asphyxiating gases but with less success than on the first occasion.

The narrative says the French have made continual advances east of the Ypres canal, south of Pilkem, the result of which was to remove the wedge occupied by the Germans in the French line between the canal and the Ypres-Langemarck road. During these advances many German prisoners were taken.

While the French continued their advance in this section it is asserted that the Germans attacked the British south of Neuve Chapelle and at 11:11 Now 60, in both cases using gases.

In the latter attacks, however, owing to a change in the wind, the fumes were blown back towards the Germans, who are believed to have suffered. Similar tactics are said to have been adopted by the Germans in their attack of Ypres last Sunday.

### PRECURSOR OF ATTACK.

"About 5 o'clock in the evening," the eyewitness says, "a dense cloud of suffocating vapors was launched from their trenches along the whole front held by the French right and our left from the Ypres-Langemarck road to a considerable distance east of St. Julien. The fumes did not carry much beyond our front trenches, but these were to a great extent rendered untenable and a retreat was ordered.

"No sooner had this started than the enemy opened a violent bombardment with asphyxiating shells and shrapnel on our trenches and on our infantry as they were withdrawing.

"Curious situations then arose between us and the enemy, the poison belt, the upper stratum shredded into thin wreaths of vapor as it was shaken by the wind and the lower and denser part sinking into all inequalities of the ground and rolling slowly down the trenches. Shells would rend it for a moment, but it only settled down again as thickly as before.

### WORKS AGAINST GERMANS.

"Nevertheless the German infantry faced it and they faced a hail of shrapnel as well. In some cases where the gas had not reached our lines our troops held firm and shot through the cloud at the advancing Germans.

"On the extreme left our supports waited until the wall of vapor reached our trenches, when they charged through it and met the advancing Germans with the bayonet as they swarmed over the parapets.

"South of St. Julien the denseness of the vapor compelled us to evacuate trenches, but reinforcements arrived who charged the enemy before they could establish themselves in position. In every case the assaults failed completely. Large numbers were mown down by our artillery. Many who reached the gas cloud could not make their way through it, and in all probability a great number of the wounded perished from the fumes.

"It was not long before all our trenches were reoccupied, and the whole line re-established in its original position. The attack on the French met with the same result.

### SAVED THE DAY.

"A great deal has been said of the troops on the left which saved the situation on April 22-23, but the services rendered by the British infantry farther east were no less remarkable. The area to the north and east of Zonnebeke, representing a narrow horn of the salient, formed a kind of bastion. Throughout the fighting this garrison held firm under a raking artillery fire from all sides and under repeated assaults which were delivered with so much

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## ITALIANS UNVEIL SHAFT TO GARIBALDI

Patriotic Speeches at Genoa Arouse  
Vast Crowds to Wild Pitch of  
Enthusiasm.

Genoa, Italy, via Paris, May 5.—The departure of Garibaldi and his thousand of "Red Shirts" in May, 1860 on the expedition which resulted in Italy's acquisition of Sicily, was celebrated at Quarto Sant' Elena, near here, with a great patriotic demonstration today. The political feature of the celebration was the dedication of a monument to Garibaldi.

Vast crowds gathered in the little town. They greeted with wild enthusiasm a detachment of veterans of the Garibaldi expedition.

Every province of Italy was represented although King Victor Emmanuel and his cabinet who had expected to attend were prevented from coming by the seriousness of the political situation.

The Garibaldi veterans headed a long parade through the town. As the veterans reached the Esplanade in the Plea Umberto, massed choirs sang the hymn of Garibaldi.

After an address by the mayor of Genoa the monument was unveiled amid the crashing of bands, the thunder of cannon and the clamors of the vast assemblage. Then Gabriele d'Annunzio stepped to the foot of the monument. He previously had declared: "I will not gaze on Italy again until she awakens from her slumber," and his presence at the ceremonies was considered as of grave portent, and his speech was eagerly awaited.

d'Annunzio glorified the new union of Italy and the deeds of Garibaldi, referring touchingly to Garibaldi's two grandsons killed in the Argonne. The spirit of sacrifice, he said, had entered the soul of the nation; it was born again. In the ceremony, in which they were taking part, he saw the supreme sign; he saw Garibaldi who would cry tomorrow: "Give all you possess; give it to raiding Italy!"

"Blessed are those pure of heart who shall bring back victory; they shall witness the triumphant beauty of Italy!" he said in his peroration, which was frequently and enthusiastically applauded by the multitude, and the conclusion at which brought all to their feet waving handkerchiefs and tossing hats in the air, while the Garibaldian survivors embraced each other.

## FIERCE FIGHTING IN DARDANELLES

Two Villages Practically Destroyed  
by Bombardment and Even Gal-  
lipoli Set on Fire.

Constantinople, May 4, via London, May 5.—Despite the Turkish government's decision to refuse all correspondents access to the Dardanelles region, exception was made in the case of two Germans and the Associated Press correspondent. The party arrived on the night of May 1, while the town of Dardanelles, after 30 hours, was still ablaze. Crumpled walls and houses met their view.

Maidos also was burned, and yesterday the town of Gallipolis was set ablaze—all by indirect fire from the Gulf of Saros with ignition shells directed by captive balloons and aeroplanes.

Incessant and heavy fighting on the Gallipoli peninsula has continued from the first landing of the allied forces, but details of the new campaign can not be told for military reasons. The straits themselves, so far as known, have not been seriously attacked since the reopening of the operations, but yesterday seven ships were seen and heard off Seddul Bahr, firing intermittently.

## Schooner Sunk by German Sub- marine Off Irish Coast.

London, May 6.—The schooner Earl of Latham has been sunk by a German submarine off Kinsale, Ireland. The crew, permitted to take to small boats, was rescued by a trawler. The submarine fired nine shells at the schooner before she sank.

## Cotton for Moscow.

Galveston, Texas, May 5.—The steamer Lelanaw sailed from Galveston today for Gothenburg, with six thousand bales of cotton destined for Moscow, Russia. This is the first shipment of cotton from Galveston for European Russia since the beginning of the war.

## JAPAN GIVEN 24 HOURS TO LEAVE PEKING

Telegrams Said to be Pouring  
Into Chinese Capital.

### SHIPS TAKE ON SUPPLIES.

Peking Remains Calm Amid Storm.  
United States Said to be En-  
deavoring to Mediate.

London, May 6.—"The legation here has notified all Japanese to prepare to leave the capital within twelve hours," says the Daily Telegraph's Peking correspondent.

"Telegrams are pouring in from every part of China foreshadowing hostilities. An ultimatum by Japan is expected Thursday by the latest.

"I learn in the highest quarters that a Chinese surrender is out of the question, as the revolutionists who honeycomb the country would rise immediately with an army, thus precipitating the fall of Yuan Shi Kai's government.

"I am authorized to declare that the Chinese government will make a direct appeal to Great Britain, Russia, France and the United States immediately an ultimatum is received."

The Times Tokio correspondent, telegraphing under date of Tuesday, says that the general feeling in Tokio is that China will submit at the last moment, in view of the hopelessness of her military condition.

### Battleships Take on Supplies.

Tokio, May 5.—Deliberations over the situation Japan and China continue. The Emperor will preside tomorrow at a cabinet council.

No official announcement was forthcoming today concerning the situation. A big fleet of warships is taking on supplies at Sasebo; Japanese in the province of Shantung are concentrating at Tsing Tao and those in Manchuria are preparing to take refuge in the railway zone.

The Kokumin today says it learns from an authoritative source that the United States is endeavoring to mediate between Japan and China, and that this is one reason why the cabinet deliberations have been protracted.

The official Gazette today published an imperial ordinance sanctioning the application of martial law and military requisition law on the Kwang-Tung peninsula and the South Manchuria railroad.

### Peking Remains Quiet.

Peking, May 5.—The Chinese capital is remarkably quiet in the face of what the Peking Gazette calls "the gravest peril in China's modern history." Most of the people of the city are going about their business as usual apparently with no knowledge of the problem which confronts their country.

A Japanese cruiser and four torpedo boat destroyers have arrived at Chin Wing Tao, on the gulf of Liao Tung, about 150 miles east of Peking, evidently for the purpose of removing from China the members of the Japanese legation.

Consular representatives from all parts of the country announce the departure of Japanese, or the concentration at Japanese consulates.

There is a substantial opinion in Peking that Japan may take action in regard to the non-acceptance of her demands by China without waiting upon the issuance of an ultimatum.

### Warned to be Ready.

Hankow, China, May 4.—The Japanese consul general received instructions from Tokio today directing him to order Japanese women and children to be prepared to leave Hankow for Japan by tomorrow's steamer.

### Delay of 48 Hours.

London, May 5.—"A Japanese ultimatum to China," cables the Tokio correspondent of the Central News, "grants a delay of forty-eight hours."

### Japan's Ultimatum Reaches China.

Peking, May 6.—Japan's ultimatum to China reached the Japanese legation today. It probably was presented to the Chinese government this afternoon.