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DESPITE THREATENING WEATHER THE GREAT PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION HERE SATURDAY WAS MARKED SUCCESS AND MOST EFFECTIVE

STRONG ADDRESSES HEARD BY CROWDS IN PACKED HOUSES

Both the Opera House and Court House Were Used and Each Speaker Made Two Addresses

PARADE WAS A FEATURE

Handsome Floats and Decorated Automobiles Furnished Spectacle That Impressed the Immense Crowds Which Filled the Streets.



WHITEHEAD KLUTTZ Who Spoke Here Saturday.

Notwithstanding the rain of the previous night and the threatening weather early in the day, the patriotic rally held here Saturday came up to all expectations and was a grand success. On account of the rain, however, the speaking was held indoors, the opera house and the court house being used. Neither being large enough to accommodate the crowd, each speaker made two addresses, one at each place. The parade, which was scheduled for 10:30 in the forenoon was postponed until four in the afternoon.

Excellent Music.
The 77th Field Artillery band from Camp Greene, Charlotte, arrived on the 8:55 train and rendered several selections on the street before the speaking began. The band, composed of 34 stalwart young Americans, is one of the best ever heard in this section, and the music on this occasion may be properly described as excellent.

At 11 o'clock, the hour announced for the speaking, the opera house was taxed to its capacity, the isles, doors and stairway being occupied. Likewise, the court house was packed, as many standing in the door and upon the steps as could find room. The court house was used to take care of the overflow from the opera house and as soon as a speaker finished at the latter place, he immediately went to the court house to speak again.

Address of Welcome.
Col. Leroy Springs was master of ceremonies and opened the meeting by asking the audience to sing "The Star Spangled Banner." He then introduced Mayor Roach S. Stewart, who, he said, needed no introduction to an audience of Lancaster county people, but who would make the address of welcome. Mayor Stewart, always a good speaker, was unusually good on this occasion, devoting his address entirely to matters pertaining to the war and Liberty bonds.

Mayor Stewart said:
"We have met for the solemn purpose of rededicating our services, our fortunes and our lives to the sacred cause of human liberty. The hands upon the dial plate of time now point to the crucial hour when the chaff shall be winnowed from the wheat; when the goats shall be separated from the sheep." We stand before the Judgment Bar of history, and upon its indestructible records we must enter our convictions.

"We are for or against civilization. We condemn or approve the spoliation and rape of Belgium. We look upon the heroic suffering and unparalleled sacrifice of France with burning indignation or we silently acquiesce in cowardly shame. We know that England and Italy fight today for us, our homes and institutions, or we cravenly and selfishly refuse to admit it. Our hearts fill with flaming wrath when we think of the Lusitania and the Tuscania, or we refuse to believe that which we know to be true. We have, Hannibal like, laid our hands upon the altar of our country and sworn to avenge the death of our soldiers in 'No Man's Land,' or we have secretly and shamefully decided to pursue our selfish ends. We love our soldiers first or we worship at the shrine of the almighty dollar.

PARADE WAS FEATURE OF PATRIOTIC EVENT

Handsome Floats and Decorated Automobiles Made Splendid Spectacle on Saturday.

The parade of Saturday, though delayed until four o'clock, far surpassed anything of the kind ever before seen here and all doubt that Lancaster had not awakened to the situation, so far as the Liberty loan is concerned, was dissipated when the great procession started from the court house. True, the rain prevented the school children, the secret orders and many others taking part, but as it was, it was so imposing as to cause lasting memories in the minds of the people who lined the streets for several blocks.

The parade was headed by the 77th Field Artillery band and there were floats representing Liberty bonds, the Red Cross, the Suffrage cause, King Cotton, Uncle Sam, the Statue of Liberty, and one which showed the Kaiser in a cage, a placard reading: "Liberty Bonds Will Do This." Joan of Arc was represented by Miss Perry Belle Bennett.

Many of the floats brought loud cheering from the people who lined the sidewalks as they passed down Main street to Chesterfield avenue, around the block and back into Main street at Arch.

The decorations were in charge of Mrs. M. J. Perry, chairman of the Woman's Liberty bond committee, and her work was faithfully and successfully carried out.

MUCH NITRATE COMING FOR SOUTHERN FARMER

Congressman Stevenson Gives Out Figures as to Amount Delivered and to Be Delivered.

Congressman Stevenson has given out the following statement, relative to nitrate, from information just furnished by the agricultural department:

To date 21,536 tons have been delivered and unloaded at Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington, and more than 17,000 tons have been shipped to the farmers. On account of port conditions, the railroads have not been able yet to move about 2,822 tons for which shipping instructions have been given, but will do so very soon. The remaining 2,000 tons will be delivered to the farmers very soon. Two ships, carrying 16,000 tons, will be discharged this week at Mobile and Norfolk, and five additional ships, carrying 26,500 tons are on their way to Chile for loading, and a sixth ship, of 7,000 tons, has been assigned for carrying nitrates, making a total of 72,000 tons, either delivered or for which transportation has been arranged for this country. The department has assurances that the remainder of the 120,000 tons contracted for will come forward as speedily as possible.

War demand for shipping has been very great, but it is now believed that the arrangements which have been made will enable the department substantially to meet all orders received from farmers up to the date when applications were closed, and it is believed that, in the absence of unavoidable developments, all the nitrate contracted for will be secured and delivered. Any representations to the contrary are said by the department to be unwarranted and misleading.

THE BRITISH TROOPS NEAR ROBEQC DRIVE GERMAN OUT

London, April 22.—The British troops near Robecq, northwest of Bethune, yesterday drove out the Germans from some of their advanced positions, according to Field Marshal Haig's statement issued by the war office. Aside from artillery engagements there was little other activity along the front Sunday.

PRESIDENT NAMES A "LIBERTY DAY"

April 26 to Be Observed Over United States to Boost Liberty Bonds.

RACE FOR THREE BILLIONS

Patriotic Demonstrations Will Be Held in Many Places to Pledge Anew Financial Support to the Nation.

Washington, April 22.—Friday, April 26, will be Liberty day throughout the United States under a proclamation issued by President Wilson calling on citizens of every community to hold Liberty loan rallies and "liberally pledge anew their financial support to sustain the nation's cause."

"Patriotic demonstrations similar to those on the opening day of the campaign will be held on April 26, and the day devoted to giving the race toward the three billion dollar war credit a new impetus for the final week.

Now, with the loan campaign about half over, \$1,089,734,900 subscriptions have been reported to the treasury, and committees in every district have received orders to make extraordinary efforts to gather in pledges faster, in the hopes of meeting Secretary McAdoo's expressed hope for an over-subscription of the three billion dollar minimum.

President Wilson's Liberty day proclamation follows:

"By the President of the United States of America.

"A Proclamation:

"An enemy who has grossly abused the power of an organized government and who seeks to dominate the world by the might of the sword challenges the rights of America and the liberty and life of all the free nations of the earth. Our brave sons are facing the fire of battle in defense of the honor and rights of America and the liberty of nations. To sustain them and to assist our gallant associates in the war, a generous and patriotic people have been called upon to subscribe to the third Liberty loan.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do appoint Friday, the twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, as Liberty day. On the afternoon of that day I request the people of the United States to assemble in their respective communities and liberally pledge anew their financial support to sustain the nation's cause. Patriotic demonstrations should be held in every city, town and hamlet throughout the land under the general direction of the secretary of the treasury and the immediate direction of the Liberty loan committees organized by the federal reserve banks. Let the nation's response to the third Liberty loan express in unmistakable terms the determination of America to fight for peace, the permanent peace of justice.

"For the purpose of participating in Liberty day celebrations, all employees of the federal government throughout the country whose services can be spared may be excused at 12 o'clock noon, Friday, the twenty-sixth of April.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done in the District of Columbia, this eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

"WOODROW WILSON.

"By the President,

"ROBERT LANSING,

"Secretary of State."

St. Louis District Leads.

St. Louis today still headed the role of districts. Richmond district has subscribed \$27,048,600 or 20 per cent of her quota, while Atlanta has subscribed \$7,064,850, or 7 per cent. National headquarters have taken steps to gather definite figures on subscriptions by states and by cities arranged according to population classes, in the hope of stimulating

FRENCH TROOPS TO REINFORCE BRITISH

Allied Line is Holding Hard Against Further Incursions By Huns.

MORE VIOLENT ATTACKS

Germans Seek to Cross the La Basse Canal and Bend Southward the Salient Outflanking Town of Bethune.

Reinforced by French troops, the allied line is holding hard against further incursions by the Germans from the region of La Basse to the north of Ypres.

Everywhere the Germans have struck the line in an endeavor to press back the defenders they have been repulsed with heavy losses and have been successful nowhere in gaining further ground.

Attacks of an extraordinary violent nature are being thrown by the Germans on the 10-mile front between Givenchy and Robecq, where an endeavor is being made to cross the La Basse canal and bend southward the salient which now outflanks the important railroad town of Bethune. A division of troops to each mile is being used by the Germans on this sector, but the British at last accounts were holding well and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

If successful, the new attack of the Germans would jeopardize the entire Arras sector, which includes the famous French coaling region about Lens and the equally famous Vimy ridge, where the Canadians are holding forth. It seems evident that it is part of the strategy of the German high command to wipe out the salient by an enveloping move rather than again to give battle to the British about Lens and Vimy, two regions that already have proved slaughter houses for their men.

Following the usual custom prior to the launching of an attack, the Germans throughout Wednesday night literally rained shells of all calibers between Givenchy and Robecq, the firing by daybreak having reached the intensity of drum-fire. Large quantities of gas shells were intermingled with the high powered missiles.

During Thursday midway between Bailleul and Ypres the Germans vigorously attacked the British positions south of Kemmel, which the British had recaptured from them Wednesday, but were unable to gain any advantage in the face of the strong defense.

Considerable fighting has developed along the front in northern Flanders between Langemark and Kippe, held by the Belgians. At one point the enemy penetrated the Belgian front line, but later was expelled, leaving 600 prisoners, among them numerous officers, in the hands of King Albert's men.

East of Amiens, along the Avre river, the French have made successful attacks against the Germans on several sectors, capturing the greater part of the Senecat wood and also advancing their line east and west of the stream. The Germans in the Aisne region attacked the French near Corbeny and also in the Champagne, but in each instance were repulsed, while the French in Lorraine carried out a successful maneuver against the enemy in which prisoners were taken.

On the Italian front artillery duels and patrol encounters continue. Intense aerial activity prevails over the entire front. Wednesday 17 enemy airplanes were brought down—five by Italian aviators and 12 by British.

Viscount Milner has been appointed British minister of war in succession to the Earl of Derby, who has been given the post of ambassador to France.

Inter-city competition.

Sunday, April 21, was devoted by thousands of preachers to special Liberty loan sermons.

New England is believed to lead all districts in the number of individual subscriptions, of whom 142,000 have been reported already, an increase of 24,000 for a single day.

AMERICANS STOP GERMAN ADVANCE

Fighting With French Troops They Recover Ground Captured By the Huns.

AN ALL NIGHT STRUGGLE

Artilleries Active at Various Points on the Somme, Avre and Oise—British Check the Enemy Northwest of Ypres.

Paris, April 22.—Fighting between France-American troops and German forces in the vicinity of Seicheprey, northwest of Toul, where the Germans Saturday launched a strong attack against the French and Americans, continued throughout the night. The war office statement says the French recovered nearly all the ground overrun by the Germans. American troops fighting in this sector, the announcement adds, repulsed the Teuton assaults on their lines.

The text of the statement reads: "Artillery activity continued on the left bank of the Avre river and also between Montdidier and Noyon. "A German raid north of Rheims was repulsed.

The struggle continued throughout the night in the region of Seicheprey, French troops regained nearly all the terrain which had been lost to the Germans.

"American troops fighting in this region also repulsed a determined German attack in the same sector.

"Several raids were made by French troops on the German positions in Lorraine and in the Vosges."

THE FRENCH RE-ESTABLISH LINES NORTH OF SEICHEPREY

Paris, April 22.—The French lines north of Seicheprey, where the Germans inaugurated a heavy attack against the French and Americans Saturday, have been completely re-established, according to the war office announcement. The text of the statement reads:

"There was no infantry action but both artilleries were active at various points on the Somme, the Avre and the Oise, as well as on the right bank of the Meuse.

"North of Seicheprey our line has been entirely re-established.

"The enemy bombarded Rheims, where several fires broke out.

"Eastern theater, April 20.—On the left bank of the Struma the enemy violently bombarded villages which the British and Greek troops had occupied. There were artillery actions in the Doiran sector and on the Vardar. Near Sboroko several Serbian detachments, in driving both enemy advanced posts, caused a movement of Bulgarian reinforcements, which, caught under the fire of our artillery, suffered appreciable losses."

GERMAN STORM TROOPS FLUNG AT AMERICANS

The German high command, having been unsuccessful in piercing the British front in Flanders and separating the British and French armies, has essayed, a stroke against the Americans and the French northwest of Toul—and here also Teuton strategy seemingly has failed utterly to bring its plans to fruition.

Although the Germans attacked in waves with greatly superior numbers of men, the French and Americans have held their positions and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. What gains were made in the initial onslaught have been entirely retrieved and Sunday night saw the American and French lines restored.

The latest Berlin official communication asserts that in the drive 183 American prisoners and 25 machine guns were captured by the Germans, who cut their way for about a mile and a quarter into the American lines at Seicheprey. There has been no confirmation of this statement, or of the added claim that the Americans sustained heavy casualties.

It seems evident, however, that the fight was a bitter one and that it was the ambition of the specially trained Germans to crush the Americans.

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