

THE LANCASTER NEWS

VOL. 23. NO. 65. SEMI-WEEKLY.

LANCASTER, S. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1918.

SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 A YEAR

GERMAN SUBMARINES DESTROY SHIPPING OFF COAST OF CAROLINA, VIRGINIA AND JERSEY

ORGANIZATION NOW BEING COMPLETED

County Chairman C. D. Jones Has Appointed Director in Each School District.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS SALE

Intensive Campaign Will Be Conducted Throughout South Carolina from June 14 to June 28.

Lancaster county's organization for the intensive campaign for the sale of War Savings stamps, June 14 to 28 is about complete. County Chairman C. D. Jones has appointed a director for each school district of the county, and their names, districts and quotas are printed below.

The organization is as follows: County Chairman, Chas. D. Jones, Campaign Manager, J. M. Madra, Publicity Secretary, Geo. B. Craven.

Ministerial Chairman, Rev. B. F. Carson.

Chairman Speakers Bureau, J. H. Witherspoon.

Chairman of Colored People, Prof. M. D. Lee.

School District Directors.

- Antioch, A. B. Arant, quota \$16,920.00.
- Barberville, H. N. Patterson, quota \$4,480.00.
- Belair, J. L. Pettus, quota \$10,060.00.
- Bell Town, H. J. Beckham, quota \$7,840.00.
- Bruce, J. B. Cauthen, quota \$1,400.00.
- Bethel, E. F. Horton, quota \$1,120.00.
- Buford, R. W. Parker, quota \$7,980.00.
- Craigsville, A. B. Robinson, quota \$4,000.00.
- Cane Creek, J. R. Cunningham, quota \$8,800.00.
- Camp Creek, T. W. Steele, quota \$9,500.00.
- Caston, W. J. Bowers, quota \$8,860.00.
- Charlesboro, E. C. Mungo, quota \$9,080.00.
- Crenshaw, W. J. Williams, quota \$5,200.00.
- Dixie, L. M. Clyburn, quota \$11,040.00.
- Douglas, M. J. Green, quota \$6,700.00.
- Dry Creek, Wm. Robinson, quota \$2,580.00.
- Elgin, J. S. Hagins, quota \$10,480.00.
- Fork Hill, S. E. Hinson, quota \$13,000.00.
- Ferguson, J. R. Sistare, quota \$9,780.00.
- Flat Creek, Ira B. Gardner, quota \$8,520.00.
- Helms, H. A. Montgomery, quota \$1,400.00.
- Halle Gold Mine, G. W. Walsh, quota \$5,000.00.
- Heath Springs, C. E. Williams, quota \$26,000.00.
- Jacksonham, W. C. Williams, quota \$6,280.00.
- Jones Cross Roads, J. R. Caskey, quota \$9,250.00.
- Kershaw, J. T. Stevens, quota \$40,000.00.
- Lancaster, C. D. Jones, quota \$149,630.00.
- Midway, W. F. Estridge, quota \$8,160.00.
- New Bethel, Dr. W. H. Sapp, quota \$9,240.00.
- Osceola, J. A. Haywood, quota \$3,780.00.
- Oak Hill, A. A. Knight, quota \$5,320.00.
- Oakhurst, L. R. Rollins, quota \$9,500.00.
- Pleasant Valley, S. E. Bailes, quota \$11,900.00.
- Pleasant Hill, C. S. Robertson, quota \$21,400.00.
- Pleasant Plain, W. Welsh, quota \$9,520.00.
- Porter, J. M. Madra, quota \$1,400.00.
- Samuel, J. M. Madra, quota \$1,400.00.

PRAISE AMERICANS IN CONTIGNY FIGHT

"They Have Done Their First Job With Swift Precision."

SUCH IS LONDON VIEW

Evening News Says Cantigny One Day Will Be Repeated a Thousand Fold—Confidence in Foch.

London, June 3.—The morning newspaper commentators take the view that the situation on the western front is very serious, even critical, but there is no note of despondency in their reviews. "The arrival of reserves, reported by the French press, is noted with satisfaction and hope, although it is not known whether the reserves are sufficient in number to establish an approximate numerical equilibrium of the opposing forces, whose proportions are generally stated to have been from four to five to one in the Germans' favor since the beginning of the battle.

Confidence is expressed that General Foch, the allied commander-in-chief, will make the best of the difficult situation, and it is urged that he should be trusted implicitly.

With regard to the use of the reserves, however, it is remarked that General Foch may be handicapped by ignorance as to where the Germans will strike next. In this connection the Chronicle remarks that owing to the geographical advantages the Germans possess it is possible for them to conceal to the very last moment the direction of their blows. General Foch must, therefore, hold reserves to meet either of the several different contingencies. It may be anticipated, adds the Chronicle, that in his use of his reserves, he will be severely economical, and that a certain amount of territory will be abandoned which a freer use of the reserves would save.

Necessity for Caution.

"As it is possible to give ground on the Aisne front with less serious consequences than on the front towards Amiens," continues the Chronicle, "it should not be surprising or unduly discounted if that alternative were followed."

A similar point is made by the critic, who says that General Foch must postpone as long as possible any wholesale call on the reserves. "It is by no means certain," says the Daily News, "that the present offensive is the only, even the most menacing, attack in contemplation. We hear of heavy shelling around Amiens and of abnormal aircraft activity in Flanders. Immediate and important developments in both those sectors and others are practical possibilities, and until it is known where the Germans will strike the necessary counter measures cannot be taken."

An Exhilarating Short Story.

Commenting on the capture of Cantigny by the Americans, the Evening News says:

"Bravo! The young Americans! Nothing in today's battle narrative from the front is more exhilarating than the account of their fight at Cantigny. It was clean cut from beginning to end, like one of their countrymen's short stories, and the short story of Cantigny is going to expand into a full length novel which will write the doom of the Kaiser and kaiserism.

"We expected it. We have seen those young Americans in London and merely to glance at them, was to know that they are conquerors and brothers in that great Anglo-Saxon-Latin compact which will bring down the diabolical Prussian idol, with its poisonous and calculated infamies, to earth, and chivalrous humanity

GERMANY'S DEATH LIST IS 3,000,000

Probably More, and the Birth Rate Has Fallen Greatly Since War Began.

BRITISH GAIN BALANCE

Both Central Empires Suffering Heavily By Manpower Drain and Birth Decrease, Lessening Population.

London, June 3.—The drain of manpower, the fall in the numbers of births and the loss of the population through sickness and under-feeding is felt more severely by the central powers than by the peoples of the entente. Whereas the annual gain in population in Germany, in Austria and in Hungary has given place to a serious loss, the peoples of the entente have suffered a very small diminution in comparison.

Great Britain's total population has so far remained at about the same figure, gains balancing losses. The rate of increase in the United States has not been affected at all. As the war goes on this growing disparity in the losses of population between the central powers and the peoples fighting them is likely to increase. If the war goes on into next year the population of the German empire, on which reliance was placed for the enlargement of Germany's prosperity and industry and for repairing the injury to trade and commerce after the war, will have lost 10 per cent of its numbers and a still greater proportion of its industrial strength.

Reduction of Five Per Cent.

The German empire which in June, 1919, should have had 72,000,000 people, will have no more than sixty-four and a half millions. Germany as a whole will have five per cent less population than when the war began. Of those that have been killed the greater number were men in the prime of life and energy, whom Germany could least spare. By deaths in the battle zones the German empire has lost at least 3,000,000 men. The birth rate has sunk to such a figure that by next year the number of births will have fallen short of what they would have been had there been no war, by three and a third million of children.

Increase of Deaths.

In the same period the annual number of deaths among the German civilian population has, owing to the stress and anxiety of the war and owing to sickness and disease, which have been aggravated by hardships and food troubles, increased by 1,000,000 over the normal. But this is perhaps to be regarded as merely weeding and no great biological loss. Much of the mortality among children and among the civilian population as a whole has been caused by the way in which the food supply of Germany has been mismanaged in the interests of the landholders and of the farming class and to the detriment of the poor. The landholders and farmers have prospered while the poor in the towns have gone short of bread and potatoes.

On the other hand because of the liberal separation allowances and the high wages the vital conditions of the working classes in Great Britain have been better since the war than when the war began. By next year the German empire will be 7,925,000 lower in population than it would have been had the war not taken place.

Reduction in Austria.

The vitality of the peoples of Austria and Hungary has suffered even more. This was to be expected. The population of Austria will

GERMANS ADVANCE 26 MILES IN 4 DAYS

Is This the Enemy's Main Attack—Subsidiary or Leading Operation?

SITUATION IS NOT CLEAR

Drive Toward Paris Halted and Crown Prince's Reserves Have Been Mostly Used in the Battles.

(Friday.)

London, June 3.—The Germans in their Champagne offensive in France have, now reached the right bank of the river Marne, on a ten-mile front, according to a statement given to the Associated Press today by the British general staff.

The statement says that the Germans have not yet entered Chateau Thierry but that they are attacking heavily there and to the northward. The announcement which is said to express opinion of the general staff continues:

"The situation around Rheims is not quite clear but if it is not already lost it seems clear it must fall very soon.

"Yesterday the French were driven back to a line from Noyon to Soissons.

Situation Anxious One.

"A new development is the German attempt to extend their attack to the east of Rheims where they were reported to be attacking last night but no further details have yet been received."

"The situation is a very anxious one, not only because the Germans have made such rapid progress—an advance of 26 miles in four days—but also because they still have such large reserves available to be thrown into the battle at any point.

"Our transport of reserves has worked very well and there is reason to hope that the Germans will not make any further progress although the situation must remain anxious as long as they have plenty of reserves. The immediate future depends on what course the enemy takes. The crown prince has used up virtually all his own reserves and some from the army groups to the westward, but the great bulk of the German reserves are to the north. It remains to be seen whether the enemy will use them to develop his success toward Paris or pursue his original intention in striking toward Amiens with a view to cutting the allied armies in two.

Germans Being Co-Effective.

"The attack during the past week has not been so serious as other attacks at other points in the allied line because we have more room for manoeuvre and can better afford to fall back. Another thing that must always be considered is that the Germans are rapidly using up their effectives. Thus far they have employed probably 45 divisions in the present attack.

"The question has been much discussed in the past few days whether this German attack was a surprise to the allies. It cannot be called a complete surprise because of the fact that enemy concentrations in the Laon area were known, but until a day or two before the battle we had no indication that an attack on a big scale was intended. The Germans deserve full credit for maintaining secrecy of their plans. The main masses of men were brought up to the actual front lines only on the night before the attack, which was preceded by only two hours of bombardment for the purpose of cutting wire entanglements. The Germans are not making the same use of artillery as heretofore. They are using trench mortars in large numbers for wire cutting.

NINE VESSELS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN SUNK BY HUN SEA WOLVES

Steamer Carolina, With 220 Passengers and 130 Crew is Believed Sunk—Two U-Boats Off Virginia Capes, Two Off New Jersey and One Off Coast of South Carolina—Washington Not Alarmed.

Germany's sea wolves—the submarines which have caused so much devastation during the war—are preying on commerce in the Atlantic ocean just off the shores of the United States. They are known to have sunk at least nine vessels, only a short distance out of sight of land off the southern New Jersey shore.

It is feared that still other vessels have been sent to the bottom by the marauders, the movements of which have been reported at various times during the last fortnight by ships coming into port from southern waters. Thus far only one life is known to have been lost in the sinkings. A majority of the vessels were sunk with bombs after their crews had been forced to take to the ship's boats.

Liner Carolina and Eight Other Vessels Sunk.

New York, June 3.—Nine American vessels were known tonight to have been sunk by German submarines off the north Atlantic coast since May 25.

The largest to fall prey to the raiders, which are seeking to prevent the sailing of transports with troops for the battlefields of France, was the New York and Porto Rico liner Carolina, of 8,000 tons, which was attacked Sunday night about 125 miles southeast of Sandy Hook. The fate of her 220 passengers and crew of 130, who took to the boats when shells began to fall about the vessel, was unknown late tonight, but there was hope that they had been picked up by some passing ship or would reach shore safely in the small boats. Not a life was lost in the sinking of the other ships, according to late reports tonight.

Besides the Carolina the known victims of the U-boats are the Atlantic Refining company tanker Herbert L. Pratt, the steamship Winnieconnie, of 1,800 tons and six schooners, the largest of which were the Hauppauge, a new ship of 1,000 tons, and the Edward H. Cole. The crews of these eight vessels have been landed at Atlantic ports.

Reports brought ashore by the survivors indicated that the Winnieconnie and nearly all the schooners were sunk by the same U-boat which had been lurking in the path of shipping off the New Jersey coast and the Delaware capes since late last month. The stories told by the skippers of the schooners indicated that the captain of the submersible was unusually humane for a German submarine officer.

In no instance, so far as known, was a lifeboat shelled and in all cases reported the crews were given opportunity to escape or were taken aboard the submarine where some of them were kept prisoners for eight days before they were turned adrift to be picked up by a passing vessel.

SURVIVORS SET ADRIET PICKED UP BY STEAMER

An Atlantic Port, June 3.—Fifteen survivors of three vessels sunk by German submarines off the Atlantic coast and some of whom were reported to have been held prisoners eleven days on a U-boat, reached here late today on an American steamship which picked them up after the submarine set them adrift.

The fifteen men were survivors of two schooners and an oil tanker. It was reported, a navy guard ship alerted the vessel after she left the quarantine station and officers from the navy intelligence bureau boarded her to question the men.

The survivors were from the steamship Winnieconnie and the schooner Heunung, the Isabel B. Wiley, the Hattie Dunn and the Edna.

ONE SUBMARINE OFF SOUTH CAROLINA COAST

Norfolk, Va., June 3.—Rear Admiral Fecteler, commander of the Norfolk navy yard, said tonight that two submarines had been sighted off the Virginia capes but that neither had been engaged so far as he had learned. Admiral McLean, commander of the fifth naval district, stated the five submarines had been reported along the Atlantic coast, two off the Virginia capes, two off the coast of New Jersey and one off the coast of South Carolina. Neither Admiral Fecteler nor Admiral McLean had been advised of any engagement between American warships and the U-boats.

In coming steamers into Hampton Roads today were reported receiving wireless messages telling of the presence of the U-boats and of their races for the safety of the Virginia capes.

SUBMARINE IS CAPTURED BY DESTROYER FLOTILLA

An Atlantic Port, June 3.—Hovering for two days over the sea where the American tanker, William Rockefeller, had been sunk by a German submarine, a flotilla of destroyers and two seaplanes finally succeeded in capturing the U-boat, according to naval officers, survivors of the disaster, who landed here today.

The water for miles about the spot where the fatal blow struck the tanker was closely watched by destroyers and their accompanying seaplanes for any sign of the U-boat speeding from the scene of its encounter. No trace of the submersible evidently was seen for the boats stayed in the neighborhood and waited for the U-boat to make its appearance.

FRANTIC ADMISION THAT SUBMARINE HAS FAILED

Washington, June 3.—Germany at last has brought her submarine warfare to the shores of the United States apparently in a forlorn hope of striking telling blows on the coast of the Atlantic and of driving some of the American warships from the war zone.