MANNING ADVISES TENANT TO No Submarine Was Placed Where ONLY DECISIVE BATTLE OF WAR Ship Was Hit But All Reports STAY IN THE COUNTRY

WRITES A LONG LETTER

Governor Advises Cherokee Man Not steamer Hesperian. The German position, as semi-officially stated, fol-

to Leave the Country and Come lows: "As we are informed from a com Into a City-Tells Him to Loan

petent source, the news already received, taken in connection with Out for a Piece of Land and Buy

It if Possible

ity that a German submarine could Mr. Turner Phillips, a tenant far under any circumstances have been mer of Cherokee county, the father concerned in sinking the British pasof seven children, wrote of Gov. Mansenger steamer Hesperian.

ning asking his advice whether he "First, according to the prearrangshould move to town to educate his children and setting forth the many disadvantages he lives under in the rine could have been on September 4 country. Hesperian sank.

The governor gave the matter close attentilon and his letter in reply advising Mr. Phillips to remain on the farm will be of great interest British sources, was of such a nature throughout the state. The governor as to indicate from its effect that it is a farmer himself and, therefore, was rather that of a mine than a torhis advice is from actual experience. pedo.

The letters should prove very interesting and helpful to others in sit- to these descriptions, the vessel was uations like Mr. Phillips. The letters struck near the bow and that the bow follow in full:

"Gaffney, S. C., Sept. 11, 1915. "The Hon. R. I. Manning, Gov

ernor, Columbia, S. C.-Dear Sir: take much pleasure in writing you to-day, the object being as to whether or not it would be advisable for a man of seven in the family, consisting of four boys and one girl, my wife and self, living in nice location, on rented land, to resign position of farming and move to town

"I ask you as a personal friend of mine to give this letter consideration. The ages of my chidlren range from seventeen to seven. By moving to the city I would have better educational advantages, and it is my whole desire to give my children a fair education. Please give me a few minutes of your time advising me as to what is best for my family and myself. Please give me an early reply on this important subject, and I will probably be able to help others by my having your letter published in our local county newspaper.

"I am a poor man and have never accumulated much of this world's goods.

"Hoping you will give this letter your immediate consideration, I re-Your friend, main, as ever,

(Signed) "M. Turner Phillips.' Governor's Letter. "Columbia, S. C., Sept. 15, 1915.

"Mr. M. Turner Phillips, R. F. D. No 2, Gaffney, S. C.

"Dear Mr. Phillips: I received your letter several days ago and have given the question which you propose careful and thoughtful consideration. I appreciate your desire for the educational advancement of your children, but there are some matters which we must seriously consider before taking the step you propose. In the outset I must advise you to remain on the farm if possible.

form life so profitable and so attractive that it will hold the people in the country and stop the movement into our crowded cities. You say you are a small farmer and have not accumulated much of this world's Laurens counties:

STICK TO YOUR FARM DID NOT SINK HESPERIAN SAVS GERMAN EVDI ANA SAYS GERMAN EXPLANATION WHICH HAS OCCURRED

> Have Not Been Received. The German government, in a note from the foreign office to Ambassador The German government, in a note

Gerard, delivered at noon Tuesday made a qualified disclaimer of responsibility for the sinking of the

Description of Huge Battle Between Four Million Men-How Governor-

facts officially known, seems to .ex-Saved the Germans. lude almost absolutely the possibil

The battle of the Marne began in he late hours of the night of Septem- ing to the west of the Argonne. ber 15 a year ago, yet some of its details will be cleared up only when all

BATTLE ON MARNE

official reports and documents are ed distribution, no German subma- available. in that part of the ocean in which the armies during the battle of Charleroi

and the retreat, the number and position of Gen. Maunoury's forces dur- ward Verdun in the Argonne. "Furthermore, the explosion, acing the retreat, and the preliminary cording to descriptions received from manoeuvres and the number and origin of the reinforcements sent to him during the battle, are disputed ques-The reasons for the sudden tions.

obliquing of von Kluck's forces on ap-"Tne circumstance that, according proaching Paris are also in doubt. Little by little, however, the principal developments of the battle have compartments filled with water, goes been established approximately.

to confirm this assumption." Though the execution of their plans The note contains also a paragraph had been retarded a fortnight by the resistance encountered in Belgium, to the effect that all the submarines that were at sea on September 4 have the Germans, in their vast circular not yet returned, but that there is no movement, pivoting on Metz, reached the line of the Sambre and Meuse reason to expect the reports they will August 21 with at least twenty five supply will change the situation. corps (900,000 men) while the Allies

The note is simply a recital of the had assembled only seventeen corps facts as the German government sees (680,000 men), including two British them without expression of sentiment orps. The Allies, counting upon severa or comment on the German subma-

days resistance by the fortress of Namur, took the offensive August 22, MANNING WIRES SHERIFFS with the object of piercing the German lines at the junction of the Sam-TO HALT WHISKEY EXPORTS bre and the Meuse and cutting the armies of von Kluck and von Buelow

forces.

Governor Says Counties Adjoining

Union are Receiving Liquor From That Place.

Gov. Manning Monday telegraphed the sheriffs of Laurens, Spartanburg, Cherokee and Newberry counties that he had information that liquor was being illegally transported from Union county into their counties. "Inrestigate and take active steps at once to prevent. Advise me fully,"

rine policy.

said the governor in his telegram to the sheriffs of the counties named. To Sheriff Fant of Union county and Ruffey on the extreme right was the governor telegraphed that he had

information that whiskey was being illegally transported from his county into adjoining count'es and instructed him to take active steps at once to put a stop to the exporting of the liquor.

The following telegrams have been sent out from the governor's office: "J. Hay Fant, Sheriff Union, S. C. -Have information that whiskey is enemy was sending three more corps being transported from your county "One of the big problems of our into adjoining counties. Investigate state at the present time is to make and take active steps at once to prevent. Advise me fully.

"Richard I. Manning. "Governor."

rear guard actions and some impor-As follows to the sheriffs of Newberry, Cherokee, Spartanburg and tant engagements that checked the advance of the Germans and prepared

forces intact.

to von Kluck's right.

their left, and the lines extended con-

tinually further west. The Germans

occupied Amiens and continued on as

Turns From Paris.

fensive.

velopment.

to attack in the direction of Mont- dined with von Buelow, was the cennirail Fifth army of Franchet d'Esperey

between Courtacon-Esternay and Sezanne, ready for attack in direction | the chateau-were driven out, attack of the north.

Seventh army of Gen. Foch cover ing the right of Fifth army and hold ing southern issues of the Saint-Gond Marshes.

Affeneive by these armies to 1 taken September 6 in the morning. Foch's army. Sommesous, counter The following day Joffre completed attacked by the Prussian guard, re his disposition of the allied forces by mained in their hands only the time orders to the Fourth and Third necessary for the French forces to

reform. The regiments of the Elevarmies as follows: Fourth army of Gen. Langle de enth corps charged and drove out the Fourth regiment of Grandiers of the Cary: Stop movement southward. turn about and face enemy, combin-Queen Augusta and the Fourth regi-General of Paris Rushed Troops to ing its movements with Third army, nent of grenadiers of the Emperor which was to debouch to the north of Francis.

the Army-Von Kluck Lost and Rivigny and take the offensive toward the west. Third army will attack the left

flank of the enemy which is march-The formation of the position into effect of von Buelow's retreat, leavwhich the German armies marched was that of a wide trough; Maunoury ed. By an audacious and opportune and French formed the side toward The respective strength of the Paris, Franchet d'Esperey, Foch and Langle de Cary the bottom, while Sarrail's army formed the side to-

The German losses there were heavy. September 6. Maunoury's Zouaves and Moors began the battle of the Marne in the early hours of the 6th of September by recapturing the ridges of Marcilly, Chambry and Penchard-Carcy, while the Seventh corps also advance ed to the north.

From dawn the British army and the army of Gen. Franchet d'Esperey were heavily engaged with von Kluck and von Buelow's right. The Britsh, facing a general northeasterly direction, attacked the German line in the angle of the trough. After ten hours continual fighting the pressure on the army on its right diminished.

Hard pressed on his flank by Maunoury, and with his communicaions threatened, von Kluck was obliged to weaken his centre by send-

ing two corps (80,000 men) to the support of the overwhelmed Fourth orps on the Ourcq. The withdrawal of these troops was concealed by a particularly violent attack, in which Sainte-Genevieve, wher d Castelwere sacrificed a great number of off from the rest of the German men

During the afternoon von Kluck

Fall of Namur. was obliged to repass the Grand Metz that they were obleged to re-Namur fell in a few hours; the Morin and abandon Coulommiers, but rmy of Gen. Foch (120,000 men) succeeded in maintaining himself on concentrating behind the centre, was the right bank. The army of Frannot yet ready to go into action, and chet d'Esperey also gained ground. the plan of the Allies was compromis-The Senegalese riflemen drove the mit of Mandroy and Fourmeaux. ed. After partial successes around Germans from the village and the Charleroi and on the Meuse, the first environs of Jouy-sur-Morin at the livision of reserves at Dniant was point of the bayonet. Several vilthrown back and the Third corps at ages were taken and retaken and the Marchiennes sustained a grave refighting continued by moonlight, the verse, weakening the centre, held by French troops taking three more vilthe army of Gen. Lanrezac. Gen. Langle de Cary on his right lages.

The strongest shock of this first the position could be held without day's fighting was supported by the reinforcements. Gen. Joffre ordered had been checked in the Ardennes, in difficulties with the army of the Seventh army of Gen. Foch. After resisting the pressure of the first as- the last man. The formation of the Crown Prince of Prussia at the fronsault a rigorous counter-attack realtier of Luxenberg. On the extreme ized a gain on his left before Mondeleft the British troops around Mons lient. The Fourth army of Langle de were violently engaged with great Cary, though just arrived, also at- the other north. Three thousand men superior numbers, constantly increastacked vigorously along the entire of the Seventh corps, pitted against ing and gravely threatening their en-

front. The French general was informed The army of the Crown Prince of at Marville, and the action became Prussia had just taken up its posi- general. During nine hours the batby Gen. Joffre, August 23, that the tion before the Argonne and begun upon his left. Gen. Smith Dorrien's an attack, which Serrail repulsed. Second was already giving ground. Dubail in the Vosges, pushed bac Dubail in the Vosges, pushed back the forces of von Heeringen and De their assaults. Gen. Mangin, with Such was the beginning of the four-Castlenau held the Grand Couronne teen days' retreat, during which the Allies, covering 140 miles distance, Crown Prince of Bavaria. on the left wing fought continual

September 7.

On the morning of the 7th Maunoury found in front of him, not only

tre of attack. The artillery drove out the staff, after which the Moroc can riflemen penetrated the park of ed again and were repulsed. A third assault succeeded and in the park lay

A vital development of the day'

A little progress was made also to

the left of Vitry-le-Francois.

tire upon the village of Atton.

Dubail, obliged to abandon Lune-

ville to the enemy, held them in

check elsewhere and retook the sum-

September 9.

The position of the Army of Paris,

which had become critical the even-

ing of the 8th, had not improved the

3,000 dead Germans, including two TALKS OF SUBMARINES generals. Whole battalions of French troops were annihilated there. Fere Champenoise and Sommesous after Sezanne, fell into the hands of

TO GIVE SATISFACTION Instructions to Commanders are Ver

Explicit and They Have Been Impressed With Necessity of Carrying Them Out in Letter and in Spirit-

Hopes to End Controversy.

fighting was the discovery, by aviators, of a gap between the armies of A full settlement of the submarine von Buelow's and von Hausen, the oblem can probably be arranged by negotiations in Washington, says a dispatch from Berlin. Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador to manoeuvre, Gen. Foch massed his the United States, is in possession of right in this gap under cover of the complete information regarding the night before von Hausen's flank, and ment.' wishesand policy of Germany, so the threw his adversary gack upon the marshes of Saint-Gond in disorder. Associated Press is informed. It is

said that the ambassador has been given power to negotiate terms of settlement with the United States he said: The army of Langle de Cary was

very heavily engaged around Vitry-e-Francois, where the forces of the subject only to final revision and approval by the home government. A long report on the submarine tion will provide a satisfactory set-Duke of Wuerttemberg counter-attacked fiercely. The artillery fire situation was received in Berlin from tlement in case the United States crossed here over the town of Vitry-Count Bernstorff Thursday and a and Germany are not able to adjust e-Francois, which was partly in long message of instructions went the question by direct negotiations. lames. At Pargfiny and at Maurupt- forward to the ambassador Saturday -Montay both sides lost heavily in morning. Both dispatches were of a well go behind the report of the comand-to-hand fighting. By a night nature which seems to make officials mander of our submarine, or question attack the French infantry took the confident the whole submarine prob- his honest belief, based on the Aravillage of Etrepy, almost entirely lem can be speedily and satisfactorily bic's actions, that the British captain

burned, and the surrounding region. settled. The form which the negotiations ticularly as long as we had against i are now taking goes to strengthen only press reports and the word of Serail, menaced with envelopment this optimism, for in such conversacase the matter and owners of the by a combined attack from forces tions Count Bernstorff is in a position coming from Metz and the Crown to communicate many things not ship which discarded its peaceful Prince's army in front, sent his cav- adapted to inclusion in a public note. character, as unfortunately British

ships have repeatedly done, and as alry against the forces from Metz but which are of a nature to conand continued his infantry attacks in vince the American government of sumed the role of aggressor, should front. French troops from Strassburg the good faith behind Germany's as- be held responsible for the loss of resumed the violent but vain attacks surances and the government's set- life, not Germany. upon the heights of Amance. The tled determination to remove the "There may be room for honest difference of opinion on this point, German losses here were extremely sources of the conflict on the submahowever, and we are perfectly willing heavy, but less than on the Heights of rine question.

The hope is expressed in Berlin thoroughly to examine the summary nau's troops inflicted such losses on that the negotiations can be pushed of evidence which the American govthe Bavarian reinforcements from through without delay and that no ernment has just transmitted to us, further issues may be brought in to and which I have not even had time complicate a settlement. to peruse.

The German government will give its careful consideration to the evi- marine warfare, the attitude of Gerdence concerning the circumstances which attended the sinking of the steamship Arabic, submitted, by the ed to attack without warning, pro-American government through Amassador Gerard. Gottlieb von Jagow, the foreign minister, made a state-ment to this effect in an interview with the Associated Press.

morning of the 9th. Heavily outnumbered, it appeared little likely that Foreign Minister von Jagow said nhis interview that Germany could not well repudiate the report of the commander of the submarine which Maunoury, to resist just the same to ank the Arabic; nevertheless, there argely now with our line had been so modified that the was room for a difference of opinion and Germany would examine care-Army of Paris described an angle, fully the evidence from Washington. one side of which faced the east and He repeated the assurance that enemy passenger steamers which respected the maritime code would not one entire division, began an attack e attacked without warning, saying whenever possible, and the promise explicit directions had been given the rewards for such actions." submarine commanders, and asserted tle waged incessantly. Encouraged the whole German government stoo by news of successes of the other Americans, are exempt from inter behind this policy. armies, Maunoury's men redoubled ference, as stated long ago, except

In his statement the foreign minister went fully into the present status foreign minister, "and will then be the Fifth division, by a desperate de Nancy against the attacks of the charge near Asy-en-Multien, hurled of the submarine problem and the destroyed under the conditions laid adventitous circumstances which for back the forces in front of him, nea"down in the international code cona time threatened to revive the tencerning maritime war, when proviv destroying the regiment of Madgeburg. Bayonet charges by the Afri- sion between Germany and America. sion is made for the safety of those He expressed complete confidnce that, can troops relieved the pressure near aboard. Hayen-Multien, and toward the end in view of the instructions which had was lacing practically the same prob-lem that you are facing to-day. My choice at that time was the farm. I believe that with the arrows affect and take active stops at once to believe that with the arrows affect and take active stops at once to believe that with the arrows affect and take active stops at once to believe that with the arrows affect but 120,000 men; von Aluck had salt fully accomplished the conversion of nearly half of their force, were re-fully accomplished the conversion of pulsed all along the line of the Army bic for the moment disen-pulsed all along the line of the Army

follow up Ambassador Bernstorff's EXPECT SETTLEMEN recent declaration at Washington and the assurances communicated to Ambassador Gerard here with negotiations to arrive at some more definite and formal understanding re-GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER garding forms of submarine war-

fare. "Second, to the wording of the **IF INTENTIONS ARE GOOD** Arabic note, parts of which, according to English cable dispatches, seem to have caused an unfavorable impression in the United States, and,

lack of harmony between German declarations of policy, as embodied in the instructions to submarine com-

sibility of further endangerment of Prospects for a favorable adjust-American lives at sea may not be al together excluded. I mention these ment of the controversies between the United States and Germany dematters frankly because there seems to be reason to be lieve that the pend entirely on the attitude which change from the optimism of a fortthe Berlin foreign office will take tonight ago may be based on misunderward the recommendations to be standings and lack of knowledge of made by Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, as a result of the attitude of the German governhis conference with Secretary Lan-

sing.

The foreign minister welcomed the opportunity to make clear Germany's Details of the conference throw position. Concerning the Arabic case light on the critical point that had been reached in the relations be

tween the two countries. The Wash-"We hope that our offer to refer ington government was almost ready the case to The Hague for adjudicato sever diplomatic relations, but de cided to delay taking any step until Germany could be furnished the evidence in its possession on the Arabic "We could not, you will admit, case.

Friendliness and candor are understood to have characterized the conversation between Mr. Lansing and the ambassador. The ambassador was planning to attack his craft, parhas been given an opportunity to communicate freely with his government, so that it may be clearly underthe British captain. And in this stood in Berlin why Washington is convinced the torpedoing of the Arabic could not have been a mistake,

justified or unjustified. It was clear to Count von Bernstorff that the United States wants a disavowal of the act. Arbitration can not be an issue for consideration until the attitude of the German government toward the act itself is put on record. Later the American gov-

ernment may take under consideration a proposal to arbitrate, not the principle, but the indemnity to be paid for lives lost. Tension was lessened and there

"As to the larger question of sub was much more hope in both state department and German quarters of many is perfectly clear. Enemy pasa friendly adjustment. Much emphasenger steamers will not be subjectsis was put on the fact that for the first time since relations became vided they respect the regular maristrained, informal discussions are time code, and will be sunk only proceeding at both Washington and when opportunity for safety of pas-Berlin and the first opportunity for engers and crew is given. Instrucan exchange of views confidentially tions to German submarine comand informally has been made posmanderds on this point are very presible. In fact it was predicted in cise and definite, and go as far as is German quarters that understandpossible to eliminate the possibility

ings might now be reached in adof error or accident. It rests very vance of the writing of formal notes. opponents The note from . Berlin which therefore, to provide the necessary brought the situation to a crisis asemaining safeguards for voyages by serted that the submarine torpedoed instructing, masters to avoid suspi the Arabic because her commander cious er hostile actions or attempt at thought the liner was about to atflight-perhaps best done by revok tack, refused to admit liability for ing the order to attack submarines indemnity for American lives lost, even if the commander was mistaken

in his belief, and offered to submit "Neutral merchantmen, including the matter to arbitration. The evidence submitted by the

United States is regarded as proving conclusively that until she submerged to launch the torpedo, the German submarine was concealed behind the sinking British steamer Duncley and could not have been seen from the Arabic. Furthermore, it is shown that the Arabic was struck in such a way that the submarine must have been at right angles from her when

Ambassador von Bernstorff, is.un-

derstood to have scrutinized this evi-

dence carefully and to have made

"These two categories, restricting submarine procedure against passen the torpedo was fired instead of in a position to make ramming by the

BERNSTOFF GETS BUSY finally, to apprehension of a certain manders communicated by Ambassador von Bernstorff and the practical

application of this policy, whether due to accidents, misapprehensions

or other causes, under which the pos-America is Being Sought.

Ambassador Cables Berlin Informal

WANTS DISAVOWAL

U. S. WILL ARBITRATE DAMAGES

Conversations Begin at Berlin and Washington-Arrangement to Suit

believe that with the proper effort more contentment is to be found among the men of South Carolina BRYAN MAY GO TO EUROPE who till the soil.

"The city has many advantages to offer, and also many disadvantages. You must consider, among other things, the extra items of expense Iin your farm home you have no electric light bills, no coal bills, no high monthly rentals, no extra expenditure for clothing and many of the other extravagances that go to make up the life of our people in the cities; on the other hand you have your fire wood, you have your food crops, your hgs, cattle and live stock, and, above all, you rave that atmosphere of freedom and independence that can not befound in the city.

"South Carolina is making a constant and wonderful stride in matters of education and in improvements in methods of farming. It has been my hope and my ambition to see the day when as good educational advantages are offered to the child of the rural and mill communities are are given to the children of our cities. By this I mean good, sound, practical horsescense education without any frills. In your own county educational progress has been remarkable. If you are not now living near a good country school, I would advise you to cast pay his own expenses. The stateabout, this fall, and find a piece of ment lauded the former secretary of land which you will be able to cultivate successfully, that is located within a convenient distance of one of is no American held in greater es-

these schools. "When you have found this piece of land my advice is to purchase ence. same if possible, on easy terms, praying a little each year. Then map out your plans to farm on a business basis; don't work your farm in a haphazard, happy-go-lucky way. I would advise you to consult Clemson College farm demonstrations and ask of the White Star line, at her pier in merly the army of Lanrezac) to the their advice in farming methods, especially winter cover crops so as to for Liverpool Wednesday. save expense in fertilizer. Write to the Clemson authorities and have them send you all of their bulletins. Study these bulletins; study your soil and try to plant and cudtivate the crops that are best suited to the conboard of investigation, who went over ditions. One of the main troubles with our people is that they have been slaves to what is popularly called the 'one crop idea'. We all know that forever and a day cotton must be cur major crop; that our soil is capable of producing the very best of guns for the British army. every kind of food crop. You should not forsake cotton, but you should use it as your velvet crop-your extra money crop. Raise first your the past ten years have been depleted home supplies. You should consult of a large majority of a sturdy peo-with the country farm demonstrator ple which has caused a serious setwith the country farm demonstrator and find out just what food crops grow best on your land. Every year. in South Carolina, millions of dollars are sent out of our state in exchange for little cans and packages from other states. These cans can be raised at home. I would suggest that each year you put up as much canned vegetables, canned fruits and other foods things of this life and to keep our in cans, as possible; a big amount can be saved in this manner. Take, for instance, if you should move to town; whenever your good wife want-

ed a can of tomatoes ten cents would have to be deposited at the corner grocery store. You should grow sweet of vegetables: there should be a small cane patch to make your molasses: you should plant burr clover and cow neas: you should plant some yetch with your oats, and in this manner you would help to feed both your about any problems that come up. I

same time improve your land. 'The farm offers greater opportunity to a man than any profession or possible information that I am able

trade that I know of in the state, and to. I would urge you, Mr. Phillips, to remain on the farm where you can be yours. contented and happy. Find the coun-

try school and keep your children

prevent. Advise me fully."

ON MISSION OF PEACE Editors of American Newspapers in

Foreign Tongues Would Send Ex-Secretary Abroad.

Plans to send Former Secretary Bryan on a mission of peace to the warring nations of Europe were the low it up; the situation was not yet subject of a conference at Washington Friday between the former cabi-net officer and Dr. William Forgo,

representing editors of American newspapers published in foreign lan- The Germans, sending ever increas guages. Before visiting Mr. Bryan, Mr. Forgo, in a public statement, set forth the plan as so far developed, which contemplates a personal visit by Mr. Bryan to belligerent nations the artillery of four corps; he lost to argue for peace.

In his statement Dr. Forgo said that Mr. Bryan already had given him the impression that if the trip were undertaken, Mr. Bryan himself "will for the love of the cause not only sacrifice his time but will also state, saying "that in all Europe, in belligerent or neutral countries, there teem than Mr. Bryan." Dr. Forgo said Mr. Bryan would probably announce his plans after the confer-

Explosives Aboard Liner. Two bottles, believed to contain a far as Beauvais. The strengthening high explosive, were found late Tues- of the line and the obliquing of the the Vosges maintained his advance. day night on the steamship Lapland, army of Gen. Frances l'Esperey (forthe North River. The Lapland sailed left created a gap between that army

Orders F-Type Sub Out. Secretary Daniels Friday ordered all submarines of the F-type discard- leroi. ed. He acted on the findings of a

the F-4.

Canada to Make Guns.

A Canadian firm has undertaken the manufacture of three thousand

there just as long as possible. It is the Argonne. a fact that our rural districts during Kluck's march. One that he was pursuing the enveloping movement; the other than he had discovered the back to the people of the entire state. Our people must come to learn that

the basis of all prosperity for all the people is a successful farming class. Until we get most out of the soil in ed himself. In the light of later disthis state and make more comfortable homes for our wives and daughters. the good one. we can not hope to have the better boys and girls on the farm. "I want to see more of our white

tenants own their own homes: this is the most important problem before us. I trust that as our attention and interest are centred in the solution of this question, that we will be able of Meaux. potatoes, Irish potatoes and all kinds soon to have a practicable working plan by which the desired result can pared by Joffre's orders was in posihe accomplished.

tion, and the German armies had so "I would like for you to write me far marched into it the 5th, that Genfrom time to time as to just what eral-in-Chief Joffre was able to issue progress you are making; write me orders for a general attack the next morning, in order of battle as folfamily and your live stock and at the am intensely interested in these queslows: tions and you may command my ser-

vices at any time to give you the best ready to cross the Ourcq between Lizy-sur-Oureq and Nay-en-Multien in "I am, with best wishes, very truly the direction of Chateau Thierry.

"Richard I. Manning,

"Governor."

Gen. Langle de Cary obliged the German army from disaster.

Duke of Fuertemberg to recross the Several villages were retaken by Meuse and held him there twentythe Germans and the pressure everyfour hours, retiring only under orders where was severely felt. The day was from Joffre that he must be at Lausaved for the Army of Paris by the nois on the 29th. At Launois and Second Zouaves around Etrepilly, where the most violent attacks were taxi automobiles, drays, etc., and Rthel he held the same forces repulsed, at such cost to the Germans sent 20,000 men to his support across August 28 to 31, before continuing his retreat. From his position facthat they found it necessary to burn Paris. ing the Ardennes to the front of the their dead. The British troops ac-Marne, he had fought ten whole days centuated their advance, punishing and covered sixty miles with his severely the cavalry divisions of the

Prussian Guard by remarkable out food for three days-only the Gen. Lanrezac attained a success charges of the Ninth Lancers and the Moors, habituated to fasting, seemed at Guise, but was ordered not to fol-Eighteenth Hussars.

Franchet l'Esperey took at the mans seemed equally exhausted, for favorable for resuming a general ofpoint of the bayonet Vieux Maisons their attacks weakened with the darkand Pierreby on von Kluck's left, ness. The retreat of Gen. French was atand after several violent combats tended with the greatest difficulties. crossed the Grand Morin, occupied Jour-sur-Morin definitely and took up ing numbers of soldiers by forced osition on the Petiti Morin. marches against his left, necessitated Foch, overrun by numbers on his violent and desperate counter-attacks. right, held good until the 11th corps

At Cambrai he sustained the fire of veakened, then established his line a little in the rear of the front of 6,000 men from the 23rd to the 26th Salon-Gougancon-Counatre-Allemand. before being disengaged by a heroic The Twelve corps of Gen. Langle

charge of Gen. Allenby's cavalry. de Cary's army, heavily punished, was at La Ferte-sois-Jouarre, at noon, in The army of Gen. Maunoury, aftersent to the rear to be reorganized. wards called the Army of Paris, part-Six battalions of this corps-the least alry, meeting two squadrons of Gerly constituted the Twenty-sixth near tried-sustained alone the attack of Amiens and popularly supposed not to have been in action until Septem-25.000 Germans all the evening. The German attacks were arrested ber 6, appears to have gone to the around Sompiers by the Thirteenth support of the British contingent the division of the Twenty-first corps, 29th, in the region of the Somme, which lost its chief, Gen. Barbade, where it administered a severe check as well as Col. Hamont, and a great

many other officers. The superiority of numbers was too great, however, after every effort The army of Gen. Satrail and that

the Allies found increasing forces on of the Crown Prince of Prussia continued their duel, without result. Gen. de Castelnau, before Nancy, having lost the Plaeau of Amance, retook it and held it while Dubail in of the British army during the day.

front.

Germans Retreat

teries, posted on the slopes north of

Thierry they had emptied the reser-

and covered the bodies with earth.

September 8.

The morning of the 8th found the position of the wings little changed and the army of Gen. Langle de Cary, from the beginning and the Allies' which was filled by the new army success limited to the gains of the under Gen. Foch in process of for-British forces and the army of Langle de Cary. The fighting had continued all night. The army of Paris at the mation during .e battle of Char-

extreme left weakened, but the cen-Von Kluck's army, whose objective as supposed to be Paris, was offiwas supposed to be Paris, was officially reported September 4 as obcan troops that created gaps in the liquing to the southeast, with the apenemy's ranks, in each case immeparent intention of neglecting Paris diately filled. The day passed in atand pursuing his efforts to turn the tacks and counter-attacks. Villages Allies' left. At the same time the were taken, retaken. At the cemey of the Crown Prince on the left tery of Chambry, a great many officended along the western edge of cers and soldiers of the Third Zouaves were killed, and finally the

There were two theories of the line began to bend back in the direcsudden change in the direction of von tion of Neufmoutiers. The Fourth corps, commanded by

Gen. Boelle, brought from Alsace and retarded en route by th exodus of Army of Paris on his right flank and civilians from Paris, arrived-one by a clever dodge to the southwest livision went to the support of the woided the menace of being envelop-British troops, the other reinforced of the marshes. Several batteries of may express his attitude on woman Maunoury. The situation of the army artillery were lost there and the Sev-of Paris became critical as the result enth army took many prisoners. closures the first theory seems to be

f the retreat of the Fourteenth divi-The oblique movement continued sion of the Seventh corps. after the partial check at Compeigne The British forces, reinforced by and Chantilley by way of Beauvais, one division of the Fouth corps, made Sarrail repulsed a violent attack by Dammartin, Meaux, Senlis and Comfurther gains, taking many prisoners piegne were evacuated by them the and several cannon. The army of corps. th-the advance guard reached the Gen. Franchet d'Esperev, after eight region of Provins, thirty miles southhours hand-to-hand fighting, entered east of Paris and twenty miles south Mont-mirail and the army of von Buelow, leaving 7.000 dead and a the Bavarians retired from Pont-a-The "trough", or semi-circle prelarge number wounded, was in re-

reat all along the line. Gen. Foch, at dawn, declared to the regions of Luneville and Bacca- wave by Thursday. his troops: "The situation is excellent, I order again a vigorous offensive.

German Line Broken.

The retreat of part of von Bue- treat of the armies of von Kluck, von a huge dry dock at Norfolk, Va., aclow's forces before Franchet d'Es-perey broke the German line and fa-and Lizy-sur-Ourcq, evacuated in Maunoury northeast of Meaux ilitated the efforts of Foch's army on haste, were found crowded with Gerhis right. The key to the heights of man wounded. At Etrepilly piles of

Sezanne, the chateau of Mondement, carbonized bodies were seen and dead 30 to September 12 the number of were discissed from the Pittsburg. British army on front Changis- where the Prince Eitel Friedich of and wounded were found in all the Austro-German prisoners taken by us Pa., school on account of the heat on British Army. Coulommiers, facing the east, ready von Kluck's staff had conferred and ravines and thickets, behind hedges has exceeded forty thousand."

rat.

gaged his flank and saved the entire of Paris. The Fourth corps of Land- marine campaign which would dis-

Maunoury's army was exposed to a nated. Germany, Herr von Jagow said, decisive attack by fresh troops. Mauwould participate willingly in the nenoury appealed to Gen. Gallieni. The gotiations now being taken up in late. Governor of Paris requisitioned 5,000 Washington and hopes for the most satisfactory results therefrom.

"It would seem, your Excellency. said the correspondent, "that the re-Nanteuil-leHaudoin and its vast newal of tension in the submarine petroleum stocks were in flames. The question is largely due; so far as Gertroops, most of them, had been withman factors are concerned, to three main causes: First, to the failure to

and generally at every spot where the von Bernstorff, the news dispatches capable of further effort. The Gersoldier seeks protection.

The British troops, continuing their pursuit, took thirteen more cannon and a few hundred prisoners and subject. This imperial government The British forces, continuing their certainly hopes a full agreement may progress, threw von Kluck's centre great convoys of supplies and ambe reached which will bar the possi back upon the Marne from Vareddes munition. The army of Franchet to Chateau Thierry; they had gained d'Esperey, in spite of the fatigue of five days' fighting, after fourteen United States arising from the subtwenty miles in two days, taking pris-oners and booty every hour. After days' retreat, forced its advance and marine question and will gladly enreached the line of Chateau-Thierry ter into conversation. seventeen failures the British engi-"We desire no discords in our relaneers succeeded in throwing a bridge -Dormans, taking four cannon, 1,tions with America, but continuance across the Marne at Vareddes, threat 500 prisoners and a convoy of fifty baggage wagons. The losses of von of the old course of friendship, with ening you Kluck's rear. They crossed Buelow's army on this front were no further incidents to trouble it." "But some seem to fear such inciclose pursuit. A detachment of cavnearly equal to von Kluck's.

Foch's Seventh army, marching on dents may recur in connection with man cavalry toward Chateau Thierry. prisoners and booty and supported the correspondent. charged through and charged back attacking in flank the forces of the with full confidence," replied the the governor and calls on all the peoagain. After traversing both squadrons, then charged them again in Duke of Wuerttemberg. Langle de minister. "The government-the Cary entered Vity-le-Francois, which whole government-is agreed upon was full of wounded, and progressed the instructions to submarine comtoward Sermaize. The struggle be- manders which, as I said, are very Von Kluck's entire army was now ween the Crown Prince and Sarrail precise and definite, and our submain full retreat, abandoning wounded was still undecided. At Thraiucourt rine officers have been impressed and material and losing prisoners Sarrail captured ammunition and on with the necessity of carrying them The British forces discovered that the other side of the Meuse the Ger- out in letter and in spirit. von Bluck's troops lacked ammunition for their Mansers. Many canmans completed the destruction of the forts of Tryon and attacked Sar- submarines has not been carried non and prisoners fell into the hands The army of Franchet l'Esperey advanced in unison with the British 3-inch guns destroyed each bridge as in this arm and is jealous of anytroops close upon the heels of the enemy, and only the German batsoon as thrown across.

Chateau Thierry, saved the retreat attacked in the centre, gave way and the support of all. from developing into a rout. The armies of the Crown Prince held its entirely in war time, nor dangers for mean I want information by affidavits "Mischance can not be eliminated German losses on this front exceeded even those of the left. At Esternay ground until the Twelfth, when it be- non-combatants, either in land or sea they left 8,000 unburied dead after four days' fighting. Near Chateau gan to retire slowly. war, absolutely guarded against, but

voir that supplied Paris with water from the Nesles, filled it with dead 275,000 and the Allies at 1,125,000. perial government, to safeguard the law, and not simply to furnish me The French are said to have lost 30,- interests of neutrals. Foch pushed ahead also with the 000 killed. The Germans left 50,000 "Should the present instructions Seventh army after the capture of dead, while 250,000 wounded of both governing the submarine campaign Mondement, throwing the Prussian armies were picked up during and be exceeded in any respect the Im-Guard into the marshes of Saint- after the battle by the Allies' stretch- perial government, as the chancellon assured you recently, would not hes-Gond. A stubborn resistance was of- er bearers. The number of prisoner itate to give such complete satisfacfered there in the parts where de- taken is still unknown. tion to the United States as would

ed.

fence works could be organized. Foch Wilson to Vote. succeeded in taking these works in President Wilson plans to go to tween the two governments." the rear, driving thousands of the guard so precipitately from the safe Princeton September 28 to vote at routes that they sank into the slime the regular state primaries. He then

October 19: The army of Langle de Cary, press-Wants to Get One Billion Dollars. ed by fresh troops brought from Belgium, maintained its positions, while

von Heeringen with the Sixteenth French bonds.

of Dieulouard and Sainte-Genevieve. Nancy and entirely disengaged and

Recommends Dry Dock at Norfolk. Secretary Daniels has decided to noury was informed of the general re- again recommend the construction of statement given to newspaper corre-

Petrograd reports: "From August

wehr was signalled coming to the re-lief of von Kluck's flank from Bethel, Mannourr's some was a proceed to the set of the limit of the set of the limit of the tory measures to shipping owned by belligerents-a field which belongs to the belligerents themselves to regu

certain suggestions to his foreign office. It probably will be ten days be-"Some time ago President Wilson fore a reply can be received. If a distendered his good offices to bring avowal of the submarine commandabout modification of these retalia

when carrying contraband," said the

er's act is made officials here feel tory measures. Germany then promptthat questions of indemnity then can ly signified readiness to take advanbe left to abritral tribunals.tage of this friendly offer and is still Should Germany fail to satisfy the ready to do so. American demand for disavowal in-

"As to negotiations to supplement dications were that the Washington the declaration made by Ambassador government would follow its original purpose to sever diplomatic relations. from Washington report that the American government itself has de

liner a possibility.

cided to begin conversations on this GOVERNOR WILL ENFORCE **NEW PROHIBITION LAW**

bility of future difficulties with the Manning Says Law Will be Enforced While He is Governor With

People's Support.

Gov. Richard I. Manning, in a strong statement Tuesday night on the results of the election, promised Tspernay ad Chalons-sur-Marne, took the submarine campaign," remarked to enforce the law with all the power spoken, the law will govern," says "I do not expect them, and I speak ple, prohibitionists and all good citizens; to stand behind him in its enforcement. "I shall continue to do my duty," he says. In his signed

statement the governor says: "At this time it seems that the people of the state have voted for prohibition by a decisive majority.

The people have spoken: the law will "The limitation of activities of our govern. The prohibitionists have won rail's rear, but were repulsed. They through without certain resistance of the first round in the fight. I want tried to cross the Meuse lower down our public opinion, for as you know to sav to them that this fight is not toward Saint-Mihiel, but the French the whole nation takes keen interest completed, but the most important determination of the success of the thing affecting its success. But the The Eleventh, the army of the present policy, based as it is upon the fight will now depend on them and Duke of Wuterttemberg, vigorously approval of his Majesty, will have me. I will look to the prohibition-

their active assistance. ecutions of violations of the law in an to retire slowly. The best estimates of the forces every recaution has been taken, so ecute and inflict the penalty which with rumors and unsubstantiated statements which can not help me to

bring violators to just punishment. "During the campaign last summer I pledged myself to the enforcement of law and order. The people then spoke in no uncertain terms, and during the few months I have conform to the friendly relations bebeen governor I have endeavored to fulfill that, and all other promises to

the best of my ability. "The sovereign people of South

Burning Ship is Safe. The Sant Anna which was reported Carolina, in whom is vested all auon which he will vote on on fire in the Atlantic ocean six days thority, have again spoken, and by ago has docked at St. Michaeel, Azetheir votes have declared that alcoros, where her passengers were landholic liquors shall not be sold in this The fire was out when she arstate.

"I believe in the rule of the people, and as their servant entrusted Girl Kills Father. with a commission direct from them to enforce all laws. I desire to state Dora Kidd, twenty years of age that with the help of God and the shot and fatally wounded her father. support of the people, the laws shall

John Kidd, sixty-six, at their home be enforced so long as I am governor. in Lynchburg, Va., Tuesday night, because it is alleged he was beating a I fully recognize the fact that the enforcement of law is a 'job,' but with the support of the people it shall be done. I shall continue to do Bryan Denounces Loan. my duty."

The proposed American loan to the

Allies was vigorously denounced in a

Too Hot to Go to School.

by William J. Bryan.

Professor Commits Suicide. The body of Prof. Ezra Ripley Thayer, dean of the Harvard Law School, was found floating in the Charles river Thursday. He had been missing two days.

Seventy thousand school children Don't congratulate a newspaper

man upon his paper, subscribe to it.

Anglo-French financiers plan to rived Friday. make a loan of one billion dollars in this country based upon English and As the result of the bloody battles Relief From Hot Weather. Washington announces that the

Mousson into the Bois Le Petre, and states south of Virginia may expect Dubail in the Vosges progressed in rain and general relief from the heat younger child.

September 10.

Russ Claim Many Captives.

