

The Manning Times.

AMERICANS BATTLE WITH SUBMARINES

U. S. Destroyers Attack U-Boats and Put Them to Flight in Short Order.

ONE SUBMARINE WAS BOLD

But When Uncle Sam's Gunners Got Her Range She Dived Quickly.

American Naval Base in British Waters, July 31.—(By the Associated Press.)—American destroyers today reported to have engaged two submarines simultaneously six miles distant, causing both of them to speed away and submerge without firing a shot—typical of the behavior of submarines when they see destroyers.

One of them had just sunk a steamer by gunfire and the second was attacking a merchantman when the destroyers opened fire. The second submarine, which is described as a supertype, almost as long as a destroyer, raced off and submerged at the first shots, but the other, which had sunk the steamer, displayed unusual boldness, remaining up several minutes, while the destroyer dropped shells around her. Only when a shell splashed within twenty-five yards of the submarine did she submerge according to the crew of the steamer, who watched the attack from a small boat close by, and who later were rescued by the destroyers and brought here.

A French tanker bound for America limped into port today, with a thirty-foot hole in her bow as a result of a fight with a submarine. The tanker was twice attacked. In the first attack, early in the voyage, she easily beat off the submarine and reached a point 400 miles toward America. She was then attacked by another submarine, the shells of which, despite the stout resistance of the tanker's gunners, shattered the pilot house, smashing the compass and tore a gaping hole below the water line. The tanker began to settle and the crew abandoned the ship, the submarine disappearing. The crew rowed away in a rough sea, but later, surprised that the tanker did not sink, returned to her and managed without bearings to bring her to port.

WILSON COMMENDS FIRST MAN DRAFTED

Washington, July 31.—A letter from President Wilson to Harry Gilbert, of this city, the first man drafted, was made public today. It reads: "My Dear Mr. Gilbert:

"Because of my interest in your father I feel as if I had a special interest also in you and I want to write you this line to express my gratification at the spirit you have shown in seeking as early an opportunity as possible to serve in the cause of liberty in this great war. "Cordially and sincerely yours, "WOODROW WILSON."

CROWD GANGPLANK FALL INTO RIVER

Washington, July 31.—Secretary Daniels tonight made public the report of the commandant of the New York navy yard on an accident there this noon time in which 34 workmen were slightly injured.

According to the report, the men crowded down the gangplank of the vessel upon which they had been working in spite of the warnings of the watchmen. The gangplank collapsed, 17 were thrown into the water and 17 others slightly injured. All those in the water were rescued and the injured taken to a hospital.

HEARN, NEVER SICK; DROPS DEAD TODAY

Laurel, Del., July 31.—Thomas Hearn is 84 years old. He had never been sick. He ate a hearty dinner today after doing a hard morning's work in the fields, and then dropped dead.

MARRIED MEN MAY BE CALLED

Crowder Makes it Plain That Only the Physically Disabled Will Be Exempted.

Washington, July 29.—Every man within the conscription age who can pass the conscription examination faces military service in the immediate future. As the result of the president's and General Crowder's appeals for strictness in exemptions, and in view of the known plans for the steady maintenance of an armed force of nearly 2,000,000 men in France, this idea began to develop strongly here tonight.

Use Them All.

Many of the men chosen may never see a trench under fire. It is hoped and believed that the first full-weight blow of the United States will be enough. But the war chiefs are not going in as if it were a one-blow fight.

Two statements of the last few days make this clear. Secretary Baker says that the government will not be limited to the first 500,000 and the second 500,000. Other men will be called to keep full the ranks of those who go first.

General Crowder tells exemption boards that reasons of sentiment or affection or personal loss must not govern them in granting exemptions. These two statements together mean that the men who are further down the conscription lists than the number assigned as the quota of their districts will have but a temporary stay.

Married Men, Too.

It means, too, that if a man is married and his wife and children have any other reasonable means of support he will have to go. This will undoubtedly reach numberless cases where the mainstay of the family is the husband's earning power, but where the wife has a small property or an allowance of her own from other sources.

General Crowder's statement of last night seems to give little hope of exemption for the man who is the mainstay of a private business. Even though his departure for military service might wreck the business, unless it can be shown that such a wreck would make other individuals dependent on the state for support, exemption is not to be granted. Indispensability in business and industry refers only to the indispensability as regards the war needs of the government.

Mean Business.

Washington begins to realize after reading the two statements of last night that the words "mobilizing the whole nation" were more than a mere figurative phrase.

WARRANTS TO BE APPROVED

Comptroller General Recognizes Chief Game Warden.

Columbia, July 30.—Carlton W. Sawyer, comptroller general, telegraphed his office yesterday that he would issue warrants to Wade Hampton Gibbes, recently commissioned chief game warden, as to any other regularly commissioned officer, the comptroller general taking the position that he has no right to go back of a commission issued by the governor unless restrained by legal authority.

Mr. Sawyer's telegram reads as follows:

"With reference to the matter of paying warrants of the newly appointed and commissioned game warden, W. H. Gibbes, I do not consider that this a matter for me to decide but for the courts. However, inasmuch as Mr. Gibbes has been commissioned and his bond has been approved by Attorney General Peoples I have this day served notice on A. A. Richardson, former game warden that warrants will be issued to Mr. Gibbes as to any other regularly commissioned officer unless proper proceedings are taken to enjoin me. I do not consider that I have the right to go back of a commission issued by the governor unless some legal authority should restrain me."

GERMAN LINE IN FLANDERS SHATTERED BY TERRIFIC DRIVE OF ALLIED TROOPS

More Than 3,500 Prisoners Are Taken by the Allies—Ten Towns Captured and British Penetrate Positions Between Bresingle and Warneton—Attack on a Twenty-Mile Front—Casualties of Entente Allies Have Been Surprisingly Light.

British Front in France and Belgium, July 31.—(By the Associated Press.)—An epoch making offensive, launched by the British and French against the German lines between the river Lys and Boesinghe at daybreak has, with few exceptions, accomplished all that had been planned for the first day of this battle, which, in its early stages, gives promise of being the greatest conflict of the war.

Roughly speaking, the British penetrated positions held by Crown Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria between Boesinghe and Warneton, and at the time of the filing of this dispatch were in possession of the first three lines of the German trenches at most points throughout this front.

Reports received from the French troops, which are attacking over different territory between Dixmude and a point near Boesinghe, say that they have forced their way across this marsh-studded and partly inundated region and captured the first two lines of German trenches.

Casualties Light.

The casualties of the Entente Allies have been surprisingly light and the morale of the men continues at the highest pitch. The contact between the British and French armies have been constant and excellent. Late today it was reported that the Germans had begun a heavy counter-attack at the point where the Entente Allied forces join.

The German front line trenches, which had been torn to pieces by the preliminary bombardment offered little resistance, but once the Allied forces had penetrated beyond them they met with fierce resistance at many points. Directly east of Zillebeke and again a little to the north the British were temporarily held up by a heavy machine gun fire, but only temporarily, for the troops charged through the rain of lead and forced the Germans from their positions in hand-to-hand fighting.

Charged With Bayonets.

Again at a redoubt which was strongly held in the German line and defended by concrete fortifications, the British were brought to a stand by machine gun fire. But they charged with bayonets and dislodged the Germans.

One of the most striking and spectacular events of the day's fighting occurred at the so-called Menin Tunnel, a great underground fortification constructed by the Germans on the Menin road opposite Hooge. The British preliminary bombardment had forced the Germans to hold the French line thinly here, and the British division which was to attack at dawn lay out all night in shell holes within twenty-five yards of the German line, waiting for the signal to advance. When the time arrived for the charge and the British gunners had dropped a protecting barrage on the German front trench ahead of the British troops, it was seen that the Germans had taken to their heels and were fleeing. The British seeing their prey escaping, charged directly through their own barrage, fortunately without heavy casualties. The Menin tunnel, which was expected to be occupied by Germans, was found to be held only by forty-one, the rest having retreated.

Forced Germans Back.

It was at the second line that the British met resistance, and here after sharp hand-to-hand fighting, they forced the Germans again to withdraw. No check has yet been made on the number of German prisoners captured, but they are flowing in a steady stream back of the British lines. Many

of those captured at Menin Tunnel and other points are mere boys.

The tanks again played a prominent part in the opening of the battle, and reports from all sections of the British front say their work has been most satisfactory.

Large numbers of these monsters were employed and in many cases pursued their destructive and uncheckable way to a distance far within the German lines.

Disastrous to Germans.

Further information obtained from German prisoners concerning the effects of the British preliminary bombardment indicate that the effect of this unparalleled expenditure of ammunition was disastrous in the extreme both in damage and to the morale of the German troops. Within the past few days six Bavarian divisions were withdrawn from the line and replaced by fresh troops because they were so thoroughly demoralized by the inferno of fire which they had undergone. Photographs taken by aviators back of the German lines show that there was scarcely a square yard of territory along their front which was not devastated by the high explosives. It is small wonder, then, that the Germans were holding their front line thinly and were swept back when finally the time arrived for the Allied infantry to do its work.

Culmination of Bombardment.

The offensive launched this morning by Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, the British commander, in conjunction with Gen. Petain, the commander of the French forces, against the German lines on the Belgian front, is the culmination of the tremendous heavy gun bombardment which has been in progress almost continuously in this area for a week.

The intensity of the artillery drum-fire with which the Entente Allies had been demolishing the Teuton trenches preparatory to today's assault had been described by the German general staff as the greatest in the history of warfare, even surpassing the terrific fire maintained at the beginning of the Somme and Arras offensives.

Military observers have attributed two objectives for the Entente offensive, the capture of the Belgian North sea coast which has been used by the Germans as bases for their submarines and to assist the hard-pressed Russians on the Galician front. The battle front north of the river Lys stretches from Warneton on the Franco-Belgian border to the North sea coast, the distance between those points being about thirty miles. Included in this battle area is the famous Wytshate-Messines front where the British on June 7, after exploding 1,000,000 pounds of high explosives under the German lines attacked on a nine-mile front and captured the high ridge, several towns, forty seven heavy guns and more than 7,000 prisoners.

London Report.

London, July 31.—British troops in conjunction with the French forces on their left attacked the German positions along a wide front north of the river Lys at 3:50 o'clock this morning. The Allied troops, according to a British official statement, have captured their first objectives on the whole front and are reported to be making satisfactory progress at all points.

A considerable number of prisoners already have been captured by the French and British.

Attack Repulsed, Says Berlin.

Berlin, July 31.—(Via London.)—The British attack in Flanders on both sides of Ypres has been repulsed, ac-

THOUSANDS OF SLACKERS

Uncle Sam Instructs Agents to Begin Round-Up.

Washington, July 30.—Declaring that thousands of men of draft age evaded registration and have escaped the call to the army, Attorney General Gregory today instructed all United States attorneys to begin a round-up of the slackers and start criminal prosecution.

The Attorney General says that from reports made up to July 16 it appears that thousands of men escaped, and emphasizes the importance to the government of a prompt search.

District attorneys, he says, are not expected to make a house-to-house canvass, nor a comparison of the registration list with the various tax lists of each county, but are to engage in assistance of local officers or voluntary organization whenever that can be done.

When slackers are found they are to be registered, and to be assigned by lot to serial numbers of persons exempted.

BIG SALE OF COTTON.

Rock Hill, July 31.—Among the large sales of cotton made here recently was a lot of 146 bales sold Saturday by Mr. J. S. Glascock, of the Harmony neighborhood. Two bales were of long staple and brought 31.50, while the remainder of ordinary variety brought 25 cents. Mr. Glascock still has a quantity of cotton on hand, both of long and short staple. Mr. A. E. Willis also sold last week more than a hundred bales, which brought 25 cents. Some of this cotton has been in storage for several years.

MADE HIM BLOODTHIRSTY

Man Receiving Draft Summons Kills Wife and Self.

Nashville, Georgia, July 31.—William Tyson, a young farmer, killed his young wife and then committed suicide at his home near here when he received a summons from the local exemption board to appear for examination. He had brooded for some time over the possibility of being accepted for the army, it was said. He had been married only a short time.

According to the German official communication issued tonight. Only a crater position was taken in the assault, it is asserted.

Important Gains by French.

Paris, July 31.—The French attack today in conjunction with the British was highly successful, according to the official statement issued by the war office tonight. At small loss, the French troops carried important German positions and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

An Earlier Report.

British Front in France, July 31.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Entente Allied forces which launched their offensive this morning have advanced well beyond the shell splattered front line German trenches. In many places they have reached the second line defense on a twenty-mile front of attack, according to the early reports.

The British and French troops went into battle under cover of what perhaps was the greatest barrage fire ever seen during the war.

The Entente artillery is moving forward and the whole situation is satisfactory in every particular.

Between Dixmude and Boesinghe the attackers reported they had secured the two first lines of trenches after having fought over the most difficult terrain imaginable.

The British have again captured La Basseville, which they recently relinquished to the Germans.

The British and French forces are facing a large concentration of German artillery and fresh troops which have been rushed up.

The Entente Allies have established complete air superiority.

The Entente military officials say the morals of the Germans here is not up to the old standard.

NEW INSTALMENT ON LIBERTY LOAN

Treasury to Offer \$3,000,000,000 in Certificates at Higher Interest Rate.

PAYABLE ON NOVEMBER 15

The New Certificates Made Acceptable at Par Like the Preceding Issues.

Washington, July 31.—The first step toward financing the second instalment of the liberty loan was taken by the treasury today with the offering of \$3,000,000,000 in treasury certificates of indebtedness. It is the largest block of such securities yet offered, and the interest rate, three and one-half per cent, is one-fourth of one per cent higher than the previous offerings.

Subscriptions are to close on August 7, and the certificates are payable on November 15, next, indicating that the second instalment of the liberty loan will have been floated in the first half of November. Although the treasury has remained silent on that subject, the general impression here is that the loan will be offered in September and that it will be for a total of \$3,000,000,000.

The certificates are expected to play an important part in the financing of the second instalment of the loan as they did in the case of the first instalment.

When the first liberty bonds were offered \$680,000,000 in certificates were outstanding and when the fiscal year closed on June 30, a total of \$626,000,000 of this amount had been redeemed, through the method of accepting the certificates at par value in exchange for bonds.

The new certificates are made acceptable at par like the preceding issues, in payment for any United States bond issued and allotted hereafter and before the maturity of the certificates. The fact that the certificates are to bear interest at three and one-half per cent is taken to mean that the second instalment of the liberty loan, like the first, will be issued at that rate.

Payments of the certificates will begin August 9 two days after the close.

RAILROAD DISPUTE ENDED

Both Sides Accept Decision of Secretary Wilson.

Washington, July 31.—The main questions in dispute between 40,000 employes of Southeastern railroads and the roads has been settled by Secretary of Labor Wilson, who today gave a decision accepted by both sides. The settlement affects hours of labor and wages of inspectors, repairers, train airbrake repairers, safety appliance maintainers, oilers and packers and other employes in the car departments.

NOW LIEUTENANT IN REGULAR ARMY

Washington, July 31.—G. L. Buist Rivers, of Charleston, passed the April examination for provisional appointment as lieutenant in the regular army and has been assigned to the field artillery corps. Others who passed, in addition to yesterday's announcements, are Claude G. Hammond, of the First South Carolina Infantry, and Vernon M. Shell and Ernest C. Bomar, both of Spartanburg.

FRENCHMAN TAKES CROWN

New York, July 31.—Walter Laurert, the West Side welterweight, knocked out Louis Verger, the French middleweight champ, in the fourth round tonight.

FIGHTERS GET \$10.

Denver, July 31.—The Colorado legislature voted today to give every soldier of the state a \$10 gold piece.