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HOLY CITY AGAIN IN CHRISTIAN HANDS AFTER 1,200 YEARS

Allied Victory Marks Collapse of Efforts of Turks to Capture Suez Canal and Invade Egypt—Place Had Been Entirely Cut Off for Weeks.

SACRED PLACE UNHARMED

Gen. Allenby, Surrounded by Officers of Victorious Army Which Consisted of British, French and Italian Troops, Expects to Enter City Today According to Bonar Law's Statement.

London, Dec. 10.—Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, announced in the House of Commons today that Jerusalem, after being surrounded on all sides by British troops, had surrendered.

The chancellor said British, French and Mohammedan representatives were on the way to Jerusalem to safeguard the holy places.

General Allenby reported that on Saturday he attacked the enemy's positions south and west of Jerusalem, the chancellor said. Welsh and Home County troops, advancing from the direction of Bethlehem, drove back the enemy and passing Jerusalem on the east, established themselves on the Jerusalem-Jericho road. At the same time London infantry and dismounted yeomanry attacked the strong enemy positions west and northwest of Jerusalem and placed themselves astride the Jerusalem Schechem road. The Holy City, being thus isolated, surrendered to General Allenby.

The chancellor said General Allenby expected to enter Jerusalem officially tomorrow, accompanied by the officers of the British, French and Italian forces, and the heads of the French political mission.

The capture of Jerusalem had been delayed to some degree, added the chancellor, in consequence of the great care that had been taken to avoid damage to the sacred places in and around the city.

In Christian Hands Again.

The capture of Jerusalem by the British forces marks the end, with two brief interludes, of more than 1,200 years' possession of the seat of the Christian religion by the Mohammedans. For 673 years the Holy City has been in undisputed ownership of the Turks, the last Christian ruler of Jerusalem being the German Emperor, Frederick II, whose short-lived domination lasted from 1229 to 1244.

Apart from its connection with the campaign being waged against Turkey by the British in Mesopotamia, the fall of Jerusalem marks the definite collapse of the long protracted efforts of the Turks to capture the Suez canal and invade Egypt.

Turkey's First Move.

Almost the first move made by Turkey after her entrance into the war was a campaign against Egypt across the great desert of the Sinia peninsula. In November, 1914, a Turkish army variously estimated at from 75,000 to 250,000 men marched on the Suez canal and succeeded in reaching within striking distance of the great artificial waterway at several points. For several months bitter fighting took place, the canal being defended by an Anglo-Egyptian army and aided by Australians and New Zealanders and French and British forces.

For the greater part of 1915 conflicting reports of the situation were received from the belligerents, but in December of that year definite information showed that the Turks had been driven back as far as El Arish, about eighty-five miles east of the canal.

A Second Attempt.

A lull occurred then which lasted six months and in June, 1916, the Turks again advanced as far as Katieh, about fifteen miles east of the canal. Here they were decisively defeated, losing more than 3,000 prisoners and a great quantity of equipment. Another period followed in which the situation was greatly confused through the vagueness and the contradictory character of the official statements, but in December, 1916, the British stormed El Arish and a few days later defeated the Turks at Maghdabah, about sixty miles to the

south on the same front. Two weeks later the invaders had been driven out of Egypt and the British forces crossed the border into Palestine.

There had been no hint as to England's intention to undertake a definite invasion of the Holy Land and it was with intense surprise that the world learned on March 7 that the British forces had captured El Khulil, fifteen miles south of Jerusalem. El Khulil is the modern name of ancient Hebron.

Early in November the British activity resulted in the capture of Bersheba, forty miles south of Jerusalem. Simultaneously a coastal column became active. By November 7 the city of Gaza was in their hands and the British were pursuing the Turks northward after having inflicted casualties estimated as in excess of 10,000.

By November 22 the British had pushed within five miles of Jerusalem, on the northwest, and on December 7, Gen. Allenby announced that he had definite possession of Hebron. Jerusalem thus was virtually cut off on all sides but the east.

Fed details have come through since that date but the incirculating movement must have been carried out with considerable rapidity, culminating in the surrender of the city.

In sentimental and romantic aspect the capture of Jerusalem far exceeds even the fall of fable-crowned Bagdad. The modern city of Jerusalem contains about 60,000 inhabitants and is the home of pestilence, filth and fever, but in historic events it naturally surpasses, to the Christian world, all the places on earth. Since the days when David wrested it from the hands of Jebusites to make it the capital of the Jewish race, Jerusalem has been the prize and prey of half the races of the world. It has surpassed successively into the hands of the Assyrians, Babylonians, Greeks, Romans, Persians, Arabs, Turks, the motley crowds of the crusaders, finally to fall before the descendants of Richard the Lion Hearted, who strove in vain for its possession more than 700 years ago.

CAMP JACKSON QUARANTINED ON ACCOUNT OF MENINGITIS

Columbia, Dec. 10.—Two new cases of spinal meningitis developed at Camp Jackson since Sunday morning, making in all a total of twenty-three cases since the outbreak of the disease, with five deaths, according to a statement by Dr. Skottowe B. Fishburne, city health officer of Columbia, who is kept in close touch with the situation, through daily reports from the medical authorities in charge of the work of suppressing the disease at the camp.

A conference was held this afternoon between the city board of health, Dr. Hayne, state health officer; Col. Kent Nelson, division surgeon of Camp Jackson; Major Johnson, chief sanitary officer; Dr. French Simpson, surgeon in charge of United States public health service, and leading doctors of Columbia. At the conclusion of the conference, which was held in executive session, a statement was given to the press embodying a resolution adopted by the city board of health requesting the authorities to quarantine the camp excepting those who are free as carriers of meningitis, those who have official business in the city and civil workmen.

EXPLOSION ON WAR VESSEL.

Washington, Dec. 10.—News of an explosion on board the submarine A-2, resulting in the death of Joseph Schaeffer, chief electrician of the boat, was received today by the Navy Department.

No details were given by the department's announcement. Schaeffer died from injuries after the accident. He was twenty-three years old, enlisted in the navy March 16, 1912, at Omaha, Neb., as an apprentice seaman. After being honorably discharged March 4, 1916, from the U. S. S. Iris, he reenlisted May 19, 1916, as an electrician. His sister, Mrs. Clara Amen, lives at Hastings, Neb.

HURLEY WILL DRIVE FIRST VESSEL RIVET

Newark Plant Expects to Turn Out a Completed Ship Every Two or Three Days as Part of Building Program.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The first rivet in the first fabricated steel vessel for the United States emergency fleet corporation will be hammered tight by Chairman Hurley of the United States shipping board December 17, at Newark, N. J., it was announced by the board tonight.

The keels of three of the ships are to be laid as the first of a contract for 150 of them, all of 5,000 tons, to be turned out by midsummer, at the rate of one every two or three days. With contracts elsewhere there will be an aggregate of about 350 of these vessels being finished next spring and summer. The first to be started will be at the yard of the Submarine Boat Corporation in Newark, the director of which, Henry R. Sutphen, has invited Mr. Hurley to do the initial riveting. The yard there in 76 days has completed 96 per cent of its equipment for building the fabricated steel including 10 ship ways and 10 miles of yard trackage. The various standardized parts for the ships are being supplied from 49 different manufacturing establishments. In the Newark yard alone there are 3,000 men ready for building the new steel ships and two other yards will turn out other vessels, those of the Merchant shipbuilding company at Chester, Pa., and the International Corporation at Hog Island, near Philadelphia.

The program for the Newark yard's original contract for 50 ships, now exceeded by the speed of preparation there, was as follows:

Seven in June, six in July, 10 in August, 12 in September, 14 in October and 1 in November.

REV. CHARLES B. SMITH WELCOMED AT MANNING

Union Services Held in Honor of Coming of New Methodist Minister.

An interesting union meeting was held in the Methodist Church Sunday night to welcome the new pastor, the Rev. Charles B. Smith. All the different denominations in town were represented, but not very numerous, owing to the extremely cold weather prevailing at the time. A combined choir led the singing and also rendered a voluntary of high order. The Rev. L. B. McCord, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, acted as leader on the occasion and introduced Mr. J. K. Breedin to represent the Baptist congregation, and the Rev. Charlton DuRant to speak for the Methodists, all tendering a cordial welcome to the new pastor, who has just cast his lot with the town. Mr. Smith, in a very pleasing manner, responded to the greetings tendered him. He has long been a prominent member of the South Carolina Conference, having served as pastor at many prominent stations and also having served as presiding elder. His appointment to the charge at this place has been well received by the congregation and he will also find a hearty welcome at the hands of the people generally.

JAPAN DENIES REQUEST FOR BOATS

Tokio, Japan, Dec. 10.—The Japanese government has issued an official denial of reports that the inter-allied conference at Paris last week asked Japan to place more merchantmen at the disposal of the allies for use in the Atlantic.

The government adds that the question of Japanese tonnage or troops was not touched upon by the conference and that Japan is "not bound to any such obligation." Japan, the statement adds, "must decide these questions for herself," and "the allies understand the impracticability of sending troops to Europe."

LIGHT BEER ONLY

Washington, Dec. 11.—A proclamation by President Wilson reducing the alcoholic content of all beer, manufactured after Jan. 1, to 2 3/4 per cent, was made public tonight. The present proportion of alcohol is 3 per cent.

TELLS STORY OF COLLISION WHICH WRECKED HALIFAX

Master of French Munition Ship Says Belgian Relief Boat Violated all Signals to Run Him Down.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 10.—Captain Arme Medoc, commander of the French munitions ship Mont Blanc, today gave out the first real authentic explanation of the explosion. It is the same story that he will tell at the inquiry which opens tomorrow.

He said: "I was up on the quarter-deck of the Mont Blanc with the pilot, Captain Mackay going up the harbor to Bedford Basin, where I was to anchor and await convoy. It was a clear morning. The water was smooth and we were at half-speed on the starboard side toward the basin. There were no vessels in our course until we sighted the Belgian relief ship, Irmo, coming out of the basin and headed toward the Dartmouth shore. She was more than two miles away at the time. We signalled we would keep the Mont Blanc on the starboard tack, going up the basin. We heeled a little more inshore so as to make clear to the Irmo our purpose. She signalled that she was coming down on the port, which would bring her on the same side with us. We are keeping to the right or starboard according to pilotage rules. We kept on our course, hoping that she would come down as she would on the starboard side, which would keep her on the Halifax side and us to the Dartmouth side.

"To our surprise the Irmo kept coming down on the port side so we signalled again. We saw there was danger of a collision and signalled to stop the engine at the same time veering slightly to port which brought the two vessels with starboards parallel when about 300 feet apart.

"The Irmo cut into us about a third through the deck and hold and the benzola stored there, poured into the pieric acid igniting it and causing a cloud of smoke to arise from the vessel forward. There was nothing else we could do so boats were lowered and the 41 of us on board rowed for the Dartmouth shore."

The work of caring for the hundreds of homeless is going on rapidly. With a freezing temperature and another blizzard the measures of relief are not slackening.

The estimates of dead as a result of last week's disaster show a wide variance. Some place them at 1,200, others at 4,000, while others still higher.

MOSCOW SCENE OF DESPERATE NIGHT FIGHTING

London, Dec. 11.—Moscow, stronghold of the Cossacks and constitutional democrats, is tonight in the throes of civil war and starvation.

Violent street clashes were fought all day. An organized battle between the Cossacks and Bolsheviks is impending, with numerical strength and moral and material support evidently on the Cossacks side.

The garrison is wavering in its loyalty to the Bolsheviks. Once it goes over to the Cossacks, Moscow will be lost to Lenin.

Soserious is the situation in Moscow that the Swedish consul today warned the Swedish residents there to leave the city, a warning that was not issued even in the days of the worst disturbances in the past.

Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevik "generalissimo," personally heads the forces marching against the Cossacks. Throughout Russia the strife between Bolsheviks and Cossacks is coming to a head.

LOYD-GEORGE IS LOSING STRENGTH

London, Dec. 11.—The political atmosphere in Great Britain has once more become tense. Opposition to the Lloyd-George government is growing. Rumors that it stands before a crisis become louder and louder. The premier's majority in parliament has shrunk considerably during the last few months, so much so that some of his friends urge him to appeal to the country and ask for a general election before a political coup may succeed in overthrowing him.

GERMANS GETTING READY TO DELIVER DECISIVE BLOW

BURLESON IS DEFIED BY LABOR MEN

Gompers, in Letter, Says Opposition to Postal Unions Will Be Bitterly Fought.

Washington, Dec. 9.—In a statement issued from the headquarters of the American Federation of labor in this city, Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, served notice that any attempt on the part of Mr. Burleson to force through congress his proposal to deny postal employees the right to organize will be bitterly fought.

Mr. Gompers said: "The American Federation of Labor will resist any effort made by Postmaster General Burleson to put into effect his recommendation to congress that the postal employees be denied the right to organize and affiliate with labor.

"More than ten years ago, in 1906, the American Federation of Labor presented its historic bill of grievances to President Roosevelt and mentioned as one of the particulars the restoration of the right of direct petition to congress by government employees—a right that was denied them by executive orders issued by Presidents Roosevelt and Taft. We kept this issue prominently before the public and on August 24, 1912, the sixty-second congress enacted what was then commonly called the anti-gag law, a law granting postal and other government workers the right to maintain their own organizations in the interest of the men and free from the domination of the department heads and also restoring to them the constitutional right of petitioning congress. It is this which Mr. Burleson is seeking to have repealed. We fought for its enactment, we believe it a wise, just, necessary law and we are prepared to fight against its repeal.

"Mr. Burleson cannot point to a single instance where an affiliated organization of postal employees has threatened to strike. He cannot name a single officer of these organizations who has remotely suggested such a course. Personally I have addressed postal employees many times in all parts of the country. I have explained to them that legislation and not the strike was their weapon of last resort.

"I can see no danger of a strike of postal employees if they have free access to congress and public opinion to secure the correction of their grievances. But I can conceive of serious trouble arising if the Burleson idea of repressing men and not giving them the opportunity to organize and to come in contact with their fellow-workers in a sincere desire to make better the lot of all groups of workers is put into operation. Affiliation with the labor movement is a safety valve for the postal workers, which Mr. Burleson, in a mistaken view of the yearnings of his employees, would close.

"The association of the postal employees with the American Federation of Labor is purely a voluntary one. These men have come forward voluntarily in recent years in large numbers to become identified with the labor movement. This indicates too well that working conditions for them are not as ideal as the postmaster general would have the public believe. These workers have the right—yes it is a public duty—to organize and make known their grievances to their employers, the American people, so that an aroused public opinion can speedily correct any administrative defects that may be harmful to the workers and the service."

ROY'S PECULIAR DEATH.

Westbury, Conn., Dec. 10.—Ernest Miller, 7 years old, died today within five minutes after he had been punished by Miss Alice Mahler, principal of the school. For several months the boy had been under treatment for a nervous affliction and weak heart.

Big Guns on All Fronts Opening Way for Rush of Infantry Reinforced from East War Zone.

MANY AIRPLANES WAGING BATTLES

Russian Revolt Headed by Kaledines Gaining Force—Serious Situation in City of Moscow.

Along the entire western front from the north to the Adriatic sea artillery duels of great magnitude are being fought which doubtless are the forerunners of the expected great offensive the Teutonic allies have in view before the American troops can reach the battle fronts in great numbers.

On the Ypres and Arras fronts held by the British, on various sectors eastward from St. Quentin to Alsace in the hilly country bordering the Italian plains and at points along the Piave river the big guns everywhere are in operation.

On the British front huge numbers of airplanes are continually engaged in battles in the air or searching out points where troops are being concentrated. The only infantry activity taking place on any of the fronts is in the nature of raiding operations.

The Teutons daily continue to reinforce by large numbers their already superior forces on all the fronts. In the rush of troops and munitions to the theater in which the British are operating one German train is reported to have collided with another, resulting in a great explosion in which several hundred soldiers were killed.

Between the Brenta and Piave rivers on the northern front in Italy the artillery fighting is described by the Rome war office as intense, and there is similar activity in the coastal region near the mouth of the Piave, where the Austrians Monday captured a position in the Capo Sile region, but later were driven out with heavy losses in killed and men made prisoners.

In Russia the counter-revolutionary movement, headed by Gen. Kaledines, is growing in strength. Realizing the seriousness of the situation considerable forces of troops from the Russian front are being rushed from the trenches to give battle to Kaledines' Cossacks.

The situation in Moscow, which is held by the Bolsheviks, is said to be serious. Unofficial advices say street fighting has already occurred there, and that the garrison is showing signs of mutiny against the Bolsheviks.

Starvation is menacing the population of the city.

British Official Statement.

London, Dec. 11.—Unusually active artillery fighting and aerial operations on the western front yesterday are reported in today's official communication. This activity was particularly noteworthy on the Ypres and Arras fronts.

"There was usual aerial and artillery activity yesterday on both sides on the British front, particularly in the sectors south of the river Scarpe and north of the river Lys. In these areas the hostile shelling was heavy against a number of localities.

"A raid attempted by the enemy in the evening under cover of a heavy bombardment against one of our posts east of Epehy was repulsed. At other points on the Cambrai fronts there have been patrol encounters. We dispersed hostile working parties and secured prisoners. On the remainder of the front there was nothing special to report."

Berlin, Dec. 10.—Today's official statement on the western front operations says:

"Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: On the Flanders front and in various sectors between the Scarpe and St. Quentin, the artillery fire increased from midday onward. In a minor infantry engagement the British were driven from several sections of trenches west of Graincourt. A British attack north of La Vasquerite broke down.