



## ENEMY IS NOW GUESSING

MARCH DECLARES THIS IS TIME FOR GREATEST EFFORT.

Advices From France Tell of Prison Cages Filled to Capacity and S. R. O. Sign Hung Out.

Washington, Aug. 10.—This is the time for greatest effort; keep the enemy running.

General March, chief of staff, summarized thus today to newspapermen the situation in France. Standing before the great military maps at the war department which show clearly just where the German is being beaten back, he pointed out that the great battle front was rapidly being straightened out from Rheims to the sea.

"They have not yet," he said, "gotten back to the original Hindenburg line where the Germans began his advances this year. We still have some territory to gain, so when statements appear that indicate the war is over at this point, discourage it."

"This is time for the greatest effort; keep the enemy running. That is the reason the United States is being called up for increased man power, that is the reason we want the age limits for the draft lowered and raised, to get more men."

**Time to Hit Hard.**  
"It is no time to talk about the war being over. It is the time to hit hard."

"The greatest advantage of the whole thing has been the change of the allies from the defensive to the offensive, which is a great military asset."

"We have the enemy guessing now instead of guessing ourselves."

From a confidential report General March read the following account of the situation on the British-French front south of Albert:

"Allied troops found little opposition and have captured more prisoners than it is possible for them to handle including a German general and his staff, showing elements of a surprised attack. British report their prison camps back of Amiens so full that it is impossible to hold more. Allies have captured all the artillery in this sector."

Describing the effect of the allied operations, General March said:

"Surveying the battle line broadly, you see there have been a number of places where we have been nibbling along the Vesle River acquiring a foothold on the northern bank, but have not yet attempted to go up the slopes on the north side, where German entrenchments are supposed to be. That part of the line has remained stationary."

"As the line has become stationary, Foch has kept up his pressure on the enemy, working on the perfectly sound principle that when you get an enemy going, you keep him going; never give him a chance to recuperate or thing it over, keep on hitting him."

**Joint Move Made.**  
"On August 8 a combined British and French force, commanded by Field Marshal Haig, attacked on a front of 20 miles, east of Amiens. This terrain is flat, almost level, and while some time ago there were small lumps of woods, all of these undoubtedly have been leveled by artillery, so we can count that country as practically level with very little natural impediment to an advance. There are a few valleys perpendicular to the front of our advancing armies instead of parallel to it, so that the advancing troops can go right through the valleys."

The enemy were apparently taken by surprise and made no essential resistance in the center, confining their strong resistance to the flanks. Hitting the big salient on a 13 mile front we pushed it an average of eight miles, and reduced it from an outer salient to an inner salient. That gives us a salient somewhat corresponding to the Marne salient and places the enemy in a bad position. The advance of the British and French at this point runs up from the Montdidier sector to Chaulnes. On the Flanders salient the enemy on August 9 was withdrawing on the southern sector of the salient, south of Merville, and British occupied that territory. The general effect of these movements is straightening out the line everywhere."

Answering a question as to the Forty-second Division's record, General March said:

"The Rainbow Division had its combat training in the Lorraine sector north of Luneville. It left that position to arrive east of Rheims, where July 15, it helped break the German attack. When the French-

## BLEASE REFUSES TO HEAR.

Leaves Meeting When Senator Buck Begins Attack.

Conway, Aug. 8.—Cole L. Blease, candidate for the United States senate, completely capitulated and lowered his colors here today before the veritable cannonade of H. L. Buck, State Senator from Horry county. Blease's Sedan came at the conclusion of a private meeting held in the court house this afternoon when the senatorial candidate had finished his discourse, Senator Buck announced to the audience that he had a few words in reply to Blease, who immediately started pushing his way through the audience out of the building.

"Don't go, Governor, take a seat," requested Senator Buck, who is a man of small physique.

"I haven't the time," replied Blease.

"Oh, don't be afraid; this is not Pollock and Jennings," retorted the Horry Solon.

"I'll attend to you sir, on August 27," replied Blease as he neared the door, followed by John G. Richards, "Reform" candidate for governor.

"Of course you will run, for you are a coward," shot back Senator Buck, who had mounted the table.

The ex-Governor and his escort passed out of the building, followed by many of their supporters.

Senator Buck amidst cheers charged Blease with being disloyal, "a traitor" and "a coward."

"He talks about leading a regiment against the Germans," said the speaker. "He could not lead anything but a retreat. What kind of a soldier would he be when he lets a small man like me run him? He's 'feather-legged.'"

Senator Buck looked up Blease's Pomaria speech and scored the utterances quoted therein. He challenged Blease to make the same speech now, when the Espionage Act is in force. He said that when Blease made his disloyal speeches he knew, being a lawyer, that he could start treason.

"He cared only for the law and not his country," said the speaker.

Senator Buck's utterances were greeted by ringing cheers from his several hundred auditors. The crowd which heard Blease numbered about 400 persons and was about equally divided in political sentiment. The ex-Governor made a calm speech, discussing what he termed the issue of the campaign. He told of his various purchases of liberty bonds, war savings stamps and the giving of a plot of land and a house at Camp Jackson to prove his loyalty.

American counter-offensive was launched on the Marne salient, the division appeared there shortly in relief of other units. Our reports indicate the following:

"In eight days of battle the Forty-second Division has forced the passage of the Ourcq, taken prisoners from six enemy divisions, met, routed, decimated a crack division of the Prussian Guards, a Bavarian division, and one other division and driven back the enemy's lines for 16 kilometres."

## 36,000 Prisoners, 600 Guns.

August 12.—The Germans have materially stiffened their defense against the British, American and French troops on the Picardy front, but they have been unable to stem the tide of advance against them. Unofficial estimates place the captures by the allies at 36,000 prisoners, including 1,000 officers and 600 guns.

Although the forward push of the allies has been slowed down somewhat, nevertheless they have made further important progress from the north of the Somme, where the Americans and British are fighting together, to the northern bank of the Oise river, where the French troops are engaging the enemy.

The Americans and their British brothers in arms at last accounts were pressing closely upon Bray-Sur-Somme, aided by tanks and armored cars, which indicated heavy casualties on the enemy as he advanced to retard their progress.

Across the river the Germans heavily engaged the British at Lihons and its vicinity and at one point pierced the British line and gained the outskirts of Lihons. A counter-attack, however, entirely restored the British line and the enemy retired to positions east and north of the village. Unofficial reports from London have credited the British with entering Chaulnes and the British cavalry with a penetration of the enemy's territory almost to Nesles. These reports, however, have received no official verification.

## THE PUBLIC RECORD OF COLE L. BLEASE

We want to reason in a reasonable and kind way with those people who may feel disposed to support Blease for the senate, and in doing so we want them to remember that in setting forth his public record we are doing so from a sense of duty and not with any desire to persecute any man. Good people have been misled by him in the past and are being misled by him now, and we believe they love their country and their State, and should not support any man for public office—from coroner up—who is not saying and doing all in his power to support our government and our brave boys who are offering up their lives on the battle fields in France for the protection of the men and women and children at home, for everyone knows that with France and England out of the way Germany would have then attacked the United States. The kaiser plainly said as much to Ambassador Gerard. But we did not start out to argue that point.

The record of Blease as governor is well remembered by all, or should be. The State was kept in a continual turmoil during the whole four years he was governor, but an allusion to his unpardonable pardon record should be mentioned briefly. How he pardoned notorious criminals of both races, and open scandals about the sale of pardons became a stench in the nostrils of people all over the country. Time and space will not allow us to mention these many instances, but no doubt our readers recall them.

But let us speak more particularly of what he has said and done in the last two years. Two years ago, after he was defeated for governor, he said openly that his followers were not bound to support the nominees of the Democratic party; he predicted the election of Hughes, the Republican nominee for president, and he had been opposed to the nomination of Wilson. Just before the general election he made a speech before an assembly of negroes in Columbia, and in that speech he assailed the Democratic party, being introduced by a Republican. The negro newspapers made much of his speech, devoting columns of their space to a report of it. His organ, the Charleston American, criticized President Wilson most severely and predicted that many people in Charleston would vote for Hughes, also stating that Democrats who participated in the primary could vote for Hughes without violating their oaths. John L. McLaurin charges that Blease endeavored to sell out the Democratic party to the Republicans and that John K. Aull, who has been Blease's private secretary, went to Washington and called on John G. Capers to enlist his aid in the matter. If Blease voted for the Democratic nominees we do not know it, and we are not charging that he did not, but we have not seen the statement made that he did. Certainly W. P. Beard, who was running a paper at Abbeville at the time, and who is now serving a term in the federal prison for disloyalty, ran Blease's name at the head of his columns as an independent candidate for governor, and votes were cast in some parts of the State for him. Blease did not repudiate this action. Beard now accuses Blease of wishing to go into the "Bull Moose party" and only desisted because he saw his supporters would not follow him, and that when he got into trouble Blease deserted him. He says he "stands by his friends." Beard says that is the way he stood by him.

John K. Aull, the Columbia correspondent of the Charleston American, also sent a dispatch to that paper in September, 1916, when the State Republican convention was in

session, in which he discussed the probability of a bolt by Blease. Remember that Aull was his mouthpiece and what he wrote had the sanction of Blease. So much for his Democracy.

At Filbert and at Pomaria, several months after America had declared war on Germany, he said in his speeches that he was opposed to the war; it was not a righteous war but one brought about by money influences; that he would displace every senator and congressman who voted for war if he could; that the life of every American soldier lost on foreign soil would be an unwarranted sacrifice of young American manhood and in the sight of God their blood would be on the heads of President Wilson and every man who voted for war. He also made a most sacrilegious reference to President Wilson in one of these same speeches. We haven't space to print these speeches, but we hope you will get them and read them. They were printed in papers friendly to him and the correctness of his published utterances has not been denied. While other people were going around the State defending the course of the president and telling the people why we were at war he was making speeches against the war. Ask him why he shut up after he had made several speeches. Possibly he was warned by the government that he must do so or he would be locked up. As late as July and August of last year his organ, the Charleston American, was printing editorials like this: "This war was concocted and started by England through her secret agreement with the heads of the Entente nations." And again: "We are in the war for the sole purpose of saving England and putting English rule of the world in a firmer and more remorseless form than ever." This paper also stated that it had not stood by the president and alluded to him as having lost out at Princeton and it was only an accident that he was not a retired schoolmaster. As late as last fall it still spoke in most respectful terms of Woodrow Wilson and alluded to him as having a single track mind. After this last offence it was again debarred from the mails and John P. Grace had to get down and out as editor before it was readmitted. And it should never have been readmitted, for it is the same sheet it was then, but it dare not say the disloyal things of former days because it is afraid. Yet this is the paper who wants to pick a United States senator for South Carolina. Are you going to let it pick one for you? It is supporting Blease with all its power, yet only a few years ago this same Grace was making speeches against Blease and was rotten egged in Spartanburg during a speech he made there.

Blease has never uttered one word in favor of the war. He has never said one word against the kaiser nor denounced the brutalities of his legions. Not one word has he uttered about the atrocities of the Germans in Belgium and France, not one word of encouragement for the boys who are going to the front; not one word commending America's war preparations; in fact he has said nothing at all except by way of criticism. He has stated recently—for we want to be fair with him—that when he is elected senator he is going to President Wilson and tell him that he is with him to help win the war and would support him for a third term if necessary. But that is the sole extent of his statements. Only a few weeks ago he said he did not apologize for his former speeches, and if Washington would "take the bridle off" he would debate the war question with any man they would send

## LOCATES DEAD BODY IN YARD.

Finds Remains of Boy Thought to Have Been Beaten to Death.

St. George, Aug. 10.—One of the worst crimes ever committed in Dorchester county was discovered by Sheriff Limehouse this week at Knightsville, in the lower end of the county, when he received word that a 15-year-old negro boy had been missing for about two years and went to the home of Matilda Williams and forced her to show him the grave of the dead boy. It seems that about two years ago the negro boy's father and mother beat him to death and fearing trouble buried him in the corner of the yard. The mother claimed that the father of the boy was the one who committed the crime but is said to have confessed that she aided him in the work. Several days ago the father hearing that the sheriff had got word of the affair ran away, but the sheriff succeeded in getting the mother and she is now in the county jail. Every effort is being made to capture the father, whose name is Lucius Williams.

down. Was that not throwing defiance in the teeth of President Wilson? He made the statement that he did not care what kind of America we have after he is dead and gone and stands by it. What sort of support could the president expect of him? He has not dared in this campaign to meet his opponents on the stump so that his record could be exposed to his face, but he has dodged the regular senatorial campaign meetings and gone around the State holding his own meetings, where there was no one to oppose him. He poses as a brave man, yet he let Senator Buck run him away from his own meeting in Conway a few days ago and call him a coward. That is the report sent to two daily papers by a correspondent from Conway, and its correctness has not been questioned. He went to a campaign meeting in Florence, and would not speak because he said he was afraid there was a frame-up to stab him. Pollock and Benet were there. No proof has been offered of any attempt to stab him. He went around the State a few years ago with Beard and others as an armed guard. Beard came to the Bamberg meeting that year with two big pistols in his pockets.

This in part—and we have not gone into detail—is the public record of Blease. We could write at greater length, but the facts as stated cannot be disputed, and there is "nothing extenuate nor ought set down in malice." The record as made up comes largely from his friends or those who were his friends but have since deserted him. You voters who want to vote for the best interests of your State and nation; for the protection of your boys who have gone to the front; for the protection of the women and children at home; who do not want to see America made a German colony with German rulers over us; who want to see the stars and stripes float proudly before your eyes until those eyes shall close in death; can you, honestly and conscientiously, be true to your country and your loved ones and cast your ballot for a man with a record such as this? Why did such men as ex-Congressman W. J. Talbert, W. A. Stuckey, Dr. Olin Sawyer, John L. McLaurin, Lowndes Browning and other prominent men refuse to support him further? The answer is because they believed America was in a righteous war. In what we have written we have tried to be just and to say nothing harsh that would wound the feelings of any one. We love our country; we believe Woodrow Wilson is a man sent by God to rule in this great crisis; he is the greatest man in the world today; and, feeling, as we do, and knowing the grave responsibility that rests upon each individual voter, we have tried to do our duty. May God help you to do yours. Will you stand by Woodrow Wilson or Cole L. Blease? The issue is plain and you cannot evade it. Where do you stand? Your ballot will decide.

## CANNOT VOLUNTEER NOW

ENLISTMENTS SUSPENDED PENDING NEW DRAFT ACT.

To Preserve Industry—Orders Issued By Secretaries Daniels and Baker Already in Effect.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Voluntary enlistment in the army and navy were completely suspended today to prevent disruption of industry pending disposition of the bill proposing to extend the draft ages to include forty-five years. Orders were issued by Secretaries Baker and Daniels directing that no voluntary enlistments be accepted after today until further orders.

The orders were issued after a conference between Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels and were made public after President Wilson had visited the offices of both Secretaries late in the day. It is not known whether the visit had to do with the enlistment situation, but just before he conferred with the Cabinet officers there was no indication that a step of such drastic nature was contemplated.

## Older Men Indispensable.

It was explained that the view of the government is that many of the older men are indispensable in their present occupations, but the natural result of the debate on the draft question is certain to lead to a rush to the recruiting offices. It is regarded as essential that men greatly needed at home should be prevented from rushing into the army under a mistaken idea that they are certain to be drafted, anyhow and prefer to join the service voluntarily.

It was quite evident that plans for applying the new draft age limitations to the older men include a very careful classification of each individual to determine his position at home and probably a far more liberal construction of industrial exemption rules that has been the case.

## Baker's Statement.

The war department's action was announced in the following statement issued by Secretary Baker:

"The war department today has suspended further volunteering and the receipt of candidates for officers' training camps from civil life. This suspension will remain in force until the legislation now pending before Congress with regard to draft ages is disposed of, and suitable regulations drawn up to cover the operation of the selective system under the new law."

"This action is taken in order to prevent the disruption of the industry of the country and the impairment of the efficiency of the various governmental agencies which would follow the indiscriminate enlistment of men up to the age of 45."

"It is the intention of the department to present to the President for promulgation regulations in connection with the operation of the selective system, which will make it truly selective, and leave it to the government to determine whether men can be spared from their present occupation for military service."

## PROUD OF S. C. SOLDIERS.

Major Mahon Writes They Will Give Good Account of Themselves.

Greenville, Aug. 10.—Maj. G. Heyward Mahon, Jr., of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry—the old First South Carolina National Guard—is back with his command at their post of duty in France, after graduating with high honors at a school for line officers. The information has been received by Major Mahon's family here in a letter from him recently. Major Mahon wrote that he stood third in the whole class of officers. The school was the highest school for line officers in the service, and several divisions were represented.

Major Mahon's letter gives some interesting comments upon the South Carolina troops in France. "Don't worry one bit about the South Carolina troops," he says, "they will keep old South Carolina's name and fame where it has always stood in all wars since it became a State—second to none. We have the finest bunch of men in the allied army today, and people higher up have said the same thing. When the time comes to go over the top—well, the kaiser has a well known saying of 'Onward with God,' but when our boys start their move across No Man's Land, the kaiser's army will go 'Backward without God,' and go quickly."

Cigarmakers at Mobile, Ala., have secured an increase of \$1 a hundred.