UNIV. OF SO. CAROLINA

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MAURICE ON THE WAR.

ENGLAND'S DIRECTOR OF MILITARY OPERATIONS EXPRESSES OPINION.

America's Entrance Was the Great Event of the Third Year of The War, Furnishing Tremendous Reserve Force for Allies to Draw Upon.

London, July 28.—America's entrance into the war is the most important development of the third year of the great conflict, in the opinion of Maj. Gen. Frederick B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the British war office, as expressed in an interview in which he reviewed the main events of the third year and summed up the present situation. "Today," Major General Maurice said, "Germany, whose whole military gospel was to prosecute a vigorous offensive, is reduced to a pitiful state of military helplessness in which she is barely able to hang on" in the hope that her submarines will force the people of the Entente powers to demand peace at a time when Germany has the "big pawns" with which to make a bargain.

"Speaking from the military point of view," said Maj. Gen. Maurice, "the greatest event of the third year of the war is the fact that the American people joined us. Up to the present, France and Russia always have been able to say to their people that the English power had not yet been developed to the fullest extent and that, when England's full weight was in the field, the pressure on the French and Russians would be somewhat lessened. That still is true, but only to a limited extent. Even England is getting near the point where she must say that she cannot extend her work much further in France. Meanwhile, the armies in the continental countries is becoming greater and greater and they are in real need of more and more support.

"[illegible], the same is true and [illegible] greater measure in [illegible] is to emphasize the military maxim that the man with the last reserves is going to win, and we still have got the whole power of the United States to draw upon. The United States is today the general reserve of the Entente. With that reserve intact, we may look the fourth year in the face with entire confidence.

"Germany has made the same mistake with regard to the United States, as three years ago, she made with regard to England. She argued, "we do not believe England will come in but, if she does come in, she is not a military nation and cannot become a military power soon enough to play any part in this war." We proved that theory wrong as you will prove her theories regarding the United States wrong.

"What was it that led Germany into war with the United States? She found she could not win on land. It was necessary to try u-boat warfare. 'This,' said the German theorists, 'will defeat England and bring the reign of the Entente to an end. We do not believe the United States will come in, but if she does, she is an unmilitary nation, has no army, cannot create one for many months, perhaps years, certainly cannot become a military factor soon enough to play any part in this war.'

"That reasoning sounds unbelievable to us but a drowning man clutches at a straw. We believe the German theorists will be proved as wrong in their estimates of the United States as they were in their estimates of England.

"You asked me what is the outlook at the opening of the fourth year of the war. First, let me give you in epitome the history of the first three years as I understand it.

"The first year, broadly speaking was an attempt by Germany to put into effect elaborate plans which her military strategists had been preparing over the space of many long years. The first phase was a concentrated attack on France and Belgium during a certain allotted period of time, in which the Germans estimated it would be impossible for Russia to disturb them in the east.

"The attack on France was checked, first on the Marne, later on the Yser and at Ypres, although France and Belgium suffered severely in the process.

"Germany then, according to her plan, took the defensive on the western front and turned her offensive effort eastward in an effort to knock out Russia. Here again she failed although her attack enormously weakened Russia's offensive power.

"In the autumn of 1915, Germany definitely abandoned her old pre-war strategic scheme and started in on a new plan developed since the war began, namely, an effort to upbuild 'Mitel-Europa' as a great block composed of four so-called Central Powers which would command the road to the east. The autumn campaign of 1915 consisted, in essence, of the furtherance of this scheme by conquering Serbia, bringing in Bulgaria and halting our Dardanelles effort by rushing munitions, supplies and soldiers to the assistance of the Turks.

"By the winter of 1915 Germany had gone a long way toward realization of her own ambition and this point represents to my mind the grand climacteric of Germany's offensive power. All this time Great Britain had been building up armies, and with the beginning of 1915, we for the first time, had a real army in the field.

"With the coming of 1916, Germany [illegible] of Russia was impossible, Russia was too massive to kill or crush. So the German staff again turned on France and the Verdun attack was the result.

"With the defeat of Germany at Verdun came a turning of the tide of which further manifestation was seen in a successful British offensive. Previous British military efforts had been, comparatively speaking, minor operations or operations undertaken in support of the French. At the Somme we started our new work and really great, important work it was, although a great deal of the contemporary effect of the Verdun defeat and of the Somme victory was neutralized by Germany's push into Rumania. The Rumanian push, however, viewed in true historical perspective was merely a flash in the pan. The German military power already was on the decline and her offensive strength was nothing like what it had been the year before.

"The end of 1916 found the situation betwen the two great groups of contestants about equally balanced but with the scales leaning slightly in favor of the Entente.

"The year 1917 has presented a still rosier picture. During the whole third year of the war Germany and her allies have attempted nothing on land. They everywhere have been on the defensive. The Turks lost Bagdad and the Sinai peninsula. On Germany's eastern frontier, although the Russian revolution enormously weakened Russia's military power, Germany was incapable of taking advantage of the situation. On the Austrian front, the Italians got into powerful blows. In the west the British and French struck repeatedly and the Germans have been powerless to answer back.

"This is the pitiful state to which we have reduced the great power whose whole military gospel was summed up in the phrase 'vigorous offensive.' Germany's military helplessness, owing to the long strain on her manpower, material and resources, is such that today she barely is able to hang on and her only hope is that she may find some way of similarly wearing us down and forcing us out of the war before we get up momentum to drive her back.

"At present Germany is banking on the u-boat. She hopes against hope that the u-boat will reduce the people of the Entente powers to the same state of want, privation and suffering which she has been enduring for months and years past. She hopes to make the Entente peoples cry enough and start peace parleys while she still has got the big pawns with which to bargain at a peace conference."

ANOTHER CONTINGENT LANDS.

MORE AMERICAN TROOPS ARRIVE IN EUROPE.

Large Body Disembarked Without Ceremony and Hastened to Training Camp Near Front.

European Port, July 28.—Another contingent of American troops has safely arrived and disembarked. The soldiers were in high spirits as the tender went alongside Friday. Representatives of the general staff watched the debarkation, but there was no civic demonstration. Only a few townspeople knew of the landing. The troops entrained quietly and left immediately for their new quarters. The signal company remained behind for some hours, and these were the only representatives of the contingent the public saw.

No Official News.

Washington, July 28.—The government withheld information or comment when the news of the arrival of another American contingent in Europe was first received.

WAR PURCHASING PLAN.

NEW SYSTEM FOR GOVERNMENT BUYING.

Two Boards Created, One on War Industries and the Other to Have Charge of Priority of Deliveries.

Washington, July 27.—The new plan for making government war purchases, calling for reorganization of the committee system of the defense council probably will be announced by President Wilson tomorrow or Monday and be put into effect immediately. The council was to have approved it today, but postponed action until tomorrow.

Creation of a war industries board and a priority board to supervise government buying is the most important change from the present system. The war industries board, with Frank Scott at its head, although making no actual purchases, will approve all contracts for war supplies. The priority board will designate the order in which government contracts shall be filled.

Both the war and navy departments will delegate purchasing powers to their representatives on the war board, and the shipping board probably will be represented on the priority board. Coordination of American and allied purchases will be accomplished by putting the allied purchaser under the war industries board.

Bernard Baruch, it is understood, will have charge of all purchases with the question of priority of delivery as among the allies themselves left to the allied missions.

Herbert Hoover has been mentioned as a possible member of the priority board to assist in deciding the priority of food shipments.

Priority decisions will not stop actual government purchases, but will be extended to purchases by concerns working on government contracts and firms supplying them. Some officials advocate legislation to give the government power to decide priority of purchases for the general public, believing heavy government war purchases may lay the public open to extortionate charges.

All committees and boards under reorganization will answer directly to the war industries board and through it to the council.

MANY JOBS VACANT.

Great Number of Stenographers and Typewriters, Both Men and Women, Badly Needed by the United States Government.

The supply of qualified persons is not equal to the demand. Number of vacancies in the Department Service (Washington, D. C.) is so great that at present all who pass the examination, which is held weekly in the principal cities are certified for appointment, and the need in the field Service (positions outside of Washington, D. C.) is scarcely less urgent. Examinations are held frequently.

A number of men who can operate a typewriter will be needed in the various army offices in Charleston, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga., and these men will be appointed through the typewriter examination for the Field Service so-called, at a salary of $1,000 a year.

As a patriotic duty, qualified persons are urged to apply. The examinations have been simplified by omitting the tabulating test, etc. Full information and application blanks can be obtained from the secretary, Local Civil Service Board at any first or second class postoffice, or from the Secretary, Fifth Civil Service District, 202 Postoffice Building, Atlanta, Ga.

MANY WILL BE EXEMPTED.

Canvass of New York District Indicates That Four Out of Five Will Escape.

New York, July 30.—A canvass of 66 men in three New York draft districts seems to show that only one in five will be accepted for the army. This may necessitate the calling out of 194,000 instead of 75,000 as planned. The agents making the investigation also reports that wives of men liable to draft are quitting work so as to be classed as dependents.

BRITISH CRUISER SUNK.

Submarines Get Another Large Warship.

London, July 30.—The British cruiser Ariadne of eleven thousand tons has been torpedoed and sunk, it is officially announced. The cruiser was built in 1898. She usually carried a complement of six hundred and seventy-seven officers and men.

FOOD CONTROL BILL.

CONFERENCE LEADERS TO CONSULT PRESIDENT TODAY REGARDING UNSETTLED POINTS.

White House Conference May Bring Final Passage of Measure This Week—Minimum Prices and Prohibition.

Washington, July 29.—Conferees on the administration food control bill reached an impasse tonight after an all-day conference, and leaders decided to confer tomorrow with President Wilson on the two points remaining in dispute—the senate proposals to establish a congressional committee to supervise war expenditure, and to create a board of three food administrators instead of one official.

Upon all other questions the conference committee reached a complete agreement. Final enactment of the bill this wek is hoped for by the conferees but not regarded as certain. Representative Lever, heading the house conferees, and Senator Chamberlain, who handled the bill in the senate for the administration, will take up with President Wilson tomorrow the two remaining differences. The conferees will meet again afterwards. Several of them, however, believe a partial disagreement will result in submission of disputed questions to both legislative branches for another vote. Numerous other changes have been agreed to in the bill, with most of the principal senate amendments accepted.

The conferees agreed that in addition to foods, feeds and fuels, the government shall control "fuel oil and natural gas, fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients, tools, utensils, implements and equipment required for the actual production thereof"—all denominated as necessaries. The so-called control section of the house bill, much broader than the senate's [illegible], authorizing federal regulating, speculation, distribution, agreed to yesterday, follows:

"That from and after thirty days from the date of the approval of this act, no foods, fruits, food materials or feeds shall be used in the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes; provided, that under such rules, regulations, and bonds as the president may prescribe, such materials may be used in the production of distilled spirits exclusively for other than beverage purposes, or for the fortification of pure sweet wines as defined by the revenue act of September 8, 1916.

"Nor shall there be imported into the United States any distilled spirits.

"Whenever the president shall find that limitation, regulation or prohibition of the use of foods, fruits, food materials or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors, for beverage purposes, or that the reduction of the alcoholic contents of any such malt or vinous liquors is essential in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of foods, or that the national security and defense will be subserved thereby, he is authorized from time to time to prescribe and give public notice of the extent of the limitation, regulation, prohibition or reduction so necessitated. Whenever such notice shall have been given and shall have remained unrevoked no person shall, after a reasonable time, prescribed in such notice, use any foods, fruits, food materials or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors or import any such liquors except under licenses issued by the president and in compliance with rules and regulations determined by him governing the production and importation of such liquors and the alcoholic contents thereof. Provided, further, that nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize licensing of the manufacture of vinous or malt liquors in any State, or civil subdivision thereof, where the manufacture of such malt or vinous liquors is prohibited."

The additional section authorizing commandeering for redistilling whenever necessary for food conservation or military needs was adopted as framed by the senate with its extension to distilled beverages in stock as well as in bond. The senate provision fixing a $2 per bushel minimum price for wheat at primary markets was adopted, except that it was made applicable to the 1919 crop and not this year's, the $2 price being made "absolute and binding until May 1, 1919."

Senator Pomerene's amendment authorizing the president to fix coal and coke prices, and take over mines, was adopted after a clause limiting such powers to military or common defense needs had been stricken out.

The conferees submitted for the senate's restricted licensing provision the house plan for much broader federal license regulation of importation, manufacture, mining, storage and distribution of government-controlled necessaries. The more rigorous section of the house bill prohibiting hoarding of necessaries, was reinserted, with penalties of $5,000 fines and two years' imprisonment.

The house's drastic provisions against monopoly of necessaries and authorizing regulation of grain exchanges were retained, but Senator Nelson's amendment regarding future trading on grain exchanges was stricken out. The so-called Penrose-Walsh amendment, prohibiting storing or holding of necessaries, except by producers, to limit the public supply or affect the price, was retained.

The senate's provision limiting federal requisitioning authority to necessaries for military or other public use also was retained, as was its provision limiting government purchases and sales, in order to secure reasonable prices, to fuel, wheat, flour, meal, beans and potatoes.

A new section was adopted authorizing requisitioning for military or public purposes of any factory, packing house, mine, pipe line or other plant producing the designated necessaries. Provision for just compensation is included.

A senate amendment appropriating $10,000,000 for acquiring soda nitrates for fertilizer, and their sale to farmers at cost, was adopted. The senate provision requiring employes of the food administration to be appointed under civil service rules was eliminated, but the conferees accepted the Pomerene amendment to regulate the making of contracts by advisory commission members.

ON THE BATTLE FRONT.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY BATTLES ON BELGIAN FRONT.

The Expected Operation on a Grand Grand Scale Has Not Yet Materialized—Great Aerial Activity.

Whatever development may be contemplated on the Belgian front the great artillery battle there has not been followed by any infantry movement of importance. The British official statement is colorless in sharp contrast with recent German statements that an artillery fight of unprecedented violence was in progress. The assumption that an operation on a notable scale is in prospect, however, is given weight by the British report of great aerial activity in which photographic observations on a large scale played large part.

The aircraft destruction was heavy on both sides.

Yesterday the infantry activity on the French front was confined to raids.

FAT[illegible] FOREST FIRE.

Many Peop[illegible]rned to Death in British Columbia.

Fernie, B[illegible] Columbia, July 30.—Eleven men [illegible] known to be dead and 20 unaccou[illegible] for as the result of a forest fire [illegible] Spruce Valley, 15 miles northeast [illegible]s place. The residents of the vall[illegible]d in various directions to escape, which makes a check up of the missing difficult.

GERMANS IN BUKOWINA.

Attempt Being Made to Drive Russians from Austrian Province.

Berlin, July 30.—The Germans are advancing through the Suchawa valley in the Austrian province of Bukowina towards the town of Seletwyn, it is officially announced. They also pushed forward to the east in the upper Moldavia valley. The statement says the Russians are holding the [illegible] the river [illegible] Teutons crossed the river at several other points.

RIOT IN WACO, TEXAS.

Negro Soldiers Clash With Whites in Streets.

Waco, Texas, July 30.—Regular soldiers and police are hunting 14 negro members of the Twenty-fourth infantry following a clash last night resulting in one negro soldier being shot through the head. Three whites were hurt. The trouble started when negro soldiers who were massed in front of a negro picture house refusing to allow whites to pass. The city is quiet today.

The fourteen negro soldiers returned to camp and were arrested.

GAME WARDEN WRANGLE.

GIBBES SAYS HE WILL CONDUCT OFFICE AND LET RICHARDSON START PROCEEDINGS.

Attorney General Peeples Gives Opinion at Request of Comptroller General for Advice Regarding Honoring of Warrants.

Columbia, July 28.—That the appointment of Wade Hampton Gibbes as chief game warden of South Carolina, made Friday night by Gov. Manning, may be again carried into the courts by the faction headed by Alfred A. Richardson, former incumbent of the office, is indicated in an opinion given out tonight by Thomas H. Peeples, Attorney General. The opinion is in response to a request from Carlton W. Sawyer, comptroller General, for advice as to whether or not he should honor warrants drawn by Mr. Gibbes as chief game warden. Mr. Peeples takes the position that if Mr. Gibbes was duly nominated by the Audubon Society and commissioned by the governor he has a clear, legal title to the office; but that if, in fact, the Audubon Society did not make the nomination, the appointee has no legal right to the emoluments of the office.

Referring to statements made in a letter to him from President E. C. L. Adams, that the meeting was not legally constituted, the attorney general says: "That, however, is a question of fact and not a question of law and this office cannot, ex parte, determine a question of fact. It seems to me that a proper place to settle that question is in the courts."

President Adams has also written to the comptroller general and to the governor, contesting the nomination of Mr. Gibbes. Comptroller General Sawyer could not be reached tonight after the opinion of Mr. Peeples was given out, so that his position in the light of the opinion is unknown.

Wade Hampton Gibbes, appointed yesterday as chief game warden of the State by Gov. Manning, will throw the onus of further effort to decide the validity of his appointment [illegible] ardson. Mr. Richardson has stated that he will not recognize Mr. Gibbes as the appointee to the office, holding that the meeting of the Audubon Society at which he was nominated was not legally called.

In accordance with that policy Mr. Richardson stated that he will not turn over the property of the office to Mr. Gibbes until directed to do so by the courts. Mr. Gibbes' reply to that position, which places the burden of taking legal action on the shoulders of Mr. Richardson, is a statement that he will use his own office in a local bank building and that the affairs of the office can be successfully administered without the desk, or other property of which Mr. Richardson is now custodian.

Mr. Gibbes says he will begin at once the building up of the game protection department from the disorganization which has overtaken it in the several months during which there has been no chief game warden.

GERMAN SPY ESCAPED.

Lenine Has Disappeared From Petrograd.

Petrograd, July 30.—Lenine, the peace agitator and alleged German spy has disappeared from his usual Petrograd haunts. The government is not aware of his whereabouts and confirmation of the various stories of how he got away is lacking. The latest rumors are that he is operating from Stockholm.

SHOT AS BURGLAR.

Anderson Man Mistakes His Bedmate for Intruder.

Anderson, July 27.—Claude Carroll, aged nineteen, was shot and instantly killed by his first cousin, Homer Carroll, who mistook him for a burglar. The shooting occurred in Anderson mill village early this morning. The boys were sleeping together and Claude Carroll walked in his sleep. Homer Carroll had his rifle in the room because some one had attempted to break into the house Sunday night, it is alleged. Seeing some person moving around the room just before daylight Homer Carroll quietly reached for the rifle and fired at the person.

When a lamp was lighted he discovered the wounded man to be Claude Carroll, his cousin and bedmate. The wounded man lived only two or three minutes.

The coroner's jury exonerated Homer Carroll, and he was released on bond of $500. The young men were of the same age.

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