

SHOOT THE SPIES.

GOV. MANNING VOICES SENTIMENT OF PEOPLE OF EASTERN AND MIDDLE WESTERN STATES.

People of South Carolina Urged to Back Government in Every Way Possible.

Columbia, March 22.—That seditious persons should be interned and Teutonic spies shot is the prevailing opinion of many men in the East and the Middle West, according to a statement given out by Gov. Manning today. He contends that these persons are of the opinion that the government is too lenient with the vicious propagandist within the borders of the United States.

The governor does not mince words in speaking of those persons in South Carolina who would hinder the progress of the war by casting doubt upon the righteousness of the cause for which America is battling. He says that any person contending that the United States should not have entered the war is, "by indirection, bolstering the blustering and embattled front of the Potlaster gang; inducting the Prussian attitude of rapine, murder and bloodshed of international law; and rejecting tenets of democracy and Christianity." He pays his respects to the enemies of President Wilson, by saying that their words are but "giving aid and comfort to the enemy." They are, he declares, "but a foe to those things for which America is fighting."

The governor calls on all South Carolinians to do their mightiest to uphold the government in the war with Germany, in order that victory may perch on the arms of America and her allies, and concludes with this admonition: "Do not think or speak of peace until the vandalism and brute force of Germany is subdued. We must destroy their attitude that might makes right. We must fight until a victorious peace is won and establish freedom, justice and right for ourselves and for the world."

"On my recent trip to Washington," said Governor Manning today, "I found that there is a much more closely defined system of organization than has existed at any time since the war began. Work in the various departments is going forward with greater dispatch, and the useless delay of matters is gradually being reduced to a minimum."

There is a well-defined sentiment that the United States has just begun to fight and that we have a hard war before us, so much so that methods are being planned whereby each person will be placed in a position where he is to render his services to the government. Officials have come to the realization that victory to our arms and our allies depends primarily on the work done and the sacrifices made by America. In all its actions now the government is placing before the people the prime necessity of assisting the government first and of making their own business and profit second.

"In my recent trips, including Chicago, New York and Washington, I also found a strong feeling that the government is dealing too leniently with those disloyal persons who utter seditious statements in speech or in writing. The men I talked with were unanimous in advocating a stringent and unrelenting fight against the enemies within our borders. They desired to see seditious persons interned and spies shot; they wanted publicity given to the methods used by such men so that the public, acting as deputies and informants for the government, could assist the officials in unearthing other plots and propaganda. The time has passed when any such people have any place in America."

McADOO IN COLUMBIA.

Secretary of Treasury Will Speak on Liberty Loan.

Columbia, March 27.—William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury and director general of the railroads, will speak in Columbia on April 10 in behalf of the third Liberty loan issue. As he is regarded as one of the real big men of the administration his appearance here is eagerly awaited and it is expected that he will be heard by people from all over the State.

South Carolina is going to do its part in the Liberty loan drive and the State Council of Defense is going to assist in "putting it over." Mr. McAdoo's speech is expected to give the campaign a tremendous impetus in this state.

The Council of Defense is constantly sending speakers to various parts of the State to patriotic rallies. Among the cities in which enthusiastic rallies have been held lately are Edgefield, Chester and Lake City.

It takes all sorts of people to make a world; including, of course, the woman who pays one dollar to the Red Cross and eighteen dollars for a knitting bag.

SENATE FIXES WHEAT PRICE.

ANOTHER FIGHT EXPECTED IN CONFERENCE.

Debate Continues Five Days Before Gore Amendment Goes in Agricultural Bill.

Washington, March 21.—The agricultural appropriation bill with the Gore amendment increasing the 1918 government guaranteed wheat price to \$2.50 was passed late today by the senate. It now goes to conference between the two houses, where there will be another fight over the wheat price.

The wheat price was adopted, 49 to 18, after five days' discussion in which its advocates urged the necessity of stimulating production and criticized government price fixing. The bill carrying appropriations of \$28,000,000 was passed without a roll call. Besides increasing the federal guarantee the Gore amendment also provides that the guaranteed prices for the 1918 crop shall be based upon No. 2 Northern wheat or its equivalent instead of the No. 1 variety as under existing law, and shall be payable at local elevators or railway markets instead of at the principal primary markets as is done now. The provisions are designed to further increase the farmers' returns.

Another provision is that guaranty shall not be dependent upon action of the president, but is thereby made absolute and binding until May 1, 1919.

Acceptance of the amendment by the house is hoped by its champions. But despite the overwhelming vote by which the senate wrote the price increase in the bill, administration leaders do not believe it could prevail finally if, as has been reported, the opposition of the food administration would cause a presidential veto.

Under an appropriation by the president acting under the food control law as it now stands with the \$2 guarantee, the basic price for 1918 wheat has been established at \$2.20 a bushel. Senators favoring the increase argued that wheat at \$2.50 would not increase the price of flour beyond \$13 or \$13.50 per barrel. The price now is around \$11 a barrel.

The senate struck out by a vote of 41 to 23 a provision in the bill as it passed the house requiring department of agriculture employees in Washington to work eight instead of seven hours daily.

An appropriation of \$240,000 for the congressional free seed distribution which had been eliminated by the senate agriculture committee was restored by the senate.

Appropriations of about \$1,000,000 were added to the bill in the senate including \$250,000 to be offered as prizes by the secretary of agriculture to stimulate agricultural production and \$250,000 for extension of work in dehydrating vegetables and fruits.

Other principal appropriations carried in the bill include: Meat inspection service \$4,000,000 (increased \$300,000 by the senate), extermination of Southern cattle ticks, \$750,000; eradication of live stock tuberculosis, \$500,000 (doubled by the senate); plant industry, \$2,744,000; forestry \$5,731,000; bureau of markets \$2,060,000; combating of live stock food and mouth disease \$1,000,000 and combatting the cotton boll weevil \$700,000.

TO REQUISITION WHEAT.

Government Will Adopt Drastic Measures to Stop Hoarding.

Washington, March 27.—State Food Administrators will be encouraged by the Food Administration to requisition summarily any stocks of wheat that are actually being hoarded.

Japanese Substitute for Cotton.

Tokio, March 27.—The discovery of a practical substitute for cotton was announced today at the annual meeting of the Federation of Marine Industries. The announcement was made by K. Hamada, vice president of the Lower House of Parliament who said that the discovery was made in December in the Tokio Fibre Laboratory in the course of experiments on seaweeds.

The variety of seaweed is known as sugamo or gomo guma. It abounds in Japanese waters and hitherto has been used as a fertilizer. The method of extracting the fibre is simply to boil the weeds in lye and then in water mixed with rice bran after which the released fibre is bleached. The whole process is so simple as to be easily possible for fishermen and farmers living near the sea.

Mr. Hamada claims that the fibre in every respect is better than cotton.

Don't be in a hurry to go to the end of the rainbow for that bag of gold. Let George do it. You raise hogs and grow peanuts, corn, soy beans, velvet beans, chufas, rape and the like. For every squeal there's a bag of gold.—Wilmington Star.

ALIEN ENEMY VOTE.

CONGRESSMAN FLOOD OF VIRGINIA PRESENTS ISSUE TO STIR THE NATION.

Ten States Involved and German Subjects in U. S. Now Able to Vote in Large Numbers.

Washington, March 23.—Most people in the United States have been blissfully unaware of the fact that under the laws of various States hundreds of thousands of persons, if not millions, have been voting at federal and other elections who are not American citizens.

Still larger is the proportion of the public which has been uninformed of the fact that in States where aliens are permitted to vote, there is no law to prevent them from exercising the privilege even if they are alien enemies—that is, aliens from countries with which the United States is at war. To the average American it seems inconceivable that this should be so, but it is the truth.

The general lack of knowledge on this important subject has been convincingly demonstrated by the surprise, and in some cases incredulity, expressed in the comment here and elsewhere on bill recently introduced by Representative H. D. Flood, of Virginia, chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs, as follows:

"To prevent alien enemies from voting for electors for president and vice president or United States senators or members of the house of representatives.

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That no person not a citizen of the United States shall be permitted to vote at any election to be held for president and vice president, or senators of the United States, or members of the house of representatives, who is a subject of a State or nation with which the United States is at war."

This bill is one of the leading measures in far reaching importance now before congress. More and more is going to be heard about it. How the passage of some such bill can be prevented is hard to see; for the American people cannot be disposed to tolerate the control of the balance of power in any State (and therefore possibly in congress) by voters who are subjects of our deadly foes in this war.

There are ten States in this Union wherein aliens who have formally declared their intention of becoming naturalized citizens are allowed to vote just as if they had actually become citizens. These States are Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, South Dakota, and Texas.

And in Pennsylvania, although an alien enemy is not allowed to vote, a person of alien origin may vote after he has resided in the State one year and in the precinct two months, if he has been a citizen of the United States one month! That is certainly an interesting anti-climax. Of course, the Flood bill would not change the situation in Pennsylvania. If the requirement of American citizenship is observed, it stands to reason that it should be left to the States individually to decide the details; but surely it is right that in time of war, at least, subjects of enemy countries should be kept from participating in our own elections. To protect the electorate permanently in this limited, but vital respect of the citizenship requirement, would seem reasonable. However, the Flood bill is by its stated terms a war measure.

Why should not the ten States themselves correct this glaring blunder of permitting alien enemies to vote if they have been declarants of intention? The ten States should do so, obviously; but if they do not, or if any of them does not, should the country tolerate the participation of any alien enemies in the congressional elections next fall and the primaries preceding?

A fact of decided pertinence to this phase of the problem is that in all of the ten States mentioned, and in Pennsylvania also, the legislatures do not meet in regular session until next year. In all the eleven States except Alabama the regular sessions are biennial, except in Alabama, where they are quadrennial—and this is an off year. So that unless the governor chose to call an extra session for the purpose of amending the law as to the franchise, which is sometimes in the Constitution and not to be changed without reference to popular vote, the matter cannot be taken up by the States.

Berlin Church Bells Rung.

London, March 26.—Berlin was decorated Monday and church bells were ringing in celebration of the success on the Western front, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. The Catholic churches in Berlin have arranged for a special day of prayer.

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

SECRETARY McADOO ANNOUNCES ISSUE OF \$3,000,000,000 IN APRIL.

This Issue Will be Long Term Bonds Bearing 4 1-4 Per Cent. Interest—A Rally Call to Patriotic Americans.

Washington, March 25.—The third Liberty loan, to open April 6 will be for \$3,000,000,000, and all over-subscriptions at 4 1-4 per cent. interest. Bonds of the first loan, bearing 3 1-2 per cent. interest and of the second loan at 4 per cent. may be converted into the new bonds, but those of the third loan will not be convertible into any future issue.

This announcement was made tonight by Secretary McAdoo with the comment that "the great events now happening in France must fire the soul of every American with a new determination to furnish all the dollars and all the material resources of America that are needed to put an end to the execrable atrocities of German militarism."

In connection with the loan, the secretary plans to establish a sinking fund with which to purchase back any bonds of the third loan thrown upon the market. In order to aid in keeping the price up to par. The maturity of the bonds is yet to be determined but it was officially stated that they would be long term, probably between 20 and 30 years. Other features which will be settled as soon as congress passes the necessary legislation are the length of campaign and the terms of payments on the bonds.

Most financial observers were surprised at the comparatively small size of the loan, and at the interest rate both of which they had expected to be higher. Reduction of government expenses and allied loans below the former estimates is responsible for the loans, Secretary McAdoo explained. He said the bonds were made non-convertible to put an end to expectation of higher interest rates in the future, indicating his purpose to maintain the 4 1-4 rate for future loans.

Legislation will be drafted tomorrow by Chairman Kitchin of the house ways and means committee, to provide for an additional bond authorization of \$4,500,000,000 more than the \$3,666,000,000 sum already authorized but unissued for the increased interest rate for continuance of loans to the allies this summer and for issuance of more than the \$4,000,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness now authorized. An effort will be made to push this legislation through both houses this week, so that final plans may be made for the third Liberty loan and the engraving for the bond faces by the first of next week. No opposition to the legislation is looked for in either house.

BRITISH AIRMEN SLAUGHTERED BY GERMANS.

Put Out of Business Sixty-nine Enemy Machines and Bomb Various Cities.

London, March 25.—The British aviators have bombarded the railway stations at Cologne, as well as various other important cities in Germany, the official statement on aeri operations announces tonight.

"Two tons of bombs were also dropped on the Metz Railway station.

"Altogether the fighting was the most severe so far experienced. Our airplanes shot down 45 enemy machines and drove down 22 out of control. Two other hostile machines were shot down by our anti-aircraft guns. Ten of our machines are missing."

"Over 1,700 bombs were dropped during the day on targets including the Brouges dry docks, the Aulney station and a large camp southeast of Cambrai.

HUNS USING TANKS.

British Weapons Turned Against Their Own Lines.

Berlin, Monday, March 25.—German tanks, reinforced by captured British tanks, took a leading part in breaking the enemy's drive resistance, says a semi-official statement. The mobility of the tanks were universally praised, and are all said to have returned undamaged.

MUSTARD FOR AMERICANS.

Germans Deluge Trenches With Mustard Gas Shells.

American Army in France, Monday, March 26.—American positions in a certain part of the Toul sector were bombarded with mustard shells at the rate of six per minute last night, but ineffectively. The American artillery replied with a heavy fire and demolished segments of the enemy's first lines and other points.

Washington, March 27.—Negotiations for the transfer of one hundred and fifty thousand tons of Japanese shipping to the United States have been completed.

STORY OF SLAUGHTER.

GERMANS WADE THROUGH FLOODS OF THEIR OWN BLOOD.

British Kill With Cannon, Machine Gun and Rifle as They Fall Back Before Masses of Advancing Germans.

With British Army in France, March 25 (By the Associated Press).—This has been another day of most desperate and sanguinary fighting along the whole front of the new battle zone. In fact in the northern sector there has been no cessation in the awful work since yesterday morning. The Germans have continued to hurl great forces of infantry into the conflict, depending largely on weight of numbers to overcome the increasing opposition offered by the heroically resisting British.

On the northern wing of the offensive the enemy this morning brought up additional troops after an all night struggle of the fiercest nature and renewed his efforts to break the British front in the region of Ervillers. To the south, near the center of the line, an equally strong attack is being made by the invaders to extend their long narrow salient, which they had pushed in south of Bapaume, near Longueval—famous in the annals of the battle of the Somme.

These places were again the scene of shambles in which the British machine gunners and riflemen exacted a terrible toll of death from the closely pressing enemy. Still farther south the Germans were pounding the front hard in an endeavor to push on and get a firm grip on Nesle and swing the British right flank back, while the determined defenders were battling doggedly to force the enemy back and reclaim the positions previously held by them along the river. The decision at all of these centers is still in abeyance, so far as is known at this time, and the struggle goes on with unabated fury. The resistance of the British right wing has been particularly spectacular.

On Saturday the Germans essayed the crossing of the Somme on rafts in the Nesle sector, but these expeditionary forces were caught in a hail of artillery, machine gun and rifle fire and virtually wiped out. Yesterday, however, the Germans succeeded in getting troops across in this manner and followed these advanced guards up with strong forces which pushed on in the neighborhood of Morchain. The British were contesting the enemy advance fiercely.

The battle today on the historic ground about Longueval was perhaps the most spectacular of any along the front. It was a day for machine gunners and infantry. The Germans were pursuing their tactics of working forward in massed formation and the British rapid firing squad and riflemen were reaping a horrid harvest from their positions on the high ground. Notwithstanding their terrible losses, the Germans kept coming on, filling in the places of those who had fallen and pressing their attack. The British artillery in the meantime poured in a perfect rain of shells on the enemy, carrying havoc into his ranks. In this section the Germans were operating without the full support of their guns, because of their rapid advance.

In the north, in the region of Ervillers, the British last night were forced once more to abandon Mory which had changed hands several times in the last few days. They fell back for a short distance and the battle this morning was staged largely along the Bapaume-Arras Road. The Germans employed a large number of divisions in this assault which in the early hours was held off by the British gunners.

For the last four days French refugees have been streaming back from the evacuated towns in large numbers. Everywhere along the roads leading to the front were to be met old men, women and children, all trudging stoically behind their horse-drawn carts of household furniture or even packing a few belongings in a bag or their backs.

It is possible today to give details of that most important phase of the battle fought in the sector between Gouzeaucourt and St. Quentin. The country here was shrouded in mist Thursday morning and the Germans advanced without being seen. Strong forces of infantry flung themselves against the British front line and after a fierce struggle broke through it at several places. They then continued driving hard for Templeux, near Hargicourt.

Just in front of the former village were quarries in which the British had taken up positions and here a battle of great ferocity was waged.

The Germans repeatedly tried to take the quarries by storm, but so gallant was the defense of the comparatively small forces that the attacking troops were unable to push their way through.

While this struggle was in progress the enemy flung five divisions

OLDER MEN CALLED.

CITIZENS UP TO FORTY-FIVE YEARS TO BE TRAINED.

Department Plans Numerous Cantonments as Result of Operations in War Theaters.

Washington, March 25.—It became known here today that because of the war situation, the war department, acting with the senate committee on military affairs, will immediately take steps to prepare several training camps capable of accommodating about 25,000 men between the ages of 31 and 45.

It will be noted that these camps will take in men above the present draft age, yet young enough to be active in the field. Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia is taking the initiative in this matter and today introduced a resolution calling upon war department to give the senate in executive session all available information relating to present training camps.

This is the forerunner, it is said, of the next step which will be the authorization of the camps, which has not yet been determined, and is considered one of the most important steps which has been taken since the war began.

WAR OF OPEN MOVEMENT.

Daily Mail Correspondent Comments on Changed Condition.

London, May 26.—The Daily Mail correspondent on the British front describes the altered conditions of warfare in France, pointing out that in less than three days the operations have changed from a war of fixed positions back to a war of movement, as was the case in the first month of the struggle.

"As I reached the hill for observation," he writes, "I came suddenly upon a moving and magnificent sight in the valley."

"I could not have seen these sights in position warfare. I should not have been able to distinguish bodies of the enemy's infantry moving down a slope from a splattered wood whose trees were blackened skeletons. Nor could I have been gladdened by seeing our men go forward with cheerful, confident swinging."

UPHOLDS PROHIBITION.

Massachusetts House Votes for Federal Amendment.

Boston, March 26.—The house late today ratified the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution by a vote of 145 to 91. The resolution now goes to the senate.

The vote against submitting the amendment to popular vote was 123 to 96. In opposing a referendum, Representative Underhill of Somerville took the stand that the question would overshadow all other issues at the State election.

The galleries were crowded during the debate, most of the spectators being women.

Against the line in front of Hargicourt and compelled the British to fall back from that place. This automatically ended the struggle in the Templeux quarries and the defenders fell back a little.

On Friday a fierce engagement was waged about Le Verguier, which the Germans captured, but not until the British infantry holding the place had fought to the last man and inflicted extremely heavy losses on the enemy. The British again fell back, this time to a line through Hervilly, just east of Roisel and Vermand.

The Germans captured Hervilly but the British came back with the help of tanks in dashing counterattacks, which forced the enemy to withdraw. The Germans, however, in an attack farther down the line had forced the British line to swing back and the whole front of this sector was compelled to give way, falling back to the line of the Somme.

Every inch of ground was contested as the British withdrew and some of the most magnificent work of the war was done by the hardy troops who fought the rear guard action and allowed the main force to retire in an orderly and moderate manner.

The fighting southwest of Roisel was especially severe. On Saturday the Germans were tired and there was no very heavy fighting in this section. The enemy forces pushed forward to occupy the evacuated territory and as they came they were deluged with shells by the British artillery.

No finer targets could have been offered to the defending artillerymen, who shot all day with open sights and covered the ground in front of them with dead and dying.

On Sunday the Germans advanced against the Somme defenses and having pierced some of these, are seemingly pushing their advantages to the fullest in the hope of overcoming all opposition to the objectives which they have planned.