

LIBERTY DAY NAMED.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION CALLS UPON EVERY COMMUNITY TO HOLD RALLIES AND PLEDGE A NEW FINANCIAL AID.

Plan to Add New Impetus to Bond Drive—With Campaign Almost Half Over Subscriptions Amounting to Over Billion Dollars Reported.

Washington, April 18.—Friday, April 26, will be Liberty Day throughout the United States under a proclamation issued tonight by President Wilson, calling on citizens of every community to hold liberty loan rallies and "liberally pledge anew their financial support to sustain the nation's cause."

Patriotic demonstrations similar to those on the opening day of the campaign will be held April 26 and the day devoted to giving the race toward the three billion dollars war credit a new impetus for the final week. Now, with the loan campaign almost half over, \$1,089,730,900 subscriptions have been reported to the treasury, or \$136,811,650 representing yesterday's business, and committees in every district have received orders to make extraordinary efforts to gather in pledges faster in the hopes of meeting Secretary McAdoo's response to the third liberty loan extension of the three-billion-dollar minimum.

President Wilson's Liberty Day proclamation follows:

"By the President of the United States of America—A proclamation: "An enemy who has grossly abused the power of the organized government, and who seeks to dominate the world by the might of the sword, challenges the rights of America and the liberty and life of all the free nations of the earth. Our brave sons are facing the fire of battle in defense of honor and rights of America and the liberty of nations. To sustain them and to assist our gallant associates in the war a generous and patriotic people have been called upon to subscribe to the third liberty loan."

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do appoint Friday, the twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, as Liberty Day. On the afternoon of that day I request the people of the United States to assemble in their respective communities and liberally pledge anew their financial support to sustain the nation's cause. Patriotic demonstrations should be held in every city, town and hamlet throughout the land, under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and the immediate direction of the liberty loan committee organized by the federal reserve banks. Let the nation's response to the third liberty loan express in unmistakable terms the determination of America to fight for peace, the permanent peace of justice."

"For the purpose of participating in Liberty Day celebrations, all employees of the federal government throughout the country whose services can be spared may be excused at 12 o'clock noon Friday, the 26th of April."

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed."

"Done in the District of Columbia this eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States of America one hundred and forty-second."

(Signed) Woodrow Wilson, "By the President, Robert Lansing, Secretary of State."

St. Louis today still headed the roll of districts arranged in order of percentage of quotas subscribed, and the New York district, the greatest actual contributor, fell to seventh place in percentages. The district records are as follows:

District	Subscription
St. Louis	\$99,800,950
Dallas	33,959,800
Chicago	180,040,000
Minneapolis	40,000,000
Kansas City	49,131,000
Boston	91,770,700
New York	318,249,850
San Francisco	79,844,350
Philadelphia	82,874,000
Cleveland	95,950,000
Richmond	27,048,600
Atlanta	7,084,850

National headquarters today took steps to gather definite figures on subscriptions by States and by cities arranged according to population classes, in the hope of stimulating inter-city competition during the balance of the campaign.

Sunday, April 21, will be devoted by thousands of preachers to special liberty loan sermons.

Particular interest was displayed today in the achievements of the St. Louis banner district, Arkansas is second in the district, with a per-

GERMANS USING RESERVES.

CONTINUE TO SACRIFICE SOLDIERS RECKLESSLY.

Correspondent at British Headquarters Says Situation Now is One of Sheer Endurance.

Ottawa, April 18.—"The enemy apparently is drawing on fresh reserves," says a dispatch received here tonight from Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France. "In the course of the great battle more than 30 enemy divisions have so far appeared and it is certain the German command is exploiting every success by the most prodigal expenditure of man power and not counting the cost."

"In the great German attack of yesterday our troops fought with Homeric valor against tremendous numerical odds. They are fighting in the same irresistible manner in the battle between Givenchy Forest and Nieppe."

"For nearly a week the German gains in the battle of Flanders have been limited to the smallest extent. It has been a terribly costly advance at certain points."

"The attempt to break through the Belgian front south of the Houtholst Forest probably was inspired by the discovery of our withdrawal from the Passchendaele region."

"The attack has been repeated today, the enemy doubtless being mortified at being defeated by about half his own number."

"Apparently the tanks, armored cars and cavalry have not been in action on either side. We now are down to a sheer contest for man power, a swaying, ceaseless attack and repulse with the vital issue carried in the anxious problem of whether our powers of endurance can wear down the repeated bull rushes of vastly superior numbers before a decision is reached."

"At the moment the prospect assuredly justifies confidence in this respect. The appearance of French battalions and batteries of 75s in the ranks of the army which the Germans are counting on cutting off from the allies can not be pleasing to the enemy."

DR. R. B. RHETT CAPTURED.

Relatives of Beloved Charleston Physician Hears That He Was Taken March 29.

Charleston, April 18.—Notification was received here today by relatives that Dr. R. Barnwell Rhett, a young physician generally known and beloved here, and a son of the late Dr. Barnwell Rhett, has been captured by the Germans on March 29, while attending to the wounded at the front. There were no more details given, the letter notifying relatives having been written by the colonel commanding the British unit to which Dr. Rhett was attached. So far as is known, he is the first Charlestonian captured by the Huns in the great war. Dr. Rhett has been several months in France, most of this time being spent with British forces, in field and base hospital work, and in trench first aid duty. Dr. Rhett has written home frequently in the past weeks, and told interesting details of his life at the front. He was graduated from the Medical College of South Carolina in 1914 and not long after opened practice in this city, later being associated with Dr. Maybank. Dr. Rhett entered army service last year and promptly went to France. He attached himself to a British unit. The fact that he has been with the British at the front recently explains readily how duty would mean his capture while attending wounded, with the lines constantly shifting as they are.

ITALIANS IN BATTLE.

Premier Orlando Announces That Troops Have Been Sent to France.

Rome, Thursday, April 18.—Premier Orlando announced in the chamber of deputies today that Italian troops would be dispatched to the battle front in France. The announcement was received with a storm of applause.

Holding Right Wing.

Washington, April 19.—Italian regiments are already in France, and form the right wing of the allied armies, the Italian embassy announced today.

GERMANS BOMBARD COAST.

Amsterdam, April 19.—German torpedo craft bombarded the coast between Dunkirk and Nieuport, behind the allied lines in Flanders, yesterday morning, says an official statement from Berlin today.

percentage of 75 and sales of \$14,608,000.

New England is believed to lead all districts in the number of individual subscribers, of whom 142,000 have been reported.

PRaises U-BOAT RECORD.

VON CAPELLE DECLARES BRITISH CLAIMS OF SUBMARINES DESTROYED EXAGGERATED.

Refers Lighting to America's Tonnage Program—Minimizes Work of U. S. Ships.

Amsterdam, April 18.—Vice Admiral von Capelle, German minister of the navy, discussing submarine warfare before the main committee of the Reichstag, declared that the new U-boat construction exceeded the losses and that the effectiveness of the submarines had increased. He quoted figures to prove his contention that the U-boat sinkings were thrice or six-fold the tonnage of the new British construction.

The minister declared that the American destroyers, "which had been so much talked about, had failed in their object, and he is quoted by the semi-official Wolff Bureau, of Berlin, as saying with reference to shipbuilding:

"For the carrying out of America's giant paper program America must first lay down the ship yards. After prodigious promises America in 1917 built 750,000 gross register tons of seagoing ships. The large mercantile fleet placed on order, America does not want for the war, but for the postbellum period, when the shipping program having been in the meantime carried out, America will become England's world freight carrier."

During the discussion of naval estimates Admiral von Capelle, referring to the submarine war, said that statistical tonnage calculations now are virtually superfluous, as the visible successes of the U-boat spoke clearly enough.

"The robbery of Dutch tonnage, whereby Anglo-Saxons had incurred the worst kind of odium for decades to come, he said, "was the best proof of how far the shipping schedule already had gone with the Western powers. To the sinkings must be added, the admiral declared, the big wear and tear in ships and the enormous increase in marine accidents, which Sir John Ellerman, in the British shipping chamber recently had calculated to be three times the amount of peace losses."

Admiral von Capelle described as a base calumny the statement made by Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, that German U-boat crews were unwilling to put to sea, and said the assertions of British statesmen that there had been extraordinarily big losses of U-boats were very greatly exaggerated.

Admiral von Capelle declared the new U-boat construction exceeded the losses and had increased both quantitatively and qualitatively. He added:

"We also can continue absolutely to reckon on the military achievements hitherto attained. Whether Lloyd George can continue the naval war with prospects of success depends not on his skill, but on the position of the U-boat as against shipbuilding."

Speaking with reference to shipbuilding by England to repair the losses, Admiral von Capelle said that in the middle of 1917 there was talk of three million tons in official quarters in England; then Lloyd George dropped to two millions and now, according to Mr. Bonar Law, the output is 1,160,000 tons.

As against therefore about 100,000 tons monthly put into service there were sinkings of 600,000 tons, or six fold.

In brief, continued the admiral, if the figures, given were regarded as too favorable, and new construction was assumed to be at the rate of 150,000 tons monthly, that is 50 per cent higher, and the sinkings reduced to 450,000, then the sinkings would still be thrice as large as the new construction.

"Another thing must be taken into consideration," he went on. "Henceforth, every ship sunk strikes at a vital nerve of our opponents. For when only absolutely necessary cargoes of foodstuffs and war necessities can be transported, even the loss of a small ship has quite a different significance as compared with the beginning of the U-boat."

Admiral von Capelle admitted that Germany's opponents have had some success with their anti-submarine measures, but he declared his success at no time had any decisive influence on the U-boat war, and according to human reckoning, would not in the future.

The American destroyers which had been so much talked about, had failed. The convoy system, which, it was true, offered ships a certain protection had, on the other hand, the great disadvantage of reducing their transport capabilities.

ALLIES REGAIN CONFIDENCE.

WASHINGTON MILITARY MEN EXPECT GEN. FOCH TO ATTACK.

German Drive Having Failed With Tremendous Loss Allies Should Now Be in Position to Turn the Tables on Them.

Washington, April 19.—Events on the Western battle front are shaping themselves, officers here believe not only for defeat of the German drive but for a counter offensive by General Foch's armies that may open the road to an allied military victory.

A wave of optimism swept today over not only American officials but also the military men of the allied missions in Washington. Some of them think it will be some days yet before General Foch can complete his troop dispositions for a great thrust at the enemy but others look for word that he has struck at any time.

The news from the battle front was distinctly cheering. The British lines in the hard stricken Flanders front were holding firmly. French reinforcements had arrived there, making practically certain that the German drive toward the channel ports from that direction has been defeated.

At the same time official announcement came from Rome that Italian troops were already pouring into France to share in the crucial struggle there. This added to the optimism for it means that the fighting men of France, Italy, Great Britain, Belgium, Portugal and the American units are being massed under one leader for a mighty blow when the time comes.

There were many indications today of increased pressure toward getting American troops over seas in time to share fully in the battles this summer upon which may rest the final issue.

Secretary Baker conferred for several hours with President Wilson, the regular cabinet meeting being cancelled to clear the way for the conference, which had to do with both immediate and future steps for accelerating American participation in the struggle. It was the first opportunity Mr. Baker has had to present fully to the commander in chief his report on his trip along the fighting lines. At his office later Mr. Baker conferred with Lord Reading, British ambassador. The subject of their conversation was not stated but it is known to have concerned expediting the movement of American troops to the theater of war.

As to the plan of expediting of war preparations on this side, Mr. Baker would make no comment. He said he was not ready to make any announcement as to the aviation program or organization. The report has been current for many days that William C. Potter, now in charge of signal corps production, will be elevated to a post, with similar duties. It was rumored today, too, that Henry Ford might be selected to handle airplane production much in the way that Charles M. Schwab had been placed in charge of ship building.

From reports of the battle progress officers pointed to the appearance of French reinforcements in the northern sector of the Flanders line as indicating more than a defensive measure. The troops must have faced hard days of marching to reach their post, but it was said that had the movement been only to back up the British lines, it would have been more logical and quicker for them to have gone into the south, relieving British divisions to support their comrades in Flanders. Many observers are more inclined to view the French front from Montdidier to the south and east as the logical position from which to launch counterblows. No one here professes to have been able to fathom General Foch's plans.

TWO PROMOTIONS MADE.

It is Now Captain Belser and Major Johnson.

Columbia, April 20.—Two promotions were announced at Camp Jackson yesterday through the headquarters office of the division. One of the promotions was that of Lieut. Irvine F. Belser, formerly of this city, to a captain of artillery, with the exact location yet to be assigned. A telegram was also received from the Washington office stating that Capt. Herbert Lyman Johnson has been appointed a major and would be assigned to the Eighty-first Division. Both of the appointments were accepted by the officers immediately and will be assigned later.

Captain Belser, while a native of Clarendon county, has been a resident of this city for several years and was junior partner of the local firm of Melton & Belser. He is a graduate of the University of South Carolina and of Oxford, England. He also attended the training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y.

managed to sink from three to four ships in succession belonging to the same convoy.

DANIELS SPEAKS IN BOSTON.

TELLS YANKEES THAT HUNS CANNOT WIN THE WAR.

Temporary Success by Germans Only Inspire Allies to Continue to Fight For Democracy—No Let up Until Victory Has Been Won.

Boston, April 19.—These "temporary successes" of the Germans on the Western front mark their last desperate stroke and whether it succeeds or fails does not mean a final triumph for Germany, Secretary Daniels told the thousands of young men who greeted him at the Harvard radio school today.

The great school which has sprung up at Harvard University to turn out hundreds of skilled radio operators for the navy was only one of the scores of places visited by the secretary as he was caught up in the swirl of this city's celebration of the State holiday commemorating the battle of Concord and Lexington.

"Standing in this home of history on the anniversary of Concord and Lexington, where the embattled farmers fired 'the shot heard around the world' he said to the boys at the radio school, 'we have borne to us from across the seas the roar of guns in which Americans are fighting another battle for liberty even more momentous than the struggle of the colonies for independence."

"For half a century the military despots of Germany have been developing their plot. They have planted spies in every land and parted their outposts in the uttermost parts of the earth. By a generation of propaganda they had poisoned the minds of their countrymen and instilled them with the idea that the Germans were destined to inherit the earth, and that no other peoples had any rights a German must needs respect or regard."

"At the same time Germany was sending her scientists to America, she also sent her skulking spies. Behind protestations of friendliness, we know that Germany was plotting the exploitation of other nations. Her educators were teaching the doctrines that justified autocracies. Her scientists were concocting poison gas. Her statesmen were studying the weakness of her neighbors, conspiring to seize the territory."

"While other nations were pursuing the path of peace, she had forged the mightiest military machine the world has ever seen. Can we wonder that when the kaiser decided 'the day' had come that he expected speedy victory? But even those who fathomed the purpose of the Prussians could hardly have brought themselves to believe that any civilized nations would have descended to the depth of cruelty that marked the passage of the Hun across Belgium and into France."

"The flames that burned Louvain blazed up from the fires of hate that have been kindled in the German heart. But that fire will never be allowed to consume the earth. The people themselves will not forever be misled."

"The might of militarism may prevail for a time, but right and humanity must triumph in the end. The forces of the allies have suffered not a few reverses. But these temporary successes no matter how great they may be, do not mean that the enemy will win in the end. It is his last desperate stroke. He must strike now, before America can throw her full strength into the fray or he can not win at all. All Germany know that it is the supreme effort. But whether it succeeds or fails, it does not mean a final triumph for Germany."

"For America and the nations allied with her will never lay down their arms until this menace to the world is removed. No matter how long it may take; no matter how great the sacrifice in blood and treasure, we will never sheathe the sword until autonomy is put out of business. Fightfulness can not affront us; defeat here or there can not strengthen our determination. Democracy shall triumph and the light of liberty shall shine throughout the earth."

The secretary viewed a parade of men from the national army, naval reserve, Radio School Battalion and State Guard.

RHEIMS COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

City in Flames for a Week—Now But a Heap of Ashes.

Paris, April 19.—Rheims, which has been burning for a week is now nothing but a mass of smoking ruins. During the past week the Germans fired more than one hundred thousand shells into the city, according to the correspondent of Le Matin. Flames from the burning buildings have been seen by aviators sixty to seventy miles away.

Fort DeFrance, Martinique, Thursday, April 18.—Slight earthquake shocks have been felt here for the last five days, beginning at noon Sunday.

NEW LAW NEEDED.

CONGRESS CALLED ON TO PASS LEGISLATION TO HANDLE SPIES.

Answers by Delay—Senate Military Committee Postpones Action on Bill to Courtmartial Disloyal Persons.

Washington, April 19.—Immediate enactment of legislation to enable the military authorities to deal directly with spies and German propagandists was urged before the senate military committee today as the only way to curb lynch law against disloyalty and enemy agitation. Representatives of the army and navy intelligence departments and other witnesses told the committee that the situation is serious and can not be handled under existing laws.

The testimony was given in connection with Senator Chamberlain's bill which would transfer from civil courts to military courts martial trials of all persons charged with violating the espionage act. After the hearing, the committee postponed action until next week.

While the bill was being considered by the committee opposition was developing in the senate. Senator Borah declared the bill if passed would be unconstitutional.

Delay of the civil courts in prosecuting cases involving the espionage and other acts intended to stop German propaganda and seditious utterances were criticized by Norman H. White of Brookline, Mass., and Col. R. H. Van Deman, both connected with the military intelligence section. They declared that summary justice under military tribunals would do much to allay feeling that now exists throughout the country against enemy aliens owing to the government's delay in prosecuting those working in support of Germany.

Twenty thousand aliens in New York alone, Mr. White said, have refused to give their finger prints to the federal authorities as required by law and no effort is being made to compel them. There are also hundreds of cases, he asserted, in which heroin is being sold American soldiers by Germans and others.

The Chamberlain bill was endorsed by Captain McCauley, assistant director of the naval intelligence department, who declared that threats of trial by courtmartial would deter many persons from committing acts which they would not hesitate to do if they were sure only trial by jury would follow. Despite the united efforts of the department of justice and the army and naval intelligence forces, he admitted little progress is being made against spies and propaganda. Judge John F. McGee of Minneapolis, Minn., a member of the powerful public safety commission organized by citizens of that State to aid the government in the prosecution of the war, declared the department of justice's efforts have been a "glorious failure" in Minnesota and that the I. W. W. is not half as dangerous as the non-partisan league members, whom he characterizes as traitors.

A development today in connection with the Chamberlain bill was the resignation of Charles Warren of Boston, as assistant attorney general. His retirement is said to have been caused by his advocacy of this bill, and his criticisms of civil processes of justice in war times. He is said to have assisted in drafting the measure.

The department of justice is represented as believing that the drastic measures proposed in the Chamberlain bill are entirely unnecessary if congress will enact adequate laws to permit the department and its agents to prosecute persons for disloyalty, sabotage and other enemy activity under federal statutes.

HUNS WANT MONEY.

Expect to Demand Indemnities From Allies.

Amsterdam, April 19.—Germany intends demanding indemnities from her enemies, according to Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia, son of the late Prince Albrecht, regent of Brunswick, as quoted by the Cologne Volks Zeitung. In a speech at Breslau, says this newspaper, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm said:

"The enemies' rejection of the hand of peace justifies us in demanding financial and economic indemnities. Such indemnities are necessary for our economic development."

SOUTH TO BE INDEPENDENT.

Planting Sufficient Foodstuffs for Own Use and Cotton as Surplus.

Washington, April 19.—Southern farmers are planting sufficient foodstuffs to make them independent of all outside purchases, and will devote the remainder of their soil to raising as much cotton as can be made with the labor available, according to reports made today to the Southern Cotton Association.