

ZONE SYSTEM DEATH BLOW.

MANY PUBLICATIONS CAN NOT SURVIVE.

Publishers and Labor Leaders Tell Congressmen of Error in Plan for Revenue.

Washington, May 29.—Suspension of the new zone system of increase second class postal rates until a year after the war was urged at a conference today of representatives of publishing associations and labor leaders with the New York State delegation in congress. John Adams Thayer, for the Periodical Publishers' Association said the zone plan unless repealed or suspended, would defeat its own purpose of collecting additional revenue by putting thousands of magazines, periodicals and farm papers out of business and increasing the subscription prices of those that survive. He said it would enlarge advertising costs, deprive many advertising agents, authors, artists and printers of their livelihood, tend to denationalize the country. He presented a memorial to congress signed by the editors of principal American periodicals against the zone plan.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, said that organization favored repeal of the postal zone plan and other labor spokesmen made similar statements.

Jesse H. Neal, speaking for 200 trades, mechanical and scientific papers of New York, said the law would destroy many publications and cripple others. He said that in the Chicago federal reserve district alone the space these publications gave the government free for the last Liberty loan was worth \$5,000,000.

Charles Johnson Post, director of the publishers' advisory board, representing organizations of publication totaling 35,000,000 per issue declared the zone plan gave preferential treatment to Canadian publishers in the field west of the Mississippi river. Publications issued anywhere in Canada, he said, would deliver to their readers west of the Mississippi in the United States at a postage rate of four cents a pound while identically the same publications if printed in New York State would have to pay from five to nine cents a pound.

GLASS ANSWERS KITCHIN CHARGE.

Newspaper Publishers Have Nothing to Hide.

Washington, May 29.—Frank P. Glass, president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, issued a statement here tonight answering and emphatically denying the assertion in the house yesterday by Representative Kitchin that a newspaper lobby seeking modification or repeal of the new second class postage zone rates, was responsible for the administration's insistence that congress remain in session this summer to enact revenue legislation.

"The newspapers of the country have not maintained a lobby here," Mr. Glass said. "The American Newspaper Publishers' Association, for which I may speak, did not reconcile the difficulty among us members on this second class postage oppression until the last week of April. I then appointed a committee of representative publishers to come here and to work for relief. A number came early in this month and left after a few days.

"That committee went openly to the senate where a postoffice appropriation bill was pending, and obtained open hearings from the postoffice committee when they presented their arguments frankly and forcefully in the presence of the first assistant postmaster general. They made a plea either for amendment of the new law so that it would be just, fair and workable, or in case there was not time for investigation before July 1 for a suspension of the law until such a new measure could be matured. They made a favorable impression upon that committee and I believe that the senate is willing today to undo the injustice for which the chairman of the senate committee on finance made a sort of apology last fall when he made the conference committee report.

"Neither the chairman of the publishers' postal committee nor I have ever asked Mr. Kitchin or the postoffice committee for any hearing in the house and so far as I know no member of the committee approached the house leader in any official way. When the proper time should come, it has been the plan to ask the house postoffice or ways and means committee for the same sort of open hearing obtained in the senate.

"It is interesting to see how frantic Mr. Kitchin's zeal is in the matter. However, he is in a poor position to cry out against secrecy or undue influence when it is a matter of record that one of the most oppressive portions of the new second class postage law, viz.: that providing a

WILL HOLD THE GERMANS.

LORD DUNMORE REALIZES SERIOUS SITUATION, BUT IS CONFIDENT.

America to Play Trumps—Says Allies Will Hold Out Till U. S. Can Exert Full Force.

Columbia, May 30.—Discussing the situation on the western front, Colonel, the Earle of Dunmore, the distinguished British soldier, who delivered an address here tonight under the auspices of the State Council of Defense to an audience of several thousand persons, said that he is "confident that we shall hold the Germans, perhaps not on the line we hold today, yet we shall hold them until your boys arrive over there in sufficient numbers to take the initiative."

Realizing that the situation on the western front is as grave as it is possible to be, Lord Dunmore stated that he was of the opinion that the Allied line would not be broken, even if it is considerably bent. "They might break our first line, our second line and even our third line defenses," he said, "but there is one thing that they cannot break, and that is the unconquerable Anglo-American and the spirit of the gallant French.

He cautioned the people that they must be prepared to sacrifice to the uttermost in dollars and in lives if they expect to win this war, which, he said, would be won by the Allied democracies. He told them not to listen to the illusion of an economic upheaval in Germany or Austria; that there was no hope of such; that "our task is to defeat Germany in the field, and that is in our power." The real problem to be met is to get the men from America to Europe and the solution of that problem is the building of ships and more ships.

Lord Dunmore delivered one of the most instructive speeches on the war that has been heard in Columbia since the entrance of this country into the struggle. He gave a close-knit analysis of the war and its causes. He was liberally and enthusiastically applauded.

The British earl arrived in Columbia on the Carolina Special from Charleston this afternoon. He was tendered a reception at the executive mansion by Gov. and Mrs. Manning, at which were present a number of officers from Camp Jackson, including Brig. Gen. French and the French military mission there, and a number of civilians. Lord Dunmore was introduced at the meeting tonight by Gov. Manning.

PUBLIC MUST COOPERATE.

In Enforcement of Laws Against All Disloyalty.

Washington, May 30.—Cooperation of the public in the fair enforcement of laws and proclamations against disloyalty and other war crimes is urged by Attorney General Gregory in a letter made public tonight by the department of justice. The letter was addressed to Judge S. H. Howard, of the Georgia Superior Court, who had written to express apprehension less loyal citizens suffer through the activities of officers or citizens seeking to bring about the surveillance or prosecution of suspected persons. Mr. Gregory said any case of disloyalty or crime will be vigorously prosecuted but that no law abiding person, whether alien or citizen should be subjected to unjust discrimination.

CALLED TO THE COLORS.

Two Hundred Eighty Thousand Men Called June 24th.

Washington, May 31.—The official announcement was made today that two hundred and eighty thousand men to be called to the colors in June, will be ordered to report June 24th.

special tax on the advertising sections of newspapers and magazines was not in the original revenue bill as passed by either house. It was sneaked into the conference committee report without a hearing from those whom it is to oppress, and without discussion in either house. It is well understood that Mr. Kitchin had a large hand in that indefensible course.

"I have not seen Secretary McAdoo about this matter nor President Wilson, but I have faith in the great ability of both of them and in their spirit of justice, and I also have faith in the majority of the very house to which Mr. Kitchin made his hysteria appeals. I am confident that all the true representatives of the people of this country do not want to see the publications unfairly taxed at any time, nor have they any patience with innovations at this juncture when the press of the country must maintain its highest efficiency in news quality and in circulation to the end that the morale of the American people be developed to the highest degree."

A DESPERATE BATTLE.

FORCED BACK, THE ALLIES ARE FIGHTING WITH DETERMINATION.

German Drive Has Been Checked at Some Points, But at Others They Still Push Forward by Weight of Numbers.

Paris, May 31.—The allied left flank, on the Aisne front, has been forced back by violent German attacks in the region of the Ailette river, was announced officially today.

Near Soissons, further south, the German attacks broke down, the French maintaining their positions.

In the center the Germans made a slight advance north of the Marne.

Further east and also north and north of Rheims all German efforts to advance were vain.

The French won back the town of Thillois, west of Rheims, in a counter-attack.

Withdrawing before the German onslaught in the region of the Ailette river the French fell back on positions north of Bierancourt, nine miles southeast of Noyon and Epagny, and seven miles northwest of Soissons.

AMERICANS HOLD FAST.

In Village of Castigny They Defeat the German Attacks.

With the American Army, France, Thursday, May 30.—The German artillery in the course of the night bombarded the new positions of the Americans at Castigny. Several attempts were made by the Germans to come over but they were repulsed with heavy losses by the Americans.

LONG RANGE BOMBARDMENT.

Hun Slaughter of Civilians Continues.

Paris, May 31.—The German long range bombardment of Paris was resumed early this morning.

STILL PUSHING SOUTH.

German Drive Not Checked But Thierry Has Not Fallen.

Paris, May 31, 5.45 A. M.—The Germans continued to push forward south of Ferent-Ardenois, according to the latest advices, but neither Chateau Thierry nor Dormans has fallen into their hands.

GERMANS NEAR MARNE

Extreme Point of Advance is Only Two Miles North of River.

Paris, May 31.—The extreme point of the German advance is Licharmel, two miles north of the River Marne, according to the outline of the battle front marked out by newspaper correspondence, the Havas agency says.

HOSPITALS BOMBED AGAIN.

German Airplanes Attack American Hospital Far in Rear of Lines.

With American Army, Thursday, May 30.—German airmen made a pretentious raid in the area behind the American lines in Picardy last night. Bombs were dropped all about one of the largest hospitals far in the rear of the lines. American and French wounded were carried into cellars and caves. Only a few persons were injured by flying glass. However, in private houses which were wrecked a number of civilians, including several babies, were killed or injured.

ATTACK NEAR ALBERT.

German Artillery Very Active in Amiens Sector.

London, May 31.—Activity of German artillery in the Villers-Bretonneux sector, east of Amiens, in the Albert region, is reported officially. Gunfire is also lively from the enemy lines of Flanders front between Festubert and Clarence rivers.

AMERICAN CASUALTY LIST.

Fifteen Killed in Action—One South Carolinian Severely Wounded.

Washington, May 31.—The casualty list today contains sixty names, as follows: Killed in action, 15; died of wounds, 6; died of accident, 11; died of disease, 4; wounded severely, 15; wounded slightly, 8; missing in action 1. Lieut. Robert J. Griffiths, of Athens, Ga., and Private Claud Engram, of Hawkinsville, Ga., died of accident. Private Humbert Hook, of North, S. C., died of disease; Private William E. Trussell, of Honea Path, S. C., severely wounded.

BRITISH CASUALTY LIST.

Loss During Month of May 166,802.

London, May 31.—Casualties in the British ranks reported for the month of May were one hundred and sixty-six thousand, eight hundred and two. This compares with fifty-two thousand, four hundred and seventy-five in April.

HUN HORDE UNCHECKED.

RUSHING TOWARD MARNE IN CENTER THEY ALSO STRIKE TOWARD SOMME.

Latest News From Battle Front Not Encouraging—Dispatches Indicate That Germans Will Reach the Marne.

Keeping the tide of their advance in the center flowing strongly the Germans simultaneously have executed a stroke on the allied left flank that extended the battle line and virtually linked up the present battle field with that of the Somme. The probability of German penetration to right to the banks of the Marne is indicated in the news dispatches.

LOSS OF RHEIMS INEVITABLE.

Crushing Force of German Attack Seems Irresistible.

London, May 31.—The abandonment of Rheims seems inevitable. The German advance forces are nearing the Marne and the Paris-Chalons railway, which is the main avenue of communication between Paris and Verdun.

BRITISH HOSPITAL BOMBED.

Attack Made on British Base Hospital Early Yesterday.

With British Army in France, May 31.—Another big British hospital was bombed by German airmen early yesterday morning, and once more medical workers and some patients were killed and wounded.

RAID NEAR TOUL.

Americans Carry Out Successful Attack on German Trenches.

With American Army in France, May 31.—American forces northwest of Toul carried out a successful raid against the German line late last night.

BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK.

One Hundred and One Persons Drowned, Including Thirteen Military Officers.

London, May 29.—The transport ship Leasowe Castle has been sunk by an enemy submarine, the British admiralty announced tonight. One hundred and one persons were drowned.

The Leasowe Castle which was of 2,737 tons gross was sunk in the Mediterranean on May 26. Among those who lost their lives were 13 military officers and 79 soldiers of other ranks.

The Leasowe Castle was built in 1917 at Birkenhead and was owned by the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company.

MORE SELECTMEN CALLED.

Notice to Men Qualified for Limited or Special Military Service.

Your attention is invited to the following telegram just received from the Provost Marshal General:

"The military aeronautical branch is in need of certain skilled men. Men qualified for special or limited military service only will be accepted under this call. Men qualified for general military service are not desired for this service.

"Repeated requests have been received at this office for an opportunity for limited service men to enter the service. These men will be engaged in spruce production work for aeroplanes, which is interesting and healthful work and if properly presented should appeal strongly to qualified registrants. The following types of men are desired: Locomotive engineers, firemen, railroad grade foreman, railroad track foreman, wooden bridge carpenters, locomotive repairmen, telephone linemen, surveyors or railroad instrument men, telegraphers, draftsmen, pile driver foremen, stationary engineers for donkey engines, steamshovel operators, carpenters, steam fitters, electricians, auto mechanics, auto drivers, cooks, clerks, railroad brakemen, railroad conductors and a large number of laborers.

"Let it be known that no one can volunteer in any branch of the above after June 7th, 1918. For further information appear personally at the office of the Local Board for Sumter, S. C.

OFFICERS FOR REGIMENT.

Adjutant Gen. Moore Makes Appointments for Reserves.

Columbia, May 29.—The Adjutant General today announced the following appointments: Dr. J. A. Hayne of Columbia, surgeon of the South Carolina reserve militia, with rank of major; George W. Hutchison, of Sumter, as regimental supply officer with rank of captain; the Rev. E. A. Penick, of Columbia, as chaplain of the regiment.

NEWS MORE FAVORABLE.

ALLIES HOLDING ENEMY ON TWO FLANKS.

Danger by No Means Passed, However, and Hot Fighting Continues at Many Points.

London, May 30.—Tonight's news from the battle field of the Aisne is more favorable inasmuch as the allies are holding the enemy on the two flanks at Soissons and Rheims and the Germans' rate of progress has been slowed down. The danger is by no means passed, however, and hot fighting continues along the whole front, especially to the northward, the German official statement claiming that they are fighting their way toward the Marne from Fere-en-Tardenois.

According to the statement the enemy claims to have taken 35,000 prisoners and tremendous amount of booty in cannon and materials. The indications from official and unofficial reports are that while continuing his efforts to widen his salient, the enemy appears to be turning the main direction of his movement westward, doubtless with the intention of capturing the railroads connecting with Paris. The push outward to the Marne is an attempt to cut the Paris-Chalons line, in the opinion of military critics here.

There is still some disagreement as to whether the German high command is likely to make a bigger main attack elsewhere, but the movement for Paris seems to hedge with the idea of the German press for a blow at the capital.

Critics are beginning to be heard here whether the allied air supremacy was employed to the best advantage since the Germans have been able for a second time to assemble huge forces for a surprise attack on a thinly held sector of the allied line.

NATION WARNED AGAIN.

No Unlimited Wheat Bread Until the War Ends.

Washington, May 30.—The nation was warned again today by the food administration that there must be no relaxing in the conservation of wheat if the necessary shipments are to be made to the American fighters overseas and the Allied peoples.

"Every prospect of the wheat situation, both present and future," said the warning, "intensifies the need for the greatest possible limitation in the American consumption of wheat and wheat products. If present restrictions should be in the slightest degree relaxed it would result in serious want for the people of Europe before the new crop can reach them."

The food administration's estimate of the position on June 1 indicates a total available supply until the new harvest of about 50,000,000 bushels. Of this 30,000,000 must be exported before new wheat is available for export if we are to maintain the absolutely necessary shipments to our army and the Allies.

"State administrators meeting here this week were unanimous in the view that, even if the coming harvest does prove abundant, it will be the first duty of the American people to place every grain they can save into storage to build up a reserve against possible bad years ahead. In consequence there should be no anticipation of unlimited wheat bread until the war is over."

WHOLE COMMUNITIES EXTERMINATED.

Germans Turn Gas Flood on Ukrainian Villages.

London, May 31.—Germans in reprisals against peasant disorders in the Ukraine, drenched several villages near Kiev with gas, according to a Petrograd dispatch to the Daily Express. Whole communities were asphyxiated, adds the message.

WILL TRY BOLIVIER.

Special Term of Court for Orangeburg County.

Columbia, May 30.—A special term of court has been ordered for the trial of Norman Bolivier of Orangeburg, accused of abusing a little nine year old girl. The extra term of court has been called for the third Monday in June. The judge to preside has not yet been determined.

SWEEDEN RELEASES SHIPS.

Washington, May 31.—More than four hundred thousand tons of ships released to the United States and Allies by Sweden, under the terms of a commercial agreement signed at Stockholm by representatives of the two governments, the State department was notified today.

AS BRITISH STAFF SEES IT.

MENACE WILL CONTINUE AS LONG AS ENEMY HAS RESERVES.

Attack Not Surprise But Allies Did Not Suspect Move on Scale Developed.

London, May 31.—The Germans in their Champagne offensive in France have now reached the right bank of the River Marne on a ten mile front, according to a statement given to the Associated Press today by the British general staff.

The statement says that the Germans have not yet entered Chateau Thierry, but that they are attacking heavily there and to the northward. The announcement which is said to express the opinion of the general staff continues:

"The situation around Rheims is not quite clear, but if it is not already lost it seems clear it must fall soon. "Yesterday the French were driven back to a line from Noyon to Soissons."

"A new development is the German attempt to extend their attacks to the east of Rheims, where they were reported to be attacking last night, but no further details have yet been received.

"The situation is a very anxious one, not only because the Germans have made such rapid progress—an advance of 26 miles in four days—but also because they still have such large reserves available to be thrown into the battle at any point.

"Our transport of reserves has worked very well and there is reason to hope that the Germans will not make any further progress, although the situation must remain anxious as long as they have plenty of reserves. The immediate future depends on what course the enemy takes. The crown prince has used up virtually all his own reserves and some from the army groups to the eastward, but the great bulk of the German reserves are to the north. It remains to be seen whether the enemy will use them to pursue his original intention in striking toward Amiens with a view to cutting the allied armies in two.

"The attack during the past week has not been so serious as other attacks at other points in the allied line because we have more room for maneuver and can better afford to fall back. Another thing that must always be considered is that the Germans are rapidly using up their effectives. Thus far they have employed probably 45 divisions in the present attack.

"The question has been much discussed in the past few days whether this German attack was a surprise to the allies. It can not be called a complete surprise because of the fact that enemy concentrations in the Laon area were known, but until a day or two before the battle we had no indication that an attack on a big scale was intended. The Germans deserve full credit for maintaining secrecy of their plans. The main masses of men were brought up to the actual front lines only on the night before the attack, which was preceded by only two hours of bombardment for the purpose of cutting wire entanglements. The Germans are not making the same use of artillery as heretofore. They are using trench mortars in large numbers for wire cutting.

"Is this the enemy's main attack? "He probably did not know when he initiated it whether it would prove to be a subsidiary or leading operation. It must be remembered that the enemy has three great geographical objectives as means towards his great objective of destroying the Franco-British armies—the channel ports, separation of the allied armies by an attack through Amiens and an attack on Paris.

"In the present operations he is doing all possible to develop his initial success by attacks both on the center and on the flanks of the salient. He has achieved considerable success in the center, but on the flanks the French are holding well on the heights west of Soissons and the British are similarly fighting hard on the heights around Rheims.

"No review of the past week would be complete without mention of the fine exploit of the American troops in the capture of Cantigny. It was an extremely well conducted operation, and, in view of the fact that the troops were untried, it is notable that they not only captured their objective but held it. It is always much more difficult to consolidate and retain a position than to capture it, and the performance of the Americans shows the very high standard as well as their training, bravery and fighting qualities."

Americans Anxious to Fight.

With French Army, June 1.—American troops reaching useful positions in the battle area display a most ardent desire to share in the present great battle.