

PANIC IN BERLIN.

WILSON'S REPLY CAUSES CONSTERNATION ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Reports Coming by Way of Amsterdam Say That Publication of Reply Created Most Unfavorable Impression.

London, Oct. 16.—President Wilson's reply to the German peace note produced a "most unfavorable impression" in Berlin, says the Central news dispatch from Amsterdam today.

NEW AIRCRAFT PLAN.

Ryan Tells of Pooled Resources To Prevent Delay.

Washington, Oct. 15.—An agreement under which the aircraft resources of the allied countries and the United States are to be developed in carrying out a joint program was arrived at during the visit to England and France of Assistant Secretary John D. Ryan, head of the army aircraft division.

So far as the operation of the machines in battle is concerned, he explained that Marshal Foch and the field commanders, Generals Petain, Haig and Pershing, will continue to control the air fleets as they control every other element of the armies under their command.

The agreement, in the form of an understanding, contemplates that each country shall use its production resources and that the fighting forces of all three air services shall be supplied out of this production so that there will be no delay on the part of any one of the three in contributing its share to the building of a great air navy.

The air supremacy of the allies is already unquestioned, Mr. Ryan said but without coordinated efforts and coordinated command the centralized German air fleet might be concentrated against American, French and British squadrons in overwhelming numbers for any short period.

Mr. Ryan brought back encouraging reports as to the service of American built aircraft at the front.

Without exception, he said, where several machines for the purpose are available, the pilots select the de Havilland machine with the Liberty motor, built in the United States, as the machine in which they prefer to fight. Its performance in action has been fully demonstrated.

LENS MINES WRECKED.

No Coal Can be Produced There for Two Years Say French Experts.

Paris, Oct. 15.—It will be from 18 months to two years before it will be possible to take out any coal from the mines in the Lens region, which the Germans damaged to the best of their ability before they retired from the city, an inspection of the mining properties has revealed.

The inspection was made by Albert Le Brun, the minister of blockade and Louis Loucher, the minister of munitions, together with M. Perle and M. Basly, chairman and vice chairman, respectively, of the committee on mines of the chamber of deputies.

They found the mines flooded and although every possible measure is under way to restore the operating plants by the state it will be two years, it is estimated, before the mines can be cleared of water. The mining plants have been systematically destroyed.

At Courrieres, northeast of Lens, the Germans had blown up the mines before retiring. Of the ten thousand houses in Lens the visitors found only one left standing, the town having been completely razed.

"Red Cross Man."

Paris, Oct. 15.—Private Jean Fourman of New York City, hereafter will carry a cross on his back as a souvenir of the great war. The wound that has marked him is so unusual that he is known at American Military Hospital, No. 1, where he is now convalescing, as the "Red Cross Man."

Fourman is a member of one of the American regiments recently engaged in the fighting around Fismes. He has been in France since last October, and went through heavy fighting on several fronts without a scratch.

One morning a short time ago, just as his company went over the top, headed for a Boche machine gun nest, a shrapnel shell knocked him out. He had a momentary stinging sensation and then awoke to find himself on an American sanitary train from which he was taken by ambulance to the hospital.

When he was carried to the operating room, the surgeon looked him over and then called the other doctors to come and look. The boy had been hit by two pieces of shrapnel, one of which had gone down his back so close to his spine, that only a miracle saved him from paralysis. The other had crossed at right angles leaving the mark of a perfect cross on his back.

Fourman has those pieces of shrapnel in his Red Cross treasure bag. He says they're "lucky pieces" because they "only left a scar."

The Maidens are Calling.

(Beaumont Enterprise.) The maidens are gaining. Only one-third of the women mentioned in Tuesday's matrimonial casualty list were widows.

REVOLUTION IN BOHEMIA.

PEOPLE PROTEST AGAINST SENDING FOOD OUT OF COUNTRY.

Martial Law Proclaimed and German Troops Occupy the Important Towns—Revolution for Independent State Begun.

Paris, Oct. 16.—Meetings called by Czecho-Slovak council at Prague to protest against the export of foodstuffs from Bohemia resulted in general strike, which is developing into revolt, according to dispatches from Zurich. Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the country and German and Hungarian troops are occupying Prague, Pilsen, Pisek and Tabor. Fighting is reported at several points in Moravia.

GENERAL INQUIRY PROBABLE.

Washington Times' Inquiry Likely to Extend Further.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Investigation by the senate judiciary subcommittee into the purchase of the Washington Times by Arthur Brisbane, with the aid of money advanced by brewers, very likely will develop into a general inquiry into the activities of German propagandists in this country.

This was indicated today by members of the committee after information obtained by the army intelligence service had been submitted to the committee in executive session. Senators declined to discuss the information, but announcement was made that Capt. G. B. Lester of the army intelligence service, had been subpoenaed to appear next Tuesday when the inquiry will begin. It also was understood that George Creel, chairman of the committee on public information would be called as a witness.

In further preparation for a general inquiry the committee has asked E. Lowry Humes, former federal district attorney at Pittsburg, to furnish the committee with a digest of information secured by the government as to the political activities of brewers as revealed by federal grand jury investigations at Pittsburg, where a similar request was also sent to B. F. Looney, Attorney General of Texas.

A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, whose charges made in a speech at Harrisburg, Pa., resulted in the senate ordering the investigation, appeared before the committee today, but opening of the hearing was postponed because of the illness of Alexander Konta, of New York, the principal witness. Counsel for Konta filed an affidavit of his client denying that Konta was in any way connected with the purchase of the Washington Times.

Konta also explained that, in writing a letter to Bernard Dernberg, once chief German propagandist in America, outlining the newspaper situation in New York, and the opportunity of German propagandists to obtain control of a newspaper there, he was acting as Dernberg's broker, and denied that he had any dealings with Dernberg since or with any brewers.

RURAL SECTIONS BECOMING INFECTED.

Influenza Spreading From Towns to Country.

Columbia, Oct. 16.—Judging from reports received yesterday at the office of Dr. James A. Hayne, secretary of the State board of health, influenza is slowly withdrawing from the more thickly settled sections and is increasing its scope in the rural communities. While towns and villages in several instances report many new cases, the reports show clearly that the countryside is becoming more and more infected. This move on the part of the epidemic was expected as towns are frequently centers of infections, and the sparsely settled rural communities gradually become infected.

Health officials still hold to the opinion that the epidemic may be expected to continue to spread through the State. The State map, which is kept at the office of Dr. Hayne, with pins marking sources of infection, is dotted all over, and the disease is already prevalent in practically every county.

The death rate is estimated to be less than 1 per cent. of the total number of cases. The great danger is that the influenza will so weaken the system that little resistance can be offered to pneumonia, which frequently develops, and it is the latter disease which results fatally in a great many cases.

BELGIANS ADVANCING RAPIDLY.

Albert is a Real King and Leads His Men in Battle.

London, Oct. 16.—The Belgian army under King Albert is advancing rapidly along the Cortemarck-Thourout road. The fall of the Belgian town of Thourout, whose capture was prematurely announced unofficially yesterday, is expected almost immediately.

BRITISH FREIGHTER SUNK.

Collision With War Ship in New York Bay.

New York, Oct. 16.—The British freighter Port Phillip, four thousand tons, outbound, sunk in seventy-five feet of water, after collision with a United States war vessel off Swinburne Island, in the lower bay this morning. Her crew of forty-seven were landed by a coast guard cutter.

Labor Riot in Japan.

Tokio, Sept. 25.—The social unrest in Japan which started with the riots spread to the mining districts of southern Japan. The miners recently requested an increase of wages to meet advancing prices. In Yamaguchi prefecture miners set fire to the house of the mine-owner. Troops were called out. Twelve rioters were killed and 175 wounded.

ENGLAND LOOKS TO WILSON.

LONDON PAPERS UNANIMOUS IN PRAISING REPLY TO GERMAN.

Plain Terms Used—Some Germans Will Not Like Positions Set Forth by President.

London, Oct. 15.—The London evening newspaper comment on President Wilson's reply to Germany is generally favorable in tone. The Standard under the heading "The Right Note" says that the "note has removed certain false impressions which were possible in regard to his three questions to Germany." The newspaper regrets that President Wilson did not refer to punishment for u-boat crimes and the burning of towns.

The Pall Mall Gazette, says that President Wilson's reply "reaches his highest standards of point and promptness," and adds that the declarations he made "have been made before, but never in such a dramatic setting or with such securities for their being read and adjusted."

The Globe finds there is no ambiguity about President Wilson's stern reply and is "afraid the Germans will not like the manner in which President Wilson received their request."

"Foch, Haig and Pershing," the newspaper asserts, "will determine in concert the guarantees they must have in hand before granting a cessation of hostilities."

The Westminster Gazette gives first place to President Wilson's demand for the destruction of every arbitrary power.

The Manchester Guardian says that Germany has surrendered, and though much remains to be defined and settled, that great central fact stands established which means a speedy end of the war. The newspaper considers President Wilson unlikely to accept the chancellor's reply as to the exact meaning of the German note and says the problem would be vastly eased by the kaiser's abdication.

The Daily Mail in an editorial on President Wilson's reply to Germany says the reply justifies all the high hopes the allies reposed in the president. Summed up in a line, says the newspaper, it is a call for "unconditional surrender."

"In a state paper, which is a model for its dignity, penetration and restraint," says The Daily Mail, "the president translates into simple and direct words the thoughts of every allied government and of every allied soldier and citizen. He has not been caught in the German staff's trap."

"President Wilson deserves the gratitude of the civilized world for having saved the situation," says The Morning Post. "The effect of his declaration is that Germany now understands that unconditional surrender is an essential condition precedent to an armistice and that the granting of an armistice implies nothing whatever with regard to terms of peace. We are thankful the Germans have not only two courses open to them—stop fighting or put up their hands."

NEWLY DISCOVERED USES FOR GLUE.

Household Economics Made Possible by Several New Uses.

New York, Oct. 16.—With our government demanding all possible conservation in American households several newly discovered uses for glue present to the thoughtful woman opportunities to prolong the life of household articles.

As every family has, or should have, on hand, a bottle or tube of good glue, the following practical suggestions can be acted upon without delay or expense.

To Put New Life in an Old Broom. A teaspoonful of glue mixed in a basin of hot water poured over a broom and then allowed to thoroughly dry will greatly stiffen it, and prolong its usefulness and life.

When Shoes Become Barked or Scared.

Very often a small piece of the leather is lifted or loosened. Don't cut it off and try to cover the place with blacking. Flatten the piece in place with a little glue and allow to dry. Then apply blacking and the surface will be as good as new.

For Tears or Rents in Silk.

Another piece of silk or fabric of the same color placed under the tear with a thin coating of glue will bring the edges more firmly together than can be done with a needle. Allow to dry thoroughly and rent will be almost invisible.

A Splendid Way to Keep Rubbers from Slipping.

Rubber overshoes often become so loose that they slip off at the heel, especially in the winter and slushy when the ground is muddy or slushy. This annoying trouble can be entirely eliminated by gluing a felt band around the inside top of the rubber.

To Protect Furs and Woolens from Moths.

It is commonly known that moths very much dislike the odor of ink in old newspapers. Several thicknesses of old newspapers firmly glued together may be made into the form of a bag and the garment placed inside. After the ends and all joints are firmly sealed with glue, the bag is absolutely moth and dust proof, and your protection from moths has cost practically nothing.

Paris Jubilant Over President's Reply.

Paris, Oct. 15.—President Wilson's reply to Germany was given to the public in extra editions of the afternoon newspapers published at 4 o'clock today. It immediately became the absorbing topic of discussion in all public places. The tone of the sentiment was distinctly favorable to the reply, the prevailing note being one of jubilation.

Tokio, Sept. 25.—A special mission representing the Czecho-Slovak troops in Siberia has arrived in Japan to express thanks to the Japanese government for sending military assistance.

BEST MEN IN THE FRONT.

CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES NEW OFFENSIVE IN FLANDERS.

Bavarians Fought Well But No Match for British Legions Which Smashed Through and Reached Roulers.

London, Oct. 15.—Describing the first day's of the new offensive in Flanders, the correspondent of The Mail at British headquarters says the operation has gone ahead with clock-like regularity. The chief German resistance came from the First Bavarian Guards reserve and the Sixth cavalry which fought stubbornly.

"The German front line was held strongly," the correspondent says, "The Bavarians advanced from their trenches in the face of the British barrage and calmly set up their machine gun. They did all that was asked of them, but they met a famous division which in its charge went clean through and around the enemy and reached the Roulers railroad before the German support could arrive. Highly valuable ground was thus taken at the outset."

"It is a fact that the enemy has put the most and the best of his men in the front ranks and when these were forced back the British had much less trouble in advancing. German forces at Wervicq and Menin, which guarded the right of the British attack, apparently made only slight resistance and surrendered at once."

"Before the end of the first day all the principal industrial towns in Western Belgium were being threatened. To the north the Germans along the coast are also in peril."

THE FRENCH LIGHT TANKS.

They Spread Panic in The German Ranks.

With the American Armies, Sept. 25 (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Greater laurels daily are being won by the French light "tanks" which are cooperating with the American forces in pushing the Germans back toward the Rhine.

Among the many individual feats of the tanks and their drivers which have come to light, one of the most interesting, perhaps, is that of Brigadier Celler, who has been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor for his work in a light tank which enabled fifteen American soldiers to capture 700 Germans.

Several hundred of these tanks led the counteroffensive from the Villers-Cotterets forest in July, which marked what appears to have been the turning point of the war.

"They broke through the enemy's line, destroying his machine gun sections, overcoming strong centers of resistance and spreading panic and demoralization in the German ranks."

Wherever the infantry was preceded by the "chars d'assaut" as the French call them, the advance was three miles a day.

It was these same French light "tanks" which preceded the Americans in their advance upon Juivigny and Terny on the Soissons plateau. One of them, manned by a lieutenant, killed more than 200 Germans on the plateau.

Documents that have come into the hands of the French staff show that the Germans are greatly worried by the light tanks and are studiously coaching their men in methods of defense against them.

The light cars have the advantage of greater speed and of being more easily handled than the heavier tanks. They require a crew of only two men, a driver and a gunner and carry a one and a-half inch gun and a machine gun.

ADVANCE IN LILLE SECTOR.

British Gained Ground Beyond Douai Last Night.

London, Oct. 16.—Gains of ground by British patrols last night in the Douai-Lille sector are officially announced by Gen. Haig today.

Some After Thoughts.

New York, Oct. 16.—Regret that President Wilson was not encouraged by Germany in his policy of peace before America's entry into the war is voiced in an editorial in the Berlin Tageblatt. It says:

"We are of the opinion, based on valuable evidence and information, that Wilson strove for the fame of a peace mediator, that it would have been a wise policy to encourage him in that and that all the rest was not a wise policy. But whoever dared to speak of a Wilson peace at that time committed heinous treason."

War Camp Community Service.

Soldiers from South Carolina are enjoying the hospitality of soldiers' clubs in cities all over the country, and no matter to what camp they are sent they will find the War Camp Community Service at work in each municipality stimulating and providing clubs, entertainments, home hospitality and friends for them when they leave camp and go to town on a Saturday afternoon or Sunday.

In the same way, soldiers from every corner of the United States are enjoying the hospitality of South Carolinians in our camp cities.

The result of this War Camp Community Service is not only to keep up the spirits of the boys away from home, keeping them clean mentally and physically, but it is introducing them to each other—soldiers and citizens from all parts of the country.

It is not the paid workers of the War Camp Community Service who have the biggest part in this work, but the volunteer workers of all the organizations, and the citizens in camp cities. The War Camp Community Service consists not in the work of one organization alone but of the community.

Biggest Man in Rumania.

(Philadelphia Inquirer.) It looks as though Queen Marie were about the biggest man in Rumania.

GREAT RETREAT BEGINS.

HUNS FLEEING FROM SCENE OF THEIR CRIMES.

Victory of Belgians, Under King Albert, and Their Allies Forces Germans to Make Hurried Retreat From Western Part of Belgium.

With the Allied Armies in Belgium, Oct. 16 (By the Associated Press), 4.30 p. m.—The Germans have started a retreat on a tremendous scale from northern Belgium, French cavalry is approaching Thielt, seven miles from the banks of the Ghent-Bruges Canal. The canal itself is only 10 miles from the border of Holland.

So fast is the enemy retreating that the French, British and Belgian infantry at least, in the center of the battle front, have lost touch entirely with the enemy.

The Belgians advancing astride the Thourout-Bruges and Thourout-Ostend roads have defeated the Germans who are retreating rapidly.

This undoubtedly is one of the war's greatest and most vital victories, for the gallant little Belgian army, ably assisted by crack French and British troops, now has driven the despoilers of its country from a large section which the Germans have occupied since the early days of the war and has gained position of such importance that the Germans may have to abandon the entire coast of Belgium.

Moreover, the sweeping advance of the allied infantry, preceded by a fan of French cavalry advancing rapidly, has left the entire area in which are the important city of Lille and the great mining and manufacturing districts of Tourcoing, Roubaix and Tournai, in a salient which is growing deeper every hour and which the enemy can not hope to hold. The French cavalry, which is on the crest of the allied advance, has done marvelous things. Today it galloped forward more than 10 kilometers, frequently carrying out charges with all the dash usually associated with the cavalry upon isolated posts of enemy machine gunners which vainly attempted to hold up its advance.

Some of these gunners taken prisoner said they are unable to understand why the war was going on, and why they were called upon to continue fighting. One officer said: "We have offered all the terms in the world for peace; nobody seems willing to accept them."

Resistance, where it has been ordered by the enemy, has been extraordinarily fierce, for in these places it obviously has been the purpose of the commanders of the fleeing Germans to gain time in which to remove their materials. Stubborn fighting has been reported, especially from the region of Thourout. The battle here has been from street to street and house to house and large numbers of the enemy have been killed. Some Belgian forces have swept around the city in order to cut the roads at the rear and also assist in bottling up the enemy trying to hold out in the city itself.

The Germans have placed machine guns in the windows of houses and cellars and fired murderous streams of bullets into the advancing Belgians but were unable to stop them. The Belgians fought with a dogged determination such as only troops fighting to regain their outraged country could display. Nothing could stop them.

The British following up the retreating Germans and overcoming rear guards, are reported as reaching Quesnoy and captured Linselle, along the Lys. The Belgians at the time this dispatch was filed were reported to be past Keyem and to have reached positions on the other side of Cachtien and Ardoye, both of which they captured. Northeast of Courtrai, Bavichove was stormed and taken and the Belgians were still going.

The Linselles position is most valuable for the place being northwest of Tourcoing the allied troops are gradually outflanking the entire Lille salient, from which there are further signs that the enemy is withdrawing. As a matter of fact, his troops in this salient are in an extremely precarious position. They must get out rapidly or face disastrous consequences. A thousand more prisoners and many more cannon have been captured. The Germans at many places especially in the northern part of the battle area, seem to be surrendering freely. Many more civilians have been rescued from the towns and districts captured and little portions of these are straggling rearward out of range of the guns and out of the way of the fighting troops. Stories are beginning to come back how liberated Belgian women have seen their sons, brothers or husbands going forward into battle.

Quite a number of civilians also have been rescued from Roulers and its environs, the Germans having left in such a hurry that they had no time to evacuate the civilians who wanted to stay and take a chance of being liberated. Today these men, women and children are again walking on the free soil of France.

The Germans appear to be making strenuous efforts to save their munitions and equipment and their material, the accumulation of four years from the coast district of Belgium. The roads behind the Germans are littered with all sorts of transports and allied airplanes are again playing havoc with the retreating enemy.

The weather today was cloudy but no more rain has fallen. However, Flanders is mud from one end to the other and this condition makes movement difficult. The allied soldiers have put up with great hardships, for they realize that they have the enemy on the run in the most vital section of the Western front and do not desire to let him have a chance to reassemble his shattered units. Outside Courtrai the infantry has progressed about three miles and here have been compelled to fight their way forward, for the Germans had orders to hold on to the last and they did so. Not many of those who had been stationed with machine guns to hold up the advance of the allied troops managed to escape. Vir-

GERMAN PEACE COMMENT.

HOPES FOR PEACE SOMEWHAT DAMPENED, SAYS PRESS.

President's Note Doesn't Mark Advance on Path to Peace, Declares Frankfurt Zeitung.

Amsterdam, Oct. 16.—Commenting on President Wilson's reply to the German peace offer, the Berlin Voelkische Zeitung asks:

"What guarantees does President Wilson offer that military superiority will not be utilized afterwards by his allies in a manner opposed to the principles of justice and conciliation?"

"It appears that we are at a stage when it is still possible to warn the enemy that in the history of the world it has often been proved a mistake to drive a strong nation, which in order not to venture its all, offered its hand in peace, into summoning all its slumbering forces to the national battle."

The Frankfurt Zeitung says: "President Wilson's reply cannot be said to make an advance on the path of peace. On the contrary another spirit speaks in the note. The spirit of Clemenceau and Lloyd George makes its presence felt and causes doubt to arise whether the path can lead to the goal."

The semi-official North German Gazette, of Berlin, says: "President Wilson's reply has partly carried the discussion farther and partly extended it."

"A fresh counter utterance by the German government therefore is necessary so that the bringing about of an armistice and the inauguration of peace negotiations are not yet immediately attainable."

The Cologne Gazette, which often speaks authoritatively, commenting on President Wilson's reply to Foreign Minister Solf, says: "After President Wilson's note, hope for peace must be lowered a few pegs."

The Cologne Volks-Zeitung takes the same stand. This newspaper declares that a cessation of Germany's u-boat warfare cannot be demanded before an armistice is concluded. "The Germans must lower their hopes of a near peace of justice without humiliation," says the Cologne Volks-Zeitung.

A BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT.

President Wilson's Note Like a Cold Douch on German Hopes.

London, Oct. 16.—It is expected that the German imperial chancellor will make a decision today on the matters contained in President Wilson's latest notice, says a Copenhagen dispatch to The Exchange Telegraph Co. German papers point out the message adds that Wilson's message has had the effect of a cold douch on the hopes engendered by his first note.

LOSSES OF BRITISH.

Casualties Given for Thirty-nine Weeks.

New York, Oct. 15.—British casualties during the first 39 weeks of 1918 aggregated 700,000, according to a cablegram received by the British bureau of information today. This does not include losses in the heavy fighting of the past two weeks.

The message states that during the period between January 1 and October 1, the lowest casualty list for any single week, was 4,126 and the highest over 40,000.

Turks Must Surrender.

London, Oct. 15.—Great Britain's reply to Turkey, The Evening News says it understands, will be a demand for unconditional surrender. The Turks will be required to negotiate an armistice with General Allenby, commander of the British forces in Palestine and Syria.

BRITISH ENTER LILLE.

Patrols in Southwestern Suburbs of City Today.

Paris, Oct. 16.—British patrols entered the southwestern suburbs of Lille this morning.

Actually all were killed or wounded or are prisoners.

At the Thielt positions the French cavalry has begun to come into a country where the ground and roads are harder, allowing them to operate more freely, it is through this gap that the Germans through the entire Belgian coast system must go if they wish to save themselves, providing, of course, the advance continues. Incidentally every yard of advance here narrows the enemy's escape gap.

It would seem that if the weather holds out long enough and the advance continues at the present rate of speed the Germans soon will have lost control of great stretches of Belgium, especially the coast which is important for submarines aside from stretches of northern France from where all rules of tactics and strategy demand, they must evacuate as being outflanked with their lines turned.

Moreover the German high command is not in a position to send reinforcements of any consequence to Flanders.

The Belgians, British and French count among their prisoners the entire staff of a crack German regiment, including the colonel commanding. What has become of the German infantry in the center of the battle field is not known. All that is certain is that the advancing allied troops have not encountered any in some hours.

Progress for Belgians.

Havre, Oct. 16.—The Belgians have extended their battle front north of the Handzeeme Canal where they have made progress in the region of Schoore, five miles from the North Sea southeast of Nieuport, and generally gained ground eastward as far as Coolscamp, according to the official communication issued tonight. The town of Iseghem, east of Roulers, has been captured.