

SEVERE BATTLE IS FOUGHT.

Reports from Three Sources Regarding Results of Action.

Paris, April 4.—German troops numbering well over 100,000 delivered a terrific attack against the French along a front of nearly nine miles from Grivesnes to the north of the Amiens-Roye road.

The French retained Grivesnes, but the Germans occupied the villages of Mielly, Raineval and Morisel.

The announcement by the war office to-night of this new offensive also says that by a powerful counter-attack the French made progress at this point.

The text of the statement reads: "The battle was resumed this morning with extreme violence in the region north of Montdidier, and still continues. On a front of about 15 kilometres, from Grivesnes as far as North of the road between Amiens and Roye, the Germans attacked with enormous forces, showing a firm determination to break through our front at any cost. Up to the present we have identified by prisoners eleven enemy divisions.

"Our troops with intrepid courage resisted the shock of the assailant masses, who were mowed down by our artillery fire.

"Despite their efforts, 10 times repeated, the Germans succeeded at the cost of sanguinary sacrifices in gaining only a few hundred metres of terrain and occupying the villages of Mielly, Raineval and Morisel, the neighboring heights of which we hold.

"Grivesnes, which was attacked with particular violence, remained in the hands of our troops, who, after having broken down all the assaults, counter-attacked with vigor and realized progress at this point.

"Between Montdidier and Lassigny there was great activity by two batteries."

British Report of Attack. London, April 4.—South of the river Somme the Germans launched heavy attacks early this morning on the British and French forces, says a statement issued this evening by the British war office. On the British front the enemy made progress in the direction of Hamel and the Bois de Vaivre.

On the French front, immediately on the right of the British, the Germans, according to the statement, gained ground in the angle between the rivers Luce and Avre.

The text of the statement reads: "North of the Somme there is no change.

"South of the Somme the enemy launched heavy attacks early this morning on the British and French forces, and on the British front made progress in the direction of Hamel and Vaire wood. On the remainder of the British front all attacks were beaten back with considerable loss. The fighting still continues.

"On the French front, immediately on our right, the enemy gained ground in the angle between the rivers Luce and Avre."

German Report. Berlin, April 4.—Four times yesterday the entente forces vainly endeavored to recapture the heights wrested from southwest of Moreuil. The attacks broke down with heavy losses. The text reads:

"Fighting activity revived south of the Somme. By means of surprise and after strong artillery preparations the enemy during the early morning and afternoon four times vainly endeavored to recapture the heights wrested from him southwest of Moreuil. This attack broke down with heavy losses.

"Before Verdun and at Parroy woods there was at times a more lively firing engagement."

"CASCARETS" BEST FOR HEADACHY, BILIOUS, SICK, CONSTIPATED

Best for Liver and Bowels, Bad Breath, Bad Colds, Sour Stomach.

Get a 10-cent box! Sick headache, biliousness, coated tongue, head and nose clogged up with a cold—always trace this to torpid liver; delayed, fermenting food in the bowels or sour, gassy stomach. Poisonous matter clogged in the intestines, instead of being cast out of the system is re-absorbed into the blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue it causes congestion and that dull, throbbing and sickening headache.

Cascarets immediately cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will surely straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist means your head clear, stomach sweet, breath right, complexion rosy and your liver and bowels regular for months.—Adv.

FURLOUGHS FOR FARMERS.

Outline of Procedure Given in Dispatch from Washington.

Washington, April 4.—How are soldiers in training camps to be furloughed for farm work under the recent act of Congress? The answer is that applications may be made by the soldiers themselves, their relatives, or by farmers desiring their services. An outline of the procedure was announced to-day by the War Department.

When application is made by farmers the men must be willing to accept the furloughs and the traveling time from their post to the places of labor must not exceed 24 hours. Farmers are advised to make their applications through the office of the provost marshal general at Washington.

How's This? We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces, expelling the poison from the blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Medicine for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Medicine at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all druggists, 75c.—Adv.

GERMAN CONFEDERATES.

Sergt. John W. Cannon, of Company C, Orr's Regiment, Confederate States Army, in a late issue of The Keowee Courier pays "just tribute to the German citizens of Walhalla who served so well the cause of the Confederacy," saying that "these good men served in the ranks honorably and valiantly from 1861 to 1865."

Moreover, "All of those German boys * * * did their full duty as soldiers and all were liked by the members of the company and regiment. My mind often recalls these gallant men and I, along with others of their comrades, honor their memory for the worth of the men, both as citizens and soldiers of 'The Lost Cause'."

These men, all of whom are now dead, were: John Cruse, John Kneel, John Ansel, Mencke Bulwinkle, John Kirkoff, Fred Bisehoff, John Glauss, William Korber, John Huskamp, Henry Huskamp, Louis Brandt, George Bickel, Charles Neighbor, William Owens, William Wesse, Gus Brenecke, Henry von Hadela, Fred Traylor.

The official records attest the service and valor of the men of German blood in the heroic ranks of gray. The Fourth Brigade of Charleston, which was in active service from December 27, 1860, until the latter part of April, 1861, having a great part in the operations around Fort Sumter, had many Germans and German commands in it. There were the German Riflemen, commanded by Capt. Jacob Small; the Palmetto Riflemen, commanded by Capt. Alex. Melchers; the German Fusiliers, Capt. Samuel Lord, Jr.; the German Artillery, Capt. C. Nohrden and H. Harms; the German Hussars, Capt. Theodore Cordes. Of course, these commands were not wholly German, but largely so, while there were many of them in other units, just as is the case in the Charleston and other companies to-day.

Robert Von Massow, one of Mosby's trusted aides, in the Partisan Rangers, was a general in the German army up until a few years ago. Gen. "Jeb" Stuart's chief of staff for a season was Major Heros von Boreke, who came from Germany to fight for the Stars and Bars and was excelled by none in bravery and ready service. The list could be multiplied many times.

The Germans of the Confederacy were as loyal to that republic as the great part of the Americans of German descent are faithful to this nation to-day. The hyphenates are in a minority. For every sympathizer with Germany among them there are scores of those who bear true allegiance to the United States.

(Note.—In the issue of The Courier following that in which Sergt. Cannon's letter was published, Capt. S. K. Dendy recalled two German soldiers of the Confederacy whom Mr. Cannon had overlooked.—F. W. Pieper and Wm. Ahrens.)

Carolians Honored.

With the American Army in France, April 3.—Lieut. G. R. Holmes, of South Carolina, and Sergt. James A. Murphy have been awarded the French war cross. Lieut. Holmes is the man who recently captured a German sentry from his post. Sergt. Murphy killed a German while he was trying to shoot an officer.

War Savings Stamps and Liberty Bonds do Not Conflict.



The Liberty Loan campaign and War Savings Stamp campaign are not rivals—no more than the super-dreadnaughts and destroyers of our navy are rivals.

The Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamps are two forms of the same financial operation of the United States government. They were authorized by the same vote of Congress and are intended to supplement each other. They are both of paramount importance to the financing of the war. The Liberty Loan campaign is primarily to obtain the many billions of dollars necessary toward paying the expenses of war and lending to our Allies.

The peculiar significance of the war savings campaign is that it is not designed merely to get money, but to enable the government to spend money. Obviously the government can not spend money unless it can buy something with the money. If the civilian population continues to purchase as much goods and services now as it did in peace time, then the armies must go short of munitions and other things indispensable to them. That was Lord Kitchener's warning to England. There are not enough material and labor in this country to supply the war needs of the government and at the same time the peace needs of the civilian population. If the people persist in needless purchasing, the government might as well not have any money as not to be able to buy goods and services for that money. Wars are not fought with money—they are fought with the goods and services that money can buy.

Successive Liberty Loans will be sold in successive campaigns at intervals. The War Savings campaign will last throughout the year—no doubt until the war is over. It aims at developing habits of thrift that shall make the sales of stamps cumulative. And the person of very limited means who buys a few dollars worth of War Savings Stamps does his share as well as the wealthier man who buys a quantity of Liberty Loan bonds. Millions who could not afford to invest in Liberty Bonds will be able to help by investing in War Savings Stamps. The two campaigns are, in reality, only one—that of financing for victory.

SOUTH MUST PRODUCE ITS FOOD.

Warning Has Been Given Not to Rely on Food from the West.

"If the South this year does not produce its own food and feed and has to exchange cotton for the food and feed," says the United States Department of Agriculture, "it will be poorer rather than richer."

One of the factors that make it absolutely necessary for the South to produce its own food and not to rely upon the North or West in any degree is the extent to which the railroads are being called upon to transport the men and supplies of the army. The total present army of the United States is given by the War Department as practically 1,500,000 men. Of these, 800,000 men are estimated by the Department of Agriculture to be in the Southern States. On the basis of transportation figures given by the War Department, it is estimated that to carry the men from Southern camps 62,290 cars, or 3,660 trains, locomotives and train crews would be required.

In addition to transportation of troops, there is the problem of supplying them with food for themselves and feed for their live stock. It is estimated that for the maintenance of the American army alone, transportation will be required for 1,704,320 tons this year. On the basis of 40,000 pounds per car, this would require 85,216 carloads. For the maintenance of animals used by the army, transportation will be required for 128,833 tons per month. With hay and grain averaging 32,000 pounds per car this would require 8,052 cars a month or 96,624 cars a year.

The magnitude of the task of feeding the troops in the Southern States is indicated by the number of large camps in this section of the country. In addition to these are numerous aviation fields and special training camps at other points in the South. Other items to be figured in the transportation demands are the haulage of export materials to Southern seaports in order to relieve the congested Northern seaports, and the haulage made necessary by the construction of ships at various Southern seaports.

The South must feed itself, says the Department of Agriculture. It points to the recent warning by Mr. McAdoo, director general of railways, that transportation may be lacking in the fall of 1918 to haul food and feed to States and communities that do not provide for themselves.

WOMEN TORTURED!

Suffer Terribly With Corns Because of High Heels, But Why Care Now?

Women wear high heels which buckle up their toes and they suffer terribly from corns. Women then proceed to trim these pests, seeking relief, but they hardly realize the terrible danger from infection, says a Cincinnati authority.

Corns can easily be lifted out with the fingers if you will get from any drug store a quarter of an ounce of a drug called freezeone. This is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. You simply apply a few drops directly upon the tender, aching corn or callus. The soreness is relieved at once and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, lifts out without one particle of pain.

This freezeone is a sticky substance which dries in a moment. It just shrivels up the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. Tell your wife about this.—Adv.

STATE'S COTTON BY COUNTIES.

1917 Crop Was 205,275 Bales Larger Than Crop of 1916.

Director Sam L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, announces the preliminary report of cotton ginned, by counties, in South Carolina, for the crops of 1917 and 1916. The report shows running bales, counting round as half bales, linters not included, as follows:

Table with 3 columns: County Name, 1917 Crop (Bales), 1916 Crop (Bales). Rows include Abbeville, Aiken, Anderson, Bamberg, Barnwell, Beaufort, Berkeley, Calhoun, Charleston, Cherokee, Chester, Chesterfield, Clarendon, Colleton, Darlington, Dillon, Dorchester, Edgefield, Fairfield, Florence, Georgetown, Greenville, Greenwood, Hampton, Horry, Jasper, Kershaw, Lancaster, Laurens, Leo, Lexington, McCormick, Marion, Marlboro, Newberry, Oconee, Orangeburg, Pickens, Richland, Saluda, Spartanburg, Sumter, Union, Williamsburg, York. Totals: 1,265,977 (1917) vs 970,702 (1916).

President to Our Soldiers.

With the American Army in France, April 4.—This week's issue of the Stars and Stripes, the soldiers' weekly, will contain the following message from President Wilson:

"Please convey to the officers and men of our expeditionary forces my warmest greetings on this, the anniversary of the entrance of the United States into this great war for liberty, and say to them that we all have not only greatly admired and been very proud of the way they have so far accounted for themselves, but also have the utmost confidence that in every sense they will prove to be made of the finest mettle of free men."

Two Killed by Trolley.

Greenville, April 3.—Lige Pepper and Charlie Coot, two white men residing about five miles below here, were instantly killed last night at the Hudson Street crossing in the city when their buggy was struck by a Piedmont & Northern railway car. Eye witnesses state that the two men saw the approaching car, but tried to beat it to the crossing. Both bodies, especially that of Coot, were badly mangled. Pepper, who was 60 years old, was Coot's grandfather.

WAR COST NINE BILLIONS.

Half Has Gone to Allies—Billion a Month Now.

Washington, April 4.—Nine billion dollars is the approximate cost to the United States of one year of war.

More than one-half has gone in loans to allies and will be repaid eventually; over one-third has been spent for the army and military establishment; one-tenth for the navy, and one-fifteenth for shipbuilding.

Just one-sixth of this big war cost has been raised by taxation and other ordinary sources of revenue, and the balance has come from sale of Liberty Bonds and certificates of indebtedness.

Enormous as these war expenditures may seem to a country whose government in peace times costs between \$700,000,000 and \$800,000,000, they are less than Great Britain's and are only about two-thirds of estimates made by officials less than a year ago. Slow progress of the shipbuilding program and the retarding of the outpouring of war supplies are regarded by officials as the chief reasons why expenses did not equal estimates.

Billion Per Month.

Government expenses now are running about a billion dollars a month, with somewhat less than half going to allies, who spend the greater part of their loans for war supplies in this country.

Since the declaration of war, April 6, 1917, the government's actual expenditures have been more than \$9,800,000,000, but about \$800,000,000 of this sum would have been spent for normal activities, even if the United States had not entered the war.

Ordinary expenditures, under which the treasury classifies all outlays for operation of government machinery and war enterprises, since the declaration of war have been approximately \$5,084,000,000. Actual payments to allies amounted to about \$4,742,000,000.

Income from internal revenue, most of which is represented by war taxes, and from customs and miscellaneous sources, has run up to about \$1,535,000,000, and the two Liberty Loans have brought to the treasury a little less than \$5,800,000,000. Small collections from war savings and thrift stamps in the last four months amount to \$140,000,000.

Other Local Expenditures.

There are a number of other minor receipts and expenditures, but they do not materially affect the condition of the public coffers. Outlays for redemption of certificates of indebtedness, although appearing large on paper, actually mean little to the government in the long run, since the certificates represent short time loans—public borrowings which are repaid within three months.

About \$3,200,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness are now outstanding and will be redeemed at various times within the next few months. This means that the treasury has received this amount to cover running expenses, but will have to repay it soon out of receipts from taxes due in June and from the third Liberty Loan.

Financial experts of the government calculate that the war has cost in dollars even more than the formal treasury figures show, on account of increased expenditures of many State and local governments under war conditions. They do not venture to estimate the aggregate of these expenses, however. On the other hand, the war has resulted in innumerable economies—public, private and personal—enforced partly by rising costs and partly by organized economy movements.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine. It stops the Cough and Headache and works off the Cold. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. H. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 30c.

Chisel Does Good Work.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 3.—A committee of citizens to-night called at the Germania Club and with a chisel and hammer removed the name from the corner-stone of the building. This same committee a few nights ago called at the club and secured the removal of all German pictures from the walls of the club, at the same time requesting that the name be removed from the corner-stone. Finding that their request had been ignored, they proceeded to-night to complete the job.

Bull Durham to Troops.

New York, April 3.—The government has taken over the entire output of the "Bull Durham" cigarette tobacco manufactured by the American Tobacco Company at Durham, N. C., and will devote it to the needs of the American troops abroad, it was announced here to-day. It was stated that the government will pay the same price for the goods as domestic jobbers have been paying.

"THE AMERICAN CREED."

Author of Brief Paper Gets Prize of Thousand Dollars.

Washington, April 3.—"The American Creed," for which the city of Baltimore offered a prize of \$1,000, was made public here to-day. Its selection was the result of a "national citizens' creed contest," approved by President Wilson, Speaker Clark and a host of famous Americans. The author of the creed, who wins the \$1,000 prize, is William Tyler Page, of Friendship Heights, Maryland and Washington. It reads:

The American's Creed. "I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign States; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. "I, therefore, believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; to defend it against all enemies."

The idea of laying emphasis on the duties and obligations of citizenship in a national creed originated with Henry S. Chapin and was first announced by him in September, 1916. The idea was approved by the President and endorsed by "The Vigilantes," a non-partisan organization of authors, artists and others for patriotic purposes.

The creed awarded the prize was selected from several thousand submitted because it was not only brief, but remarkably comprehensive of the best in American ideas, history and traditions, as expressed by the founders of the republic and its greatest statesmen and writers.

William Tyler Page, the committee on awards announced, is a descendant of a President of the United States, John Tyler, and a signer of the American Declaration of Independence, Carter Braxton. He was born in Frederick, Md., the birthplace of Francis Scott Key, and he attended the public schools of Baltimore.

Belgian Cross for Pershing.

Washington, April 4.—Gen. Pershing has been awarded the Belgian order of the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, according to a dispatch to the Belgian legation here to-day from Havre.

The decoration was presented to Gen. Pershing by King Albert in person. At the same time the King presented to Col. Boyd, the American military attaché, a cross of the officer of the Order of Leopold. Both officers also were given the Belgian war cross.

Col. Boyd, named in the legation's dispatch, is Col. Carl Boyd, aide de camp to Gen. Pershing. He formerly was military attaché to the American legation at Paris.

The American officers may accept the decorations, but may not wear them, although a bill is pending in Congress to permit officers to wear orders conferred by foreign governments.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's.

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 60 cents.

More Concrete Ships.

Washington, April 4.—A new shipbuilding yard, solely for the construction of concrete ships, will be established soon by the Shipping Board. It will be located in some Southern city, where frost will not handicap the work, probably in Wilmington, N. C., or New Orleans, with the chances favoring the former.

The new yard will have three ways, each of which will be utilized immediately in the building of a 3,500-ton concrete vessel, as plans for that size of ship already have been prepared. Upon completion of those vessels the plant will construct 7,500-ton ships, which are now being designed.

This government yard will make four yards turning out concrete ships, the others being private plants at Jacksonville, Brunswick, Ga., and Redwood City, Cal.

Advertisement for CHICHESTER'S PILLS. Includes text: 'DIAMOND BRAND', 'LADIES!', 'SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE', and an illustration of a woman's face.