

### BLOODY DAYS

BY CAPTAIN DANIEL SMITH

(By The Associated Negro Press.)  
(CONTINUED FROM JUNE 27)

Last week's article left us on the defensive position Rheulaquad and Gina-Goush, which was a small ridge of mountains in the center of Celles Plains.  
September 9—"Lieutenant McAden, commanding Gina-Goush, a support position, received orders to take patrol and gain information as to the location and operation of the enemy. The patrol had neither maps nor wire cutters and faced much difficulty as the trenches ran in many various directions.

"Patrol returned reporting a hot encounter with German patrol in which one was wounded, one killed and one missing. The enemy patrol, according to the report suffered the loss of eight men.

"Patrol was ordered to go back out and accomplish mission and Lieut. was rebuked by Battalion Commander. To strengthen patrol I detached two squads from platoon and sent them with Lieut. McAden."

"My readers I am sure can realize the difficulty of the mission which the officer and his men had to accomplish with no maps, no wire cutters and no knowledge of the enemy's whereabouts.

"Patrol failed to accomplish mission and officer was further rebuked.

"September 10—"My birthday, 43 years old, had a warm reception from the enemy. Heavy bombardment of Celles plains began at 6:30 A. M. and lasted until 12:30 P. M. We held what we had and all went well.

"Ordered men to be prepared to meet and repulse any attack of the enemy.

"Received information from battalion commander that he had asked for a counter barrage. Quite a peculiar report since we were occupying a defensive sector.

"10 P. M. we got what he requested and were placed between two fires.

"Sent up flares indicating that shells were falling on American troops. 11:30 P. M. bombardment ceased.

"Few things indicate more clearly the efficiency of our battalion commander than the request for a barrage on the defensive without giving the correct direction and location of his own troops.

"September 12—"Received orders to report to Regimental Headquarters to determine my fitness as an officer. Board of examiners was composed of one officer who declared that I was fit for duty. This was confirmed by my battalion commander who was present.

"Captain Saunders of Co. "B" a very efficient officer transferred to another division."

"The continual transferring of efficient officers to other divisions discouraged the men and created a feeling that the organization was expected to fail.

"September 16—"Rejoined my command at 8:30 P. M. after four days at regimental headquarters. At 10:30 I heard a noise in the rear of my headquarters and went out to investigate.

"Saw three men. I challenged them and received no reply and opened fire upon them. A man cried out: "Captain you have shot me." It was Sergeant Lucas who with two other men had, against orders, made a trip to an apple tree which was between our position and the enemy. I had specifically ordered that no men would visit this tree as I feared the fruit had been poisoned.

"September 17—"Placed under arrest for shooting Sergeant Lucas.

"September 21—"Still under arrest but have not been relieved of command. German patrol broke through and attacked LaReinhere, one of my support positions.

"September 22—"Ordered to evacuate position and report to commanding officer of company "K" which relieved me of command.

"September 23—"Entire regiment moved to new sector on Metz and Verdun front.

"September 25—"Arrived in Position. Am yet under arrest.

"I was placed in command of the first platoon of Co. "K" by Capt. Peaks and we moved out under an American barrage.

"September 26—"At 2:30 A. M. received orders to establish a communication line between the third battalion, the 208th Infantry, 77th division, with one platoon from Co. "E" one from Co. "K" and one section of machine gun. The machine gun was commanded by Lieut. Goodman from Wash-

ington, D. C., and the platoon by Sergeants. I informed the men of our objective and without maps we were set out blundering on until we arrived at our destination, at the appointed time. There we came under the enemy's machine gun fire and also received fire from the rear. Lieut. Goodman placed his machine guns in position and opened fire which put the

enemy to flight and I sent a runner back to the 308th to notify them that American troops were operating in front. The major came up and I reported to him that he gave orders for me to connect up with the left flank of this battalion.

"In this encounter Lieut. Goodman captured two machine guns and 4 prisoners. (Our General, however, declares that we captured no prisoners and could not stand shell fire.)

"Was relieved of this duty and ordered to report to Captain Peaks by the battalion commander, who said the company was at Brestlee Trench in the argonne Forrest. Upon starting out I noticed a large number of the men of Co. "K" around headquarters and I asked the first sergeant where was Capt. Peaks to which he replied that he did not know. This was his answer to queries about other officers with the exception of Lieut. Kroeger, stating further that he had not seen them since 4:00 A. M. and it was then 9:00 P. M. I reported to the battalion commander and asked him again where Company "K" was located and he said "somewhere in the front line" and I told him then the company was at battalion headquarters with one officer. He ordered me to join the company. This I did although under arrest I assumed command."

"This again indicated the efficiency of our battalion commander. He was wholly ignorant of the whereabouts of his own troops and was at the same time reporting to the regimental headquarters that all was well on his front."

"Company "K" was ordered to take over Bernardville. Having no map I borrowed the battalion commander's map and got a vague idea of where we had to go. Our orders were to go over the top at 6:30 P. M. and it was then 5:15 P. M. I found that the troops had no grenades. I sensed the situation and held conference with Captain Green as to our respective positions in the line. At the appointed time we went over the top."

"I sent a patrol to my right flank to establish a liaison with Major Elsey's battalion. Sergt. Collier, who commanded the patrol, returned, and stated that he could not find the battalion. I ordered him to go back and locate the battalion and establish connections.

"As darkness descended a drizzling rain began to fall. I with one officer and 244 men continued the advance up Bernaville road, without maps or wire cutters. We came under the machine gun fire of the enemy which became very heavy. I thought of my right flank. I placed the first and second platoons in the front line; ordered the 3rd and 4th platoons to fall low in the rear and ordered Lieut. Cross from Co. "I" to move his platoon to my right flank.

"The front line platoons continued to advance under fire and with counter attacks pushed the enemy back."

"At 11:00 P. M. a runner came up with a verbal order to halt until further orders. I asked who sent the order and he said the battalion commander. I knew just what it meant to all in this position said "halt hell continue the advance."

"September 27—"At 2:00 A. M. we arrived at the enemy's barbed wire entanglements and there we had to halt.

"A survey of my men showed that the only officer I had was gassed; 14 men were gassed, 1 killed and 1 wounded. The fourth platoon lost direction in the darkness but came up later.

"In my next article I shall describe the battles of the 27th and 28th of September which led up to the court-martialing of five officers including the writer. I shall give an accurate account of the entire case so that the readers will know the truth and not be misled by the statements made by General Bullard.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

### OFFERS TO GIVE HUSBAND TO OTHER WOMAN

(By The Associated Negro Press.) Philadelphia, Pa., June—Mrs. Katherine Mack, 25 year old, of Twelfth street near Thompson, today informed Judge MacNeille, in the Municipal Court, that she was willing to give her husband Edward, so that he could marry Mary Jago, whom the husband met about a year ago.

"I am willing to give up my husband because I am no longer able to care for him or be any assistance to him like a wife should be," said Mrs. Mack, who is a sufferer of epilepsy. "I know my husband loves Mary, Judge, and I love her too, and I am willing to agree to a divorce, so they can marry an then she can care for me as she had offered," concluded Mrs. Mack.

"No," said the Judge, "That cannot be done. No divorce

### Is There Any Missionary Work Being Done in South Carolina?

By Wm. Howard, Cor. Sec. "There is no missionary work being done in South Carolina."

The foregoing statement was made by a prominent member on the floor at the last session of the State Convention at Orangeburg. This statement is very damaging and should be corrected. What is Missionary work? The Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention is one of our highest authorities on this subject. According to the last annual report of that board the principal items listed under the department which corresponds to our field work are as follows:

- 1st. Weeks of labor.
- 2nd. Number of Churches, Schools, etc., visited.
- 3rd. Number of sermons and addresses held.
- 4th. Number of prayer meetings held.
- 5th. Number of religious visits made.
- 6th. Addresses by Baptism.
- 7th. Church organizations.
- 8th. Hours of worship built up.
- 9th. Sunday Schools organized.
- 10th. Bibles and Testaments distributed.
- 11th. Pages of tracts, pamphlets, circulars, letters, etc., distributed.

Are the Missionaries in South Carolina covering any of the above items? If they are then there is Missionary work being done in South Carolina.

Let us see. We have three full time Missionaries, namely, Revs. P. P. Watson, J. W. Easley, Wm. Howard. There are also twenty-five district missionaries of the State Sunday School Convention.

Allowing one visit, one sermon, one address, one prayer meeting, one religious visit a week for each of the three missionaries, the report will be as follows:

- Number of workers, 3;
- Number of Churches visited, 156;
- Weeks of labor, 156; Sermons, 153; Addresses, 156; Prayer Meetings, 156; Total Sermons, etc., 936.

Allowing an average of one address a month for each of the district missionaries gives 300 for the year. Making a total of 1236 sermons, addresses, etc. The actual figures will be much larger as the above is given only as an illustration. This does not include the field work of the Women's Home Convention. The pages of papers distributed by the workers are several thousand each year.

In the face of these figures it requires great boldness for one to assert that there is no missionary work being done in South Carolina. We need a campaign of education as to what Missionary work is. One of the troubles is we continue to keep "the cart before the horse," and the people are made to expect the impossible and the term missionary work is twisted completely out of its meaning.

We have shied around this question of missions and each year make the Missionaries the scape-goat; and we appease our consciences by saying that we need not pay anything for missions for "there is no Missionary work being done in South Carolina."

There is Missionary work being done in South Carolina—an

would be granted in your case, because there would be no collusion."

Miss Jago testified that the three of them, she, Mrs. Mack and her husband, have been living in the same apartment for the past four months.

Judge MacNeille continued the case until next month, meantime committing Miss Jago to a home and Mrs. Mack to a hospital.

abundance of it and it is the least appreciated and the poorest paid. But we have always had and will always have enough Missionary spirits to keep the work alive and to get the conventions awake to duty. Few realize the weight of a statement made at or by a State Convention. Such a statement is accepted as truth by those in lesser stations. The Missionaries are entitled to at least the good will of the State Convention. They will find it hard enough.

### Notes from Beaufort.

We were sorry to learn last week of the death of Mrs. Mary Simuck. Funeral services were held at the P. A. B. church, the pastor, Rev. J. A. Wilson, officiating.

On last Thursday, the following local men went to sea to catch fish: Drs. M. P. Kennedy, C. S. Simpson and H. K. Culler, Messrs. J. S. Blocker, J. G. Myers, C. E. Nixon, Henry Middleton, Endre Baker, E. M. Scott, Gen. Moody, Thomas Wright and C. E. Washington. The party engaged in fishing during the morning hours and feasting on the trout, whitens and black fish which they caught during the afternoon hours. It was a most enjoyable trip.

Circle No. 4 of the P. A. B. church had a very successful lawn party on the church lawn on last Saturday night.

Miss Lura M. Washington left last week for Hampton Institute to attend the summer school at that place.

We are very glad to have in our midst Mr. J. S. Blocker, an old liver of Beaufort, who is now located at Tampa, Fla.

Miss Dorothy Blocker entertained for Mrs. Florence Parks, who had left for New Jersey to join her husband. All of Mrs. Parks' intimate friends were present and had a most enjoyable evening.

Everybody is looking forward to the Grand Elks Sail which is to be given on the 16th of the month. This being the first sail of the season and the first one to be given by the newly organized Order of Elks, it is expected that a tremendous crowd will take it in.

Mrs. Lilla Myssen and Mrs. E. M. Washington have returned from Greenwood, where they went to attend the Women's Missionary Convention. They reported a fine convention.

The Rev. J. H. Thompson, daughters of Dr. H. T. Thompson have returned to Beaufort after having spent a pleasant month with Mrs. Lizze Nixon.

Miss Martha Simmons accompanied by Miss M. J. Bell Sanborn left last week for New York City to attend their vacation.

Mr. E. J. Williams, who has been here one week in interest of the National Bond Insurance Co., returned to Charleston last Wednesday. While here he made many friends.

### Best Attended Negro Summer School

On Record.

The Summer School in session at Spartanburg, of which Prof. Geo. W. Howard is director is said to be the most enthusiastic and best attended Negro Summer School ever had in Spartanburg. The enrollment is more than one hundred and constitutes the energetic and alert among the best teachers.

Some of the foremost educators, including Mrs. Dantz, and three of her co-workers, managers of play-grounds; Dr. Evans, superintendent of City Schools; Dr. Beasley, county health physician; Prof. Brew-

ton of the Cedar Hill Academy have been over and given instructive and interesting talks to the school.

Prof. Howard is ably assisted by Prof. W. A. Neal, Mrs. B. A. Sawyer and Mrs. Ruth Pride. From the sentiment expressed in the various addresses the South-eastern Federation is enthusiastic over the expansion program as outlined by Mrs. Bethune and will be in the running when the account is given at the next biennial meeting of the National.

### SOUTH CAROLINA FEDERATION HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

(By The Associated Negro Press.) Orangeburg, S. C.; July—The annual meeting of the Southeastern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs was held at the South Carolina State College, during the past week. The principal address was delivered by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs who outlined the new development program of the National Association and paid a glowing but touching tribute to the memory of Mrs. Booker T. C. E. Nixon, Henry Middleton, Washington, who passed away recently at her home at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

The meeting, which was presided over by Mrs. M. B. Wilkins, the president was a joint session of the South Carolina Federation and the Southeastern Division was largely attended by

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