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BRITISH SCORE GREAT VICTORY OVER HUNS

British Penetrate German Lines For Depth of 5 Miles

SECOND LINE TAKEN AT SEVERAL POINTS

Gen. Byng, Working Under Field Marshal Haig, Captures Hindenburg Line on Thirty-Two Mile Front—Tanks Play Great Role in British Drive.

PERSHING INTERESTED WITNESS TO VICTORY

With the British Armies in France, Nov. 21.—General Pershing, commander in chief of the American expeditionary forces, was an interested witness to General Byng's great victory.

British Army Headquarters in France, Nov. 21.—The Germans are fighting on their line of defense at one point of the British attack.

London, Nov. 21.—Field Marshal Haig has broken the Hindenburg first and second lines.

At various points on a front of approximately thirty-two miles, the British commander-in-chief today reported his troops under the command of Lieutenant General Sir Julian Byng, had smashed their way for a distance of between four and five miles through the first defenses of the vaunted Hindenburg defenses.

The second line—more than a mile behind the preliminary defenses—was also stormed by the victorious Tommies and many parts of it captured.

Tanks battered down the German defenses, crumbled away some of the artfully-contrived German cement emplacements, and ponderously drove forward, in advance of the artillery.

Cambrai is now almost in the hands of the British.

The importance of the victory cannot be yet fully estimated.

Not only has the Hindenburg line been penetrated and at least two of its lines utterly destroyed, but the British now directly menace the main German line of communications—Douai, Cambrai, St. Quentin.

Haig's smash carried out by General Byng, breaking the Hindenburg line, resulted in the capture of three towns, two villages, a hamlet, an important ridge, three woods and the strong positions along the road from Bapaume to Combrail. He also sent his troops across the Masnieres canal. Havrincourt, Flesquieres, Lasacquerie, towns; Graincourt and Anneux, villages, and the hamlet of Bonaires are now in British hands. The Welsh ridge, formidably fortified, fell and the Coutlette Wood, Neuf wood and Lateau wood succumbed to the British advance.

The number of prisoners taken thus far by the British is given at about 5,000 in a Reuter dispatch filed today at British headquarters.

The surprise of the British drive, coupled with its overpowering force, was so complete and the German de-

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A GLANCE OVER THE COUNTRY

News in a Condensed Form to Be Read By the Busy Reader.

The British are within five miles of Jerusalem.

The Food Administration of Georgia calls for 50 per cent. less sugar in the manufacture of candy.

The soldiers at Camp McClellan, Ala., are going to have turkey and "fixins" for Thanksgiving.

Billy Sunday's son, George, has joined the expeditionary forces in France.

The colored churches of Anderson gave very liberally to the Y. M. C. A. fund.

A glass has been developed which gives the same intensity of color values as daylight when used with a gas or tungsten light.—Ex.

On account of the congested freight, the Atlanta Georgian's supply of print paper is out. A smaller size will be used for a week until their regular size arrives.

The tanks are doing much to aid in the success of the war on the Allies side. A large number were used by the British in the drive on Cambrai.

A queer bomb was found in the post office in Chicago. It is believed it was being sent through the mail and had come unwrapped. It was in a pile of refuse on the floor of the mailing room.

Another mysterious fire occurred in Knoxville, Tenn., in the powder plant of the American Zinc Company. It caused 250 cases of dynamite to explode, injuring about fifty persons. No deaths.

More than 100 persons will take the various degrees in the Scottish Rite bodies in the annual fall reunion in Savannah. It is the largest class in the history of Masonry in Savannah.

A Rome dispatch on November 5 announced the killing of a general commanding an enemy corps in the suburbs of Udine on October 28 by shots fired into the general's automobile by two Italian carabinieri. The foregoing evidently alludes to this incident.

Someone is always ready with a new scheme. Now the women of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Indiana will unite in an appeal to President Wilson to prohibit giving rum to the soldiers in the trenches. They think the movement will become nationwide.

Mrs. Graves and Mrs. Pressley of Sharon, were in the city shopping Wednesday.

GROW MORE WHEAT.

A determined effort is being made to induce the people of the county to plant and grow more wheat. The demands for bread for the next twelve months will be such that the army abroad and the people at home cannot be supplied unless the people in South Carolina grow at least a part of the wheat which will be needed on the farms.

The State Council of Defense urges the people to prepare for this shortage. As head of the County Council of Defense in this county, I am advised to take the matter up with the members from the different townships, appointed sometime ago, and to urge that they make a canvass of their respective townships and induce the people to plant at least two acres of good land to each one-horse farm in wheat. It is impossible to see all the members, and I take this means of urging them to do their part in furtherance of this campaign. A systematic campaign should be waged by them.

WM. P. GREENE, County Chairman.

TO CONSIDER OTHER WAR DECLARATIONS

Question of Fighting Germany's Allies Is Delicate One.

COMES UP AT NEXT SESSION OF CONGRESS

Says Declaration Against Austria Might Be Construed Endorsement of Italy's Demands.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Whether the United States shall declare war against Germany's allies promises to be a subject of considerable discussion at the next session, said Senator Hitchcock, ranking member of the foreign relations committee upon his return today to Washington. In his opinion the question presents many complications, and is one of extreme delicacy.

"A Declaration of war against Austria-Hungary," said Senator Hitchcock, "might be construed as an endorsement of Italy's demands upon Austria. These include a demand for territory, which virtually would deprive Austria of every seaport—a fruitful situation for a future war. It is a question whether the United States would be willing to give such endorsement."

Senator Hitchcock said he anticipated that the coming session of Congress would be a long one, and that he believed the House is giving whole-hearted support to the war.

S. C. COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

S. C. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

The services of the South Carolina congressman have been conscripted by Governor Manning, D. R. Coker, Food Administrator, and W. W. Long, Farm Demonstration Agent, for the purpose of presenting to the producing farmers of the State the positive need of planting winter wheat at the rate of two acres to the plow. A brief but thorough campaign of speeches has been evolved for six of the congressmen, who at a conference in the Governor's office or by telephone, have volunteered their services in this campaign.

Each congressman, it was agreed, should speak within his respective district, visiting the smaller towns and rural communities rather than the county seats. The speeches will be both practical and patriotic, as the ever increasing scarcity of wheat makes it plain that the farmers of each section will be forced to grow sufficient wheat to satisfy the needs of themselves and neighbors. Facts and figures will be presented to demonstrate to the farmers that the planting of wheat at this time is not only necessitated by world conditions, but is also a patriotic contribution.

The campaign will be conducted under the auspices of the State Council of Defense, which will arrange through its county organizations for the several meetings. Mr. Nichols is out of the State, and final arrangements of the itinerary of Congressmen Ragsdale, Whaley and Stevenson are now being worked out. The schedule of addresses of the other three congressmen are announced as follows:

J. F. BYRNES:—Saturday, Nov. 24, Ridge Springs, Saluda, (Afternoon.)

Monday, Nov. 26, Williston, Allendale, (Night.)

Saturday, Dec. 1, Blackville, Denmark.

F. H. DOMINICK:—Saturday, Nov. 24, 11 A. M., Honea Path; 2 P. M. Anderson, (Court House); 4 P. M. Belton.

Monday, Nov. 26, 11 A. M., Liberty; 2 P. M. Easley; 4 P. M. Pickens.

Tuesday, Nov. 27, 11 A. M. Seneca; 2 P. M. Walhalla; 4 P. M. Westminster.

GREATEST BELOW SINCE WAR BEGAN

Washington is Inspired by Dash and Power of Haig's War Machine

GERMANS SURPRISED BY UNEXPECTED MOVE

Had Relied on Winter to Prevent the British From Making Great Drive.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Official Washington was deeply stirred today as press bulletins began to unfold the scope of the smashing British victory on the western front.

While army officers were cautious in commenting on the significance of the drive in the absence of official reports, it was plainly evident in all quarters that officials generally regarded this as the greatest blow dealt the Germans since the war started.

They were especially inspired by the dash and power displayed by Field Marshal Haig's great war machine as the brief bulletins from the front pictured events from hour to hour.

There were hints in some quarters of previous information indicating that a shortage of ammunition contributed to the German defeat. According to this view, the German western line has been stripped of ammunition reserves and men from the strategic reserves to build up the machine which rolled back the Italian line.

Relied on Winter.

The German high command, it was said in this connection, had counted absolutely upon winter and French and British forces transported to support the Italian line as making impossible any major operation on the western front at this time.

The daring displayed by the British in launching their greatest assault of the war without artillery preparation was freely commented on by officers. It is the first time assaults upon thoroughly organized lines has been made except if the guns blasted a way through for the infantry. The use of the tanks to clear away barbed wire entanglements and presumably to batter down "pill boxes" and other strong points also was novel procedure. The success of the movement probably depends wholly upon the complete surprise which was possible only by moving forward without the usual accompaniment of artillery fire.

A MUNICIPAL WOOD YARD.

At the meeting of the City Council Tuesday night, a Fuel Committee for Abbeville was appointed as follows: Messrs. D. H. Hill, Albert Henry, and Otto Bristow. They will also serve for the county. At the request of the committee a wood-yard will be established in the city. The yard will be for the benefit of the people who are unable to secure wood when in need. A fair and reasonable price will be charged. This committee will be glad to receive bids for stocking the yards.

A. F. LEVER:—Saturday, Nov. 24, A. M. Swansea; P. M. Springfield; P. M. Cope.

Monday, Nov. 26, A. M. Branchville; P. M. Bowman; Night, Ellore.

Tuesday, Nov. 27, A. M. Shiloh; P. M. Lynchburg; Night, Mayesville.

COTTON MARKET

Cotton ----- 29.65
Seed ----- \$1.08

GERMANS UNABLE TO MOVE ITALIAN LINE

U. S. DESTROYER IS SUNK; 21 LOST

Chauncey Was an Old Type of Vessel Used in Coast Defense.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Sinking of the American destroyer Chauncey in collision in the war zone early yesterday morning, with a probable loss of twenty-one lives, was announced today by the navy department.

No further details were given in a brief report to the department from Vice Admiral Sims. The Chauncey was a small old type boat of only 420 tons.

Secretary Daniels made this statement:

"The Chauncey, a small American destroyer on patrol duty in foreign waters, was sunk in a collision early Monday morning. First dispatches indicate that twenty-one lives were lost. Further information will be made public when full reports are received.

"The Chauncey was one of the old type destroyers, completed in 1902. Her displacement was 420 tons, and her complement ninety-one officers and men."

For several years before the war the Chauncey was used only in coast defense work, and was classified as a coast torpedo vessel.

The reported loss of life on the destroyer Chauncey equals that on the patrol boat Alcedo in the sinking of which one officer and twenty-enlisted men perished. These two are the largest naval losses since the United States entered war.

Other naval losses are: Two killed and five wounded on the destroyer Cassin which was damaged by a torpedo; twelve lost in the sinking of a picket boat of the battleship Michigan; four naval men on the transport Antilles, torpedoed returning to this country, and twenty-three lost in the sinking of various merchant ships aboard which they were gunners.

The total American naval losses in men to date is eighty-three dead, five wounded.

COL. MARSTON MAKES A VISIT.

Col. Marston, of Baltimore, arrived in the city Wednesday and spent a few hours with Col. Kerr and Col. Stark. He gave no supper on this visit, but he brought Col. Kerr a fine pear from his grove in Florida.

CENSUS BUREAU REPORTS 8,559,390 BALES GINNED BEFORE NOVEMBER 14

Washington, Nov. 21.—Cotton ginned prior to November 14 amounted to 8,559,390 running bales, including 152,627 round bales, counted as half bales, and 68,161 bales of Sea Island, the census bureau today announced.

Last year to November 14 ginnings amounted to 9,615,003 bales, including 168,575 round bales and 92,909 bales of sea island, and two years ago, 8,771,275 bales, including 82,312 round bales and 68,941 bales of sea island.

Ginnings by States.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Alabama	1917.	1916.	1915.
Arizona	378,078	451,507	854,907
Arkansas	5,868		
California	663,244	926,985	573,528
Florida	17,294	14,707	9,945
Georgia	39,037	43,749	46,553
Idaho	1,480,182	1,581,897	1,636,919
Illinois	497,962	394,646	299,866
Indiana	693,936	681,873	708,387
Iowa	619,338	651,488	708,387
Kansas	30,185	47,075	32,345
Louisiana	378,541	479,243	523,982
Michigan	693,936	681,873	329,845
Minnesota	923,277	704,894	921,528
Mississippi	126,191	276,598	204,597
Missouri	2,693,690	3,298,186	2,614,057
Montana	8,923	19,973	11,167
Nebraska	2,844	6,382	3,649
Nevada			
New York			
North Carolina			
Ohio			
Oklahoma			
Oregon			
South Carolina			
Tennessee			
Texas			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
Wyoming			
Total	8,559,390	9,615,003	8,771,275

Ginnings of Sea Island by States.
Florida, 30,553 bales.
Georgia, 34,647 bales.
South Carolina, 2,961 bales.

Huns Unable to Pierce Line Held By Diaz—Battle Continues

AUSTRO-GERMANS CONTINUE FIERCE ATTACK

Furious Assaults By Teuton Force Are Repulsed by the Brave Italian Troops—Austro-Germans Pressure Grows in Intensity.

Italian Army Headquarters in Northern Italy, Tuesday, Nov. 20.—The heavy fighting which began on Sunday in the north continues with great violence, centering on the slopes of Montenera. Enemy masses alternate fierce artillery attacks and infantry assaults, which have been repulsed by the Italian troops.

The battle is taking a wide range and gradually concentrating on three main fronts. It is not a question of gaining or losing kilometres, but it is a gigantic battle in which Italy's part in the war, with its resultant effect on the Allies, is largely at stake.

Steadily Increasing.

The Austro-German offensive, which began three weeks ago, has not diminished, but is steadily intensifying. Frontal attacks thus far have failed on the Piave and the northern Asiago plain. This compels the enemy to attempt to make a breach by one of the Italian flanks, as the only resort after the checking of the frontal attacks. This explains the gradual shifting of the front to three main divisions: first, along the Piave; second, from the Piave to the Brenta; third, from the Brenta across the Asiago plateau.

The enemy's advance on the Piave and the menace to Venice is fairly well checked, after the bloody repulse of the last few days, but the Austrians and Germans are still on the east bank of the river, with formidable forces pressing against this narrow stream.

Strategy Turned.

Going to points along the Piave river where the heaviest fighting has occurred, the Associated Press correspondent was told by officers of unusual circumstances connected with the engagements. The colonel commanding the Bersaglieri who carried the day, said the strategy which the Austrians attempted, turned the tide against them.

In the fight on the cemetery road it was suddenly observed early Saturday morning that a number of

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