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GERMANS USE RESERVES IN INCREASING NUMBERS

Holding Open Jaws of Trap Sprung by Foch.

ONE RAILWAY LINE
LEFT FOR HUN'S USE

General March Describes Situation Existing on Front in France Where Allies Continue to Make Progress—Six New Divisions to Be Organized in U. S.

Washington, July 24.—Massed German reserves are holding open the jaws of the trap General Foch has sprung in the Aisne-Marne region in a desperate effort to stabilize their lines without crushing the forces withdrawing from the Cateau-Thierry and Marne salients. Official reports to the war department, however, show that the enemy has but a single railway line remaining in his hands over which to get his heavy material out of the pocket into which he has been forced by allied and American advances.

The situation was graphically explained today by General March, chief of staff, in a midweek conference with newspaper correspondents. For the last two days, General March said, the employment of probably 14 divisions of fresh German reserves on the Soissons jaw of the trap has come in the last few days. On the eastern jaw front, however, the enemy has been crushed back more than a mile and a half on a ten mile front, further imperiling his whole position in the salient from which he is endeavoring to extricate his troops.

"The railroad running from Soissons to Chateau-Thierry is now either in our hands or under our fire," General March said. "The only way in which the enemy can get out now or get supplies over a railroad is by the remaining line from Nanteuil or the Ourcq to Dazeches on the River Vesle.

"It was necessary for him, if he did not intend to be caught absolutely in a pocket, to keep troops from advancing and cutting off this road, which would put him entirely at the mercy of the allied forces."

Guns Brought Up.

General March did not indicate what development the continued battle along the front of the greatly reduced German salient might be expected to produce. Among other officers, however, the opinion prevailed that General Foch was rushing forward masses of heavy artillery which with airplanes would pound the interior of the German positions from three sides.

STORK PAYS VISIT.

Paul Link Jr., arrived yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Link at twelve-thirty, just in time for dinner. He is a fine looking boy, weighing about eight pounds and giving evidence of a lusty pair of lungs. The mother says that he is the prettiest baby in the world, and is doing nicely, thank you!

NO COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

The South Carolina Association of colleges met in the Oregon Hotel, Greenwood, Wednesday and decided to abolish official intercollegiate athletics for the coming year, U. S. S., Clemson, The Citadel, Newberry, Erskine, Furman and Wofford were represented.

French Officer Pleases Abbeville Audience

LIEUT. VINCENT DEWIERZBICKI
TELLS OF "LA BELLE FRANCE"
AND HER PART IN WAR

Enthusiastic Audience Packs Court House Despite Rain—Speaker's Words Frequently Punctuated With Applause.

Father Purvius, in his major offensive against the open-air patriotic rally Tuesday night, was successfully repulsed at the Court House. Despite the torrent of rain, several hundred people attended the lecture of Lieutenant Dewierzbicki of the French High Commission, filling the legal chamber to its capacity. Many were compelled to stand throughout the evening.

The distinguished visitor, escorted by Dr. E. J. Smith and Mr. Wade Harrison, of Greenwood, and Mr. Wm. P. Greene, Chairman of the Local Committee of the State Council of Defense, entered the hall exactly on time, quarter after nine. Immediately, the audience arose and a choir of selected voices, under the leadership of Miss Fannie Stark, sang The Marseillaise, the French national song. It was followed by "Keep the Home Fires Burning" in the form of a solo by Miss Stark, assisted by the chorus. Mr. Greene then introduced the speaker in a short address of welcome. The people of Abbeville do not cherish the French nation solely because of its assistance in the Revolution, he said. For French Huguenots early settled in this section of the Carolinas and many citizens of Abbeville county are of French descent. In fact, Abbeville was named after the French city of the same name.

Lieutenant Dewierzbicki proved to be a fluent orator of pleasing personality. Of medium height and well developed, he presented a distinguished appearance with his suborn mustachio and Poincaré beard. Vouching his pleasure in being among people of French descent and in a town with a French name, he began by pointing out that he was sent to talk of France and her part in the struggle rather than about other phases of the war. In this connection, he felt compelled to prefix an explanation. When the Frenchman boasts of France, he is not necessarily conceited. Individual humility is a French virtue. But national humility is not one of his vices. The Frenchman is proud of his country and reserves his humility for himself alone.

First Battle of the Marne Epochal.

Four tremendous battles have marked the saving of the world for civilization. Each time, an overwhelming barbarian aggressor has been miraculously repulsed. The first was the battle of Marathon, 490 B. C., when the Athenian Greeks held back the Persian hordes under Darius. The other three took place on French soil. In 451 A. D., Attila, "the scourge of God" was defeated and turned back on the plains of Chalons. And in 732 A. D., Charles Martel and his hardy Franks won the battle of Tours, saving Christian civilization from the Mohammedan invasion. However, none of these battles was more important than the battle of the Marne, 1914. For it saved the world from the worst of civilizations, German Kultur. There, Germany lost her feeling of invincibility. There, the Allies gained that supreme confidence, which has never since left them.

The Battle of the Marne was won,

WHITE STAR LINER SENT TO BOTTOM

Many Torpedoes Fired at Justicia—Lost Off Irish Coast.

VESSEL USED AS TRANSPORT
LOST OFF IRISH COAST

Big Ship Was Nearly As Large As Vaterland—Had a Troop Carrying Capacity of 7,000 or 8,000.

An Irish Port, Monday, July 22.—The great White Star Liner Justicia has been torpedoed and sunk. The Justicia was formerly the Dutch steamer Statendam which was taken over by the British government at Belfast when she was nearing completion. She was a vessel of 32,324 tons gross.

Crew of 700.

London, July 24.—The White Star liner Justicia, says a Belfast dispatch to-day, was sunk off the North Irish coast on Saturday morning last.

The Justicia carried a crew of between 600 and 700. Eleven members of the crew are dead.

New York, July 24.—The Justicia had a troop-carrying capacity of between 7,000 and 8,000 men.

Was Torpedoed.

London, July 24.—The news of the sinking of the Justicia was announced by the Belfast Telegraph. The liner was torpedoed, the newspaper states.

One of the crew of the Justicia is quoted by the newspaper asserting that ten torpedoes were discharged at the Justicia. Four of the approaching missiles he added, were exploded by gunfire from the ship.

An Irish Port, July 24.—No passengers were lost and only ten of the crew were killed. The first torpedo struck the engine room and the ship then stopped.

SUPPLY QUESTIONS WORRYING GERMANS

Able to Obtain Only Limited Amount on Account of Allied Control of Roads.

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne front, July 24.—Extremely hard fighting has been going on along the line south of Soissons, where the Germans are concentrating in full strength in order to prevent the further imperiling of their lines over which supplies might reach them. But, notwithstanding the strong resistance, the allies have made gain here also.

The main railroad is useless, so far as the Germans are concerned, while the allies are reaching many of the many wagon roads which the enemy has fought so hard to retain. The Germans can, of course, obtain limited supplies, but it is not believed there will be sufficient to warrant keeping the big army in the salient which has been greatly narrowed by a week of battle.

however, solely by the co-operation of all the Allies. "None gave more than our grand little ally, Belgium," (great applause.) The invasion of Belgium is the blackest stain in a history which is full of black blots. There, Germany admitted that it is a grotto nation. "It is a mistake to say that we live in 1914 A. D.," the Huns confessed. "We live in 1914 B. C. Necessity knows no law, even the law of humanity." But baby Belgium arose in her majesty and said, "No, rather die!" And Belgium nearly died. It showed the other nations that they must be worthy allies and they have been ever since. "Where would we have

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BRITISH MUNITIONS WORKERS STRIKE

Members of Labor Societies to Be Called From Tasks.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS
WILL CONTINUE WORK

"Strike and You May Go to Hell,
We Will Remain at Work,"
Other Workers Wire.

London, July 24.—A strike of munitions workers began at Birmingham at 6 o'clock this evening, the hour the day workers finished their work, and when the night shift was to come on duty, according to a despatch to the Central News from Birmingham.

The aggregate membership of the 12 societies affiliated with the joint committee of the engineering trades unions is about 65,000, including about 5,000 women. Officials of the joint committee say they have no reason to doubt that all the workers will be loyal to the resolution to stop work.

A number of discharged soldiers who are union members inquired of the officials of the federation of discharged soldiers and sailors regarding their position. They were advised not to cease work under any circumstances owing to the serious consequence which would ensue to the men in the trenches.

At Lincoln, where the strike was to become effective tonight unless the embargo was withdrawn, the workers agreed to remain at their posts pending a decision of the national conference tomorrow.

The Woolwich arsenal workers held a meeting today after which they telegraphed the Coventry munitions workers as follows:

"Strike now and you will earn the blessings of the Kaiser and his army of murderers. But you will earn the lasting condemnation of all those who are fighting and working in the allied nations to gain real freedom for civilization.

"We warn you seriously if you persist in striking that this government owes it to your brave brothers, who are fighting the Germans with their lives' blood while you are fighting with words and full bellies, that you be immediately put in the front of the firing line and that your leaders should be shot.

"Strike, and you may go to hell. Woolwich will remain at work and earn the right to shake the hand of the soldier when he returns."

EXTRA WAR NEWS.

Paris, July 25.—(4:05).—French and American troops are closing in on the important German strategic base of Fere-en-Tardenois from two sides. While Allied artillery and airmen are subjecting the city to a terrific bombardment, the Allied infantry is advancing eastward and northward toward the city, slowly overcoming the enemy defenses.

The capture of Epieds has enabled the French and Americans to penetrate to the center of Fere forest (five miles directly south of Fere-en-Tardenois.)

A strategic enemy mass estimated at 20 divisions is expected soon to aid in a counter maneuver.

The town of Fere-en-Tardenois was seven miles from the Allied guns on Tuesday. This explains the statement that the mouth of the pocket was only seven miles wide. The total width of the pocket that day was 23 miles wide, but the remaining distance was not served by any railroad.

AUSTRIANS LOSE AGAIN.

Rome, July 25.—Two Austrian transports were sunk in an Italian attack on Cattaro, according to dispatches received from Cattaro today.

ADVANTAGE OF ALLIES STILL GROWS IN SCOPE

Colored Men to Leave on July 29

WILL REPORT PROMPTLY AT 8
O'CLOCK ON MONDAY MORN-
ING.

They Will leave at 10 O'clock Over
Southern for Camp Wadsworth,
Spartanburg, S. C.

Adkins, Dolphus
Allen, Marion A.
Archer, James Bradford
Bacon, Wallace
Boyd, Bennett
Boyd, Gaines
Bobo, Floyd
Brown, Jack
Brownlee, John
Brownlee, Samuel
Butler, Erskine
Carson, Elogus
Clinkscales, Joseph
Clinkscales, J. R. B.
Cunningham, Robert
Davis, John
Dawson, Edd
Donaldson, Jamec
DuBose, Burt
Edwards, James
Ellis, Marshall
Frazier, Isaac
Garrott, George
Haddon, Arthur
Hamilton, Jesse
Harris, Lem
Heard, Erskine
Hester, William
Hill, Albert
Houston, Sam
Isaac, William
Jackson, Ed
Jackson, Eugene
Jackson, George
Jackson, John
Johnson, Arthur
Johnson, Jim
Johnson, Lufus
Johnson, Willie
Johnson, William
Jones, Clarence
Kinard, John
King, Henry
Lee, Moses
Lindsay, Henry
Lomax, Murray
Moragne, Fred
McBride, Anderson
McBride, Elijah
McCullough, Frank
Passley, Will Lee
Perrin, John
Robert, Charlie
Robinson, Claudius
Robinson, Walter Hale
Sand, Paris
Savage, Sam
Slight, Booker
Smith, Jacob
Smith, L.
Strother, Walter
Talbert, James O.
Teasley, Jim Wise
Terry, Pink
Thomas, Jim
Henry, Tillman
Walker, George
Willis, George
White, Lee
Woods, William Feaster
Wooden, Richard
Zimmerman, Joe

Alternates.
Baker, Harrison
Black, Parish
Edwards, Will
Ellison, Arthur
Harper, Robt.
Pettigrew, Walter.
For Pickens Board.
Miller, Tillman.

A W. DOCTOR.

Dr. W. L. Pressly, of Due West, has complied with all the requirements and will shortly receive a commission in the army. Dr. Pressly is a son of Dr. John Pressly and is well known throughout the state as an athlete and an all around good fellow.

Violent Counterattacks by Germans Fail to Stop Advance.

SLOWLY BUT SURELY
FOCH MOVES ONWARD

Huns Fight Desperately in Effort to
Save Men, Guns and Material by
Continued Gains All Along
Long Line.

Violent German counterattacks and rear guard actions in great strength still fail to save the German high command as barriers to the advance of the allied troops on the Soissons-Rheims salient.

They have aided somewhat in slowing down the fast pace set by the allies, since the opening of the offensive, but nevertheless, in three sides of the new "U" shaped battle front further important gains have been made.

Driving slowly, but surely, south of Soissons the American and French troops have pushed their fronts further eastward toward that part of the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry railway line that is still in the hands of the enemy, and further south, along both sides of the Ourcq River and the roads leading to Fere-en-Tardenois, Germany's great storehouse for the supply of her troops to the south. Important penetrations into enemy held territory have been made until the maximum point where the allies are fighting near Coigny is about ten and one-half miles from their point of departure Thursday.

In the Marne region north of Chateau-Thierry the Americans and French have met with the fiercest kind of resistance for here the German machine gunners and infantrymen are striving hard to stay their progress in an endeavor to extricate large numbers of the German forces who are in danger of capture, and also to save part of the great number of guns and quantities of war materials, which it is impossible to get out except by the high roads over the undulating and wooded country.

Allies Hold Advantage.

The advantage of the fighting, however, has rested with the allied troops, which have pushed on northward past the village of Epieds and ousted the Germans from the greater part of Chatelete forest. In this region the allies now hold the village of Epieds and Trugny-Epieds, which were captured by the Germans and, were recaptured Wednesday in a counterattack by the Americans. Pressing on northward the allies have driven their front beyond Courpoli, which lies about six and one-half miles northeast of Chateau-Thierry.

ALLIES HAVE TAKEN

25,000 MEN AND 600

BIG GUNS IN 5 DAYS

In the first five days of their counter offensive the France-American forces and their allies on the Aisne-Marne-Champagne front have:

1. Advanced from five to ten miles.
2. Captured approximately 25,000 German prisoners.
3. Captured nearly 600 guns and thousands of machine guns.
4. Forced the Germans across the Marne.
5. Captured the German pivotal position at Chateau Thierry and many villages.
6. Cut the important Soissons-Oulchy-le-Chateau-Thierry line of communication.
7. Brought all of the German-held railways in the Aisne-Marne salient under artillery fire.—Atlanta Georgian.