

# Abbeville Press and Banner

Established 1844.

\$2.00 the Year.

Abbeville, S. C., Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1919.

Single Copies, Five Cents. 75th Year.

## NEW YORK STRIKES ADJOURN FOR WHILE

### Marine Workers Vote to Return to Their Duties.

#### REQUEST OF WILSON RESULTS IN ACTION

Whole Controversy Left to War Labor Board for Settlement. All Agencies Agreed But Private Boat Owners Who Have Not Indicated Position.

New York, Jan. 11.—The marine workers, whose strike has tied up the port of New York for three days, voted tonight to return to work as soon as possible, in compliance with the cabled request of President Wilson, according to an announcement by Stephen J. Condon, secretary of the marine workers' affiliation.

Mr. Condon also stated the strike committee had ordered word be sent immediately to all members of the affiliated unions that as many as possible should return to work tomorrow morning. He added the committee had agreed to leave the whole controversy for settlement for the national war labor board which is expected to meet Monday morning at the latest.

While the war labor board will have to settle questions of both wages and the eight hour day, it is the latter which will cause the chief difficulty. In announcing its inability to effect a settlement, the board stated that it was the demand for an eight hour day to which the boat owners refused to agree that prevented settlement.

While the strikers offer a united body with which the board may deal, the employers' side included several parties. Besides the four government departments—army, navy, railroad administration and shipping board—the war labor board had also to listen to the pleas of private boat owners.

The government parties to the controversy announced today that they were willing to submit to arbitration by the board. The private boat owners alone have failed thus far to indicate whether they will agree to the request of President Wilson and argue their side before the board, but it was reported tonight that they would take their men back to work pending a final settlement.

Shortly after midnight announcements were made by officials of various railroads that their ferry lines would resume operation early tomorrow. From John H. Delaney, commissioner of plants and structures, came word that he would tell employees on the municipal ferry line between Manhattan and Staten Island to report at the same time.

#### HOME ON A VISIT.

Giles and J. C. McLane, the handsome young sons of Capt. and Mrs. J. Foster McLane, are at home for a few days enjoying a belated Christmas. Both the young boys are holding down good jobs on the Seaboard as Express Messengers and are drawing down good government money in the way of salaries.

Mr. and Mrs. McLane entertained at a pleasant dinner party in honor of them Saturday night. The young people invited had a most enjoyable time.

#### A TEMPORARY NAVAL FORCE.

Washington, Jan. 11.—A temporary naval force of 225,000 enlisted men for the year beginning next July was decided on today by the house naval sub-committee, in beginning the work of framing the naval appropriation bill for the next fiscal year. This force is 25,000 less than was recommended by Secretary Daniels.

## STRIFE IN BERLIN APPEARS ON WANE

Ebert Government Seems to Have Survived to Date—Declared General Strike Has Been Called Jan. 19 to Save Revolution.

Paris, Jan. 12.—(Havas)—Semi-official advices from Berlin indicate that the insurrection is decreasing in power and it no longer seems doubtful that the Ebert-Scheidemann government has been maintained by the loyal troops whose discipline has been strengthened by the presence in the city of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. The Spartans appear to have transferred the struggle to the provinces, where they seem to be gaining what they have lost in the capital.

Karl Liedknecht is reported to have proclaimed a "red terror" and a dictatorship. The proletarians declare a general strike "to save the revolution" has been called for January 19, which has been fixed as the date for the election of the general assembly.

While the Spartacan activity in Berlin has developed into guerilla warfare with the plundering of food shops as its main purpose, serious fighting has developed in Munich, where the government has forbidden all demonstrations.

Disorders in Dresden have been quelled but in Stuttgart the Spartans are masters of the city hall and the municipal council has been dissolved. Strikers in the Westphalia region now number 100,000.

## CABLE COMPANY PLEA FALLS ON DEAF EARS

Injunction Suit to Restrain Burleson From Taking Over Lines for Government Dismissed by Federal Judge Who Decided Case on Merits Alone.

New York, Jan. 11.—The injunction suit brought by the Commercial Cable Company and the Commercial Pacific Cable Company to restrain Postmaster General Burleson from taking over for the government their respective cable lines and merging them with lines controlled by the Western Union Telegraph Company, was dismissed today by Federal Judge Learned Hand. Counsel for the companies announced that an appeal would be taken.

Judge Hand decided the case on its merits, passing without decision the jurisdictional point raised by the United States district attorney, who contended that the suit could not be maintained on the ground that it was directed against the United States, and in effect against the president.

Taking up the claims of plaintiffs that the seizure of the cable lines on November 16—five days after the signing of the armistice was not justified, the joint resolution of July 16, 1918, authorizing national security and defense, and that the resolution itself was not a sufficient warrant for the seizure. Judge Hand decided both claims adversely.

Commenting on the contention of counsel for the cable companies that the "necessity" for seizure "within the meaning of the joint resolution" had terminated with the signing of the armistice, Judge Hand said:

"The resolution expressly extends the powers until peace has been declared. Had they (congress) intended that a suspension of hostilities should terminate the right, they would not have said precisely the contrary.

The right of congress to authorize such a seizure by the president was justified by Judge Hand on the ground that as commander in chief of the armed forces of the nation the president was permitted by the constitution to hold either money or property to be used for the national defense.

#### A TRAVELING SOLDIER.

Lieut. G. A. Neuffer, Jr., went up to Greenville Sunday afternoon on pleasure bent. He made the trip in his car and did not mind the weather.

## MISS BESSIE EPTING SUCCUMBS TO PNEUMONIA

Beloved Teacher of Abbeville Graded School Passed Away Here Friday After Short Illness. Burial at Williamston.

The death of Miss Bessie Epting, which occurred Friday morning, Jan. 10th, 1919, at eight-forty-five o'clock, at the home of Mrs. L. W. White, was a shock to the people of Abbeville and expressions of sincere sorrow were heard on all sides when it became known that she had passed away.

Miss Epting went over to Athens to spend the holidays with her mother who is in feeble health, and it is thought that she contracted influenza on this trip. A few days after her return she developed double pneumonia and from then on little hope of her recovery was entertained by her friends.

Miss Epting was the daughter of Dr. H. I. Epting, of Newberry County, and his wife, Mary Jane Hill, of Abbeville. Dr. Epting engaged in the practice of his profession at Williamston and Miss Epting was born and reared in that town. She was a graduate of Williamston Female College and taught for some years in her home town. She taught also at other towns, coming to Abbeville about six years ago. She was a natural teacher, having the confidence and esteem of the trustees and teachers, and the sincere affection of her pupils. She brought out the best always that was in a child and created in it a desire to learn.

Miss Epting was a member of the Presbyterian church and was active in its works. Since the war she has had charge of the Junior Red Cross work and has been most energetic in the work.

For the past several years Miss Epting has made her home while in Abbeville at the home of Mrs. L. W. White, and here on Saturday morning at nine o'clock short and simple funeral services, conducted by Rev. H. W. Pratt, were held after which the remains were taken to Williamston for burial. Accompanying the family from Abbeville, were Miss May Robertson, Miss Lillian Swetenburg, Miss Erlene Hart, Miss Carter and Miss Kortjohn, representing the teachers in the school. Among the friends and relatives, were: Mrs. W. O. Cromer, Mrs. W. A. Calvert, Mrs. F. F. Nickles, Mrs. G. A. Neuffer, Mrs. George White, and Rev. H. W. Pratt, Albert Henry, and D. H. Hill. There were many beautiful floral offerings, handsome designs being sent by the trustees of the school, by the different grades, one from the teachers and one from her Sunday school class.

Miss Epting is survived by her mother, three sisters, Mrs. Charles Anderson, of Westminster, Mrs. David Davenport, of Horseshoe, N. C., and Mrs. W. W. Well, of Pennsylvania, and by Messrs. Jas. H. and O. Epting, of Athens, A. G. Epting of Charlotte, and Dr. Erin Epting of Panama. Mrs. Epting, the mother, is a sister of the late Judge P. E. Hill, of Mrs. Frank Henry, and Mrs. A. E. Cox, which gave Miss Epting a wide circle of affectionate relatives in Abbeville, who deplore her untimely death.

Miss Epting filled a place in the schools and in the affairs of our town which it will be hard to fill. The children of the school have lost a true friend and the school a competent teacher.

## WAS CAPTAIN GAMBRELL, NOW DOCTOR GAMBRELL

Dr. C. C. Gambrell has been mustered out of service and has returned home and will take up his practice again. Dr. Gambrell was commissioned a Captain in the army, some time ago, and has been in Florida for sometime in charge of a large hospital.

He is looking well and has enjoyed the work in the army, but is glad to be at home again among his friends.

## SOUTH CAROLINA BOYS PAY PRICE OF VICTORY

Long Officer Casualty List Shows Heroic Work of 118th Infantry in Break Through Hindenburg Line—Many Make the Supreme Sacrifice.

Fort Mill, Jan. 11.—Through the courtesy of Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Spratt, The State's correspondent has been privileged to examine copies of field orders covering the instructions to the One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry, Thirtieth Division, composed of the troops from South Carolina, and reports of the operations of the regiment between the period from October 5 to October 20, the period during which the Hindenburg line was first broken by these troops and their objectives obtained. There are also original maps which were used on the field showing by annotation the progress made by the troops as they went forward to their objectives.

The orders contain a wealth of detail which seem to cover every contingency from the laying down of the first barrage to the disposition of the dead, wounded and prisoners, and show the particular duty of each arm of the service, including artillery, machine gun detachments, aeroplanes, cavalry, water supply, food, first aid, and all in such accurate detail that the mind trained to the business should find no difficulty in any contingency. The mass of this information is staggering to the lay mind and indicates the necessity for skillful training. The orders originating with the high command come down by grades and are written usually in all cases except by the majors, of battalions who assemble their company commanders and personally go through their orders.

#### Regiment Occupies Trenches.

The regiment left le Mesnil where it had been stationed for two weeks following the operations at Bellicourt on October 5 and was moved by bus convoy to Ronsoy, marching thence to the trenches southwest of Nauroy. On the same night it proceeded to the vicinity of Montbrehan and took over the lines of the Twenty-first and Twenty-seventh Infantry, Battalions and the Second Pioneer Battalion, A. E. F. This line was continually harassed by artillery fire on both front and flanks, but in spite of this the positions were improved and the lines advanced in some instances, while a few prisoners were captured by raids on enemy posts by parties from the Third Battalion. On the following morning, with the cooperation of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Infantry, on the left, the regiment made an advance of 1,100 yards on a 700 yard front, with the aid of a creeping barrage, and suffered few casualties in the operation. This operation was for the purpose of straightening out the line and providing a jumping off place for an attack planned for October 8.

The orders for this attack came and, in the absence of Colonel Wolfe, were issued to the majors by Lieutenant Colonel Spratt, who spent the whole night in the preparation in order that there should be no delay. However, there was little time after the receipt of the orders, since the attack was to begin at 5 o'clock in the morning.

#### Break Hindenburg Line.

Shortly after this hour the regiment attacked with the Sixth British Division on the right and the One Hundred and Seventeenth Infantry on the left and breaking through the Hindenburg line advanced to a depth of 5,800 yards on a front of 2,500 yards, capturing the village of Brancourt, the normal objective, and the high ground beyond on a two battalion front, the latter being the contingent objective. The advance was assisted by tanks and artillery barrage. The advance of the left battalion was steady, but the advance of the right was held up temporarily by fierce resistance in Brancourt. The normal objective was reached by the First Battalion about 8:30 in the morning. While the contingent

## ATTORNEY GENERAL GREGORY RESIGNS

President Has Agreed to His Retirement March 4—James K. Polk and J. Ham Lewis Mentioned in Connection With Successor.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Thomas Watt Gregory, Attorney General of the United States since 1914, has resigned because of "pecuniary responsibilities" and will return to the practice of law. President Wilson has agreed to his retirement next March 4.

Mr. Gregory's letter of resignation dated January 9, and the President's reply, cabled from Paris the next day, were made public tonight at the White House. The Attorney General's letter disclosed that he had long considered retiring from office and has discussed the matter with the President before Mr. Wilson went abroad.

Mr. Gregory's successor has not yet been appointed and there has been no official intimation as to who he will be. In speculation today the names of Frank L. Polk, counsellor of the State Department and acting secretary while Mr. Lansing is in Europe, and Senator James Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, were mentioned.

objective was reached about 12:30 in the afternoon. The enemy resistance was mainly of machine gun fire and artillery, the latter in some instances firing over open sights at the advancing infantry. In this operation the regiment captured 16 officers and 750 men and six square miles of territory. The regiment suffered severely in casualties owing to the difficulties to be overcome and to the spirit and enthusiasm of the men who went forward to their objectives with entire disregard of exposure or impediment.

After the opening fight on October 9, the regiment proceeded on October 9, making headway, though somewhat retarded as a result of the slow progress of the English on their right. Their objectives were reached with the capture of 200 prisoners and five square miles of territory.

During the operations of October 11 great resistance was encountered and it was evident that the enemy intended to hold his line at all costs. Prisoners reported that the hills were full of machine gun nests and at the time the regiment was not prepared with proper artillery support for the combat, as it was a case of rifles against machine guns. However, two square miles of territory were gained and the regiment was relieved for rest and reorganization until the night of October 11.

On the morning of October 17 the regiment attacked again on a thousand yard front and in the dense fog of that morning a part of the Third Battalion lost its direction, strayed too far to the right, and got into the town of Molain, which they captured from the enemy and later turned over to the British. The Second Battalion came up meanwhile and assisted the Third in taking the town of St. Martin Rivere, and the latter proceeded to within 100 yards of its objective, but was forced to fall back by the unusually heavy machine gun fire. Progress was made to the objectives and the report indicates that on the operations from October 5 to October 20, the Thirtieth Division penetrated a depth of over 18,000 yards, a distance of which was made while the One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry was on the front line.

The first Battalion lost 12 officers and 479 men; the Second Battalion, 12 officers and 624 men; the Third Battalion, 16 officers and 514 men; Headquarters Company, 10 officers and 232 men; Machine Gun Company, four officers and 48 men, and the Supply Company two men.

Field orders issued by the commanding officers are full of praise and commendation for the troops whose accomplishments are described as worthy for the generations to follow.

## M'ADOO'S POLICIES WILL BE FOLLOWED

### New Director General Agrees With His Former Chief.

#### DIRECTORS' LEARN KEYNOTE OF PLAN

Assistant Placed in Full Operation of Railway Lines Under Government Control—Believe Five Year Plan Now Being Agitated is Best Solution.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The policies of Walker D. Hines, newly appointed director general of railroads, will be advocacy of a five year continuation of government control or early relinquishment of the roads to private control unless congress promptly enacts remedial legislation.

"Mr. McAdoo's policies are my policies and I intend to carry them out through the existing railroad organization," he telegraphed today to regional directors immediately after announcement of his appointment which was made by President Wilson by cable and on recommendation of Mr. McAdoo. The new director general also declared for a square deal for labor, fair treatment of railway owners and patrons and closer understanding between the public and the government on railroad questions.

Before the senate interstate commerce committee, which is conducting hearings on railroad legislation, Mr. Hines probably next week will make an effort to show the government's difficulties in supervising the railways with the control period limited to 21 months. As assistant director general he advised Mr. McAdoo during the formulation of the recommendation for five year extension of federal management and many other policies of the railroad administration have been based on his recommendations. He was called in as Mr. McAdoo's principal assistant immediately after the government took charge of the railways a year ago.

Mr. Hines' first official act today was to delegate the railroad administration case in the New York marine workers' strike to the war labor board for settlement. In a statement he pledged himself to "a square deal for labor with not only ungrudging but a sincere and cordial recognition of its partnership in the railroad enterprise."

Later he discussed his policies with callers. The idea of combining several hundred private lines into a few federal concerns has been considered by Mr. Hines, but he said the questions relating to that subject were so numerous and perplexing it was confusing to try even to list them. He believes, however, it will be an advantage to have the railroad problem discussed during the next presidential campaign basing this on the feeling that sentiment of the nation is not sufficiently crystallized to permit congress to enact legislation that would be satisfactory.

The director general said he favored discussion and testing of federal control over a period that would give needed information to the country, after which congress would be able to act with greater safety. While he advocated immediate return of the railroads to their owners, if the decision is not granted, Mr. Hines will look to the possible labor difficulties and financial problems of the roads as arguments against this.

#### OLD MAN

Old man ... to his room for the past few days, a victim of a mild case of flu. The little boys around town are so mad about him missing school that they are going to give him a bunch of daisies when he comes back.