



"TO THINE OW' SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

By STECK, SHELOR & SCHRODER.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1917.

New Series No. 642.—Volume LXVIII.—No. 27.

Flour! Feed Stuff!

Ear Corn, Hay, Molasses Feed, Hulls, Cotton Seed Meal.

Dan Valley, Snow Flake and Palace--all best Fancy Patent Flour--at \$11.00 the barrel.

White Clipped Oats, 90c. bushel. Home made water-ground meal--made at Muller's Mill, out of selected white corn.

C. W. & J. E. BAUKNIGHT, WALHALLA, S. C. IT PAYS TO BUY FOR CASH.

THE GIRLS' SHORT COURSE.

Program for Interesting Session at Walhalla July 12, 13, 14.

Following is the program of the Home Demonstration Short Course to be held at the Walhalla High School building Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week, July 12, 13 and 14.

- Thursday, July 12. R. T. Jaynes, Esq., presiding. 10.30 to 10.45—Devotional exercises—Rev. W. H. Hamilton, pastor Walhalla Presbyterian church. 10.45 to 11—Address of welcome—W. M. Brown, Mayor of Walhalla. 11 to 11.05—Response—Miss Ruth Berry, County Home Demonstration Agent. 11.05 to 11.35—Home Demonstration Work—Harry R. Hughs, legislator. 11.35 to 11.40—Chorus—High School Girls of Walhalla. 11.40 to 12.10—Home Demonstration Work a Factor in National Crisis—Dr. W. W. Long, Director of Extension Work in South Carolina. 12.10 to 12.30—How Home Demonstration Work Aids in Rural Education—Thos. A. Smith, County Superintendent of Education. 12.30 to 1.00—Address by Dr. Riggs, president Clemson College. 1.00 to 1.30—Registering girls. 1.30 to 3.00—Dinner. 3.00 to 5.00—Practical Work—Jelly-making and Preserving. Sec. A.—Miss Mauldin. Sec. B.—Miss Lemmon. Sec. C.—Miss Trimmer. 5.00 to 6.00—Folk Games and Stories—Miss Beulah Berry.

- Friday, July 13. Wade C. Hughs, Esq., presiding. 8.30 to 8.40—Devotional exercises—Rev. W. B. Aull, pastor St. John's Lutheran church, Walhalla. 8.40 to 9.20—Talk by Miss Parrott, State Home Demonstration Agent. 9.20 to 9.25—"Cheer Old Glory"—High School Girls of Walhalla. 9.25 to 10.15—Poultry—W. P. Stewart, District Agent. 10.15 to 12.00—Demonstration in Bread-making—Miss Smith, Assistant State Demonstration Agent. 12.00 to 12.30—Talk by G. M. Barnett, Oconee Farm Demonstration Agent. 12.30 to 1.00—Theory of Fireless Cooker and Iceless Refrigerator—Miss Trimmer, Spartanburg Home Demonstration Agent. 1.00 to 3.00—Dinner. 3.00 to 5.00—Practical Work—Canning and Pickling. Sec. A.—Miss Mauldin. Sec. B.—Miss Lemmon. Sec. C.—Miss Trimmer. 5.00 to 6.00—Folk Games and Stories—Miss Berry.

- Saturday, July 14. Harry R. Hughs, Esq., presiding. 8.30 to 8.40—Devotional exercises—Dr. J. L. Stokes, pastor Walhalla Methodist church. 8.40 to 9.00—Talk by Hon. J. W. Shelor, Senator. 9.00 to 9.05—Music—Miss Brown. 9.05 to 11.00—Common Adulterants Found in Foods—Dr. R. Z. Thomas, Professor of Chemistry. 11.00 to 12.30—Bread-making, with Wheat Substitutes—Miss Smith. 12.30 to 1.00—Business meeting. 1.00 to 2.30—Dinner. 2.30 to 3.30—Butter-making. 3.30 to 4.00—Closing exercises. Benediction—Rev. T. L. Smith, pastor Walhalla Baptist church.

Visiting Demonstrators and lecturers who will be present during the session are as follows: Misses Edith L. Parrott and Gladys H. Smith, Winthrop College; Miss Mary Lemmon, Sumter; Miss Leata Trimmer, Spartanburg; Miss Eliza-

TROLLEY FALLS INTO NIAGARA.

Nine Persons Dead, Others Injured as Result of Accident.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 1.—A belt line car on the Great Gorge route left the rails, plunged down a 20-foot embankment and turned over in 10 feet of water on the edge of the Whirlpool Rapids at 3.30 o'clock this afternoon.

Nine persons are known to be dead, two persons known to have been on the car have not been seen since the accident and probably are dead, an indefinite number, estimated at from two to ten, are reported missing and more than a score are in hospitals suffering from injuries received in the accident.

A washout, due to recent heavy rains, was the cause of the disaster, which occurred just below the Cantilever bridge and 60 feet below the point where the smooth water of the upper reaches of the Niagara river break into the turbulent waters of the Whirlpool Rapids.

The car had all but completed the circuit of the gorge, having crossed from the Canadian side of the river from the trolley bridge at Lewiston. There were more than 50 passengers on board according to estimates.

The car was one of the open type, the seats extending from side to side, with steps on both sides the full length of the car. All the seats were occupied and some of the passengers were standing between them and there were others on the rear platform.

The car was running at a speed of about 20 miles an hour when it struck the weak spot in the roadbed. Less than half a minute elapsed from the time the motorman felt the first jarring sway until the car was bottom side up on the edge of the rushing rapids.

As it slipped down the 20-foot incline from the tracks to the edge of the river screaming men and women fought to escape and some of them were able to get free, but were unable to obtain a footing on the steep bank. There was a mad scramble in the shallow water between the wrecked car and the river bank. From the river side the bodies of at least two of the passengers were seen to be caught in the swifter water and were carried down to the Whirlpool.

Members of a national guard regiment who were on guard at the Cantilever bridge saw the accident and were the first to the rescue. The soldiers slid down the bank into the river and worked in water up to their waists, getting injured passengers free from the wreckage and passing them up the bank, where an emergency car had been placed to carry them to a hospital.

The supports of the roof of the forward part of the car had been crushed by the impact on the rocks in the river bottom, throwing the seats together. This pinioned many of the passengers below the surface of the water and it was in this section of the car that most of the fatalities occurred.

No. 38 Wrecked Near Toccoa. Atlanta, July 1.—Southern Railway passenger train No. 38, northbound, Atlanta to Washington, was derailed near Toccoa, Ga., 60 miles north of here, this afternoon. No one was injured, according to local officials, who said the train was running at a low rate of speed. The engine, a mail and club car and one sleeping car left the rails. The cause of the wreck was not determined. beth Mauldin, Easley; Dr. W. M. Riggs and Dr. W. W. Long, Clemson College; W. P. Stewart, Simpsonville, S. C.; J. H. McLain, Washington, D. C.; Dr. R. Z. Thomas, Winthrop College.

RACE RIOTS BREAK AFRESH

At East St. Louis, Ill.—Many Negroes Killed, Houses Burned.

East St. Louis, Ill., July 2.—At least 15 negroes were shot and killed by mobs here to-night as they fled from their burning homes, which had been set on fire by white mobs. The exact number who perished in the burning houses, if any, is unknown.

Military rule was proclaimed at 8 o'clock to-night, and at the same time 300 white men were arrested and locked up at police headquarters. Negro quarters in various parts of the city are on fire and the flames reach the very edge of the business district.

Estimates of the number of negroes who perished in the fire ran as high as 100, but there was nothing authentic on which to base these estimates, except that hundreds of whites stood around the edges of the burning districts and fired at the negroes as they fled from their homes.

Late this afternoon a mob of whites raided a pawnshop and carried away fire arms. At 5 o'clock 23 negroes and one white man were in hospitals.

Two negroes were taken from a street car here this afternoon, shot and killed and a white man, standing in front of his store, was killed by a stray bullet.

The turbulence of the mobs increased during the afternoon. At 2 o'clock a negro was shot in the head. The crowd cheered and clapped their hands as he was placed in an ambulance. National guardsmen stood by, apparently doing nothing.

The work of dragging negroes off the street cars began at 1.30 o'clock when a crowd surrounded an Edwarsville car which goes through the heart of East St. Louis and pulled the trolley from the wire. Immediately white men boarded the car and took off the negro passengers. One negro was kicked and beaten by the crowd in the street and then he was shot. He died in an ambulance later.

White Women Attack Negroes. While this riot was going on a Belleville car appeared. White men and white women boarded it. White women and white girls seized negro women and when they were landed in the street the mob struck and kicked them. The negro women fled screaming. The men who had been dragged off the cars were surrounded and attacked by groups of whites. One negro was crushed in the head with a heavy stick. He died in an ambulance.

More cars were attacked. Finally national guardsmen arrived and began clearing the streets. Rifles were taken from 16 guardsmen by members of the mob, who would approach a soldier, and saying, "Here, boy, let me look at that gun; you might hurt some one," and would take the weapon away from him.

The trouble broke out anew when a negro appeared at a street car transfer point where a crowd of white men had assembled. A white man struck the negro in the face and others knocked him down and kicked him. Five shots were fired at the negro as he lay prostrate, wounding him in the arm and leg. The crowd drew back, thinking the negro had been killed, but he jumped up and ran away.

Later a white man fired at a negro and the bullet hit another white man. The armed man was arrested, but at the demand of a crowd of white men the police released him.

How Trouble Began. The trouble began early this morning when Detective Sergeant Samuel Coppedge was killed, three other officers were wounded, one of them so seriously he may die, and two citizens were shot here early to-day by a negro mob in a recurrence of race rioting. After the killing of the officer the negroes dispersed. The police were armed with riot guns and patrolled the street all night and six companies of Illinois national guard were ordered to East St. Louis by Governor Lowden.

The trouble began when a mob of negroes, estimated at 200, each armed with some sort of weapon, assembled at a church in response to the ringing of a bell, and began marching down the street. When word was received at police headquarters that a mob had formed four patrolmen were sent to the scene in an automobile. As the car turned a corner, the headlights showed the mob massed in the street, marching toward the machine, many carrying clubs in addition to rifles or revolvers.

Sergeant Coppedge asked the negroes where they were going and was met with a curt reply and an order to "drive on." He told them that he and his party were officers and had come to see that order was maintained. Negroes Fired Volley. "Go on about your business," was the reply, accompanied by a volley of shots. Coppedge was killed instantly and the other three officers were wounded. When word of the killing of Coppedge reached police headquarters Chief Hickey ordered every available patrolman on duty and asked for the services of 200 soldiers of the Sixth Illinois Infantry stationed here. A cordon was thrown around the negro belt and soldiers and patrolmen went through every house searching men and women for weapons. All firearms found were confiscated and about 50 blacks were locked up.

Race rioting in East St. Louis first broke out May 28 last, when the robbery of two white men by negroes precipitated violence which resulted in injury of about two score negroes and a dozen white men in four days. Homes of negroes were burned and a large number of them left the city. Saloons and places of amusement were ordered closed and other steps were taken to keep the crowds off the streets. The trouble grew out of the importation of negro laborers from the South.

The trouble this morning, in the opinion of the police, was caused by a desire on the part of the negroes to get revenge. Number Killed Increases. East St. Louis, July 3.—Estimates of the number of dead varied widely from a score to two hundred and fifty. At 9.30 o'clock this morning 27 bodies had been recovered, including 3 whites and a 2-year-old negro girl. Seventy-four wounded negroes were found. Estimates of the bodies supposed to lie under the acres of ashes and smouldering debris where fires consumed scores of negro shacks and houses last night run into the hundreds.

BOSTONIANS IN BIG RIOT.

Peace Demonstration Broken Up—Socialist Literature Destroyed.

Boston, July 1.—Riotous scenes attended a socialist parade to-day which was announced as a peace demonstration. The ranks of the marchers were broken up by self-organized squads of uniformed soldiers and sailors, red flags and banners bearing socialistic mottoes were trampled on, and literature and furnishings in the socialist headquarters in Park Square were thrown into the street and burned.

Police reserves stopped the rioting after it had been in progress an hour and a half. Many arrests were made. The police took into custody some of the participants in hundreds of fist fights that were waged on the common and in the line of parade on Tremont street, while agents of the Federal Department of Justice arrested a number of persons who were alleged to have made unpatriotic remarks in the heat of conflict. None of the soldiers and sailors who figured in the disturbance was arrested.

Women With Babies in Line. The procession, which consisted of hundreds of men and women, many of whom carried babies, formed in Park Square, and, passing through Eliot street, marched along Tremont street, one division going to the base ball ground on the common where a meeting had been arranged, and another proceeding to Scollay Square. Most of the marchers carried small red flags with white centers, emblematic of the peace demonstration, and there were large banners bearing inscriptions such as "Russia has a six-hour day—Why not America?" and "Liberty Loan a First Mortgage on Labor." A large American flag was at the head of the procession.

Half a hundred men in the uniform of naval reservists, national guardsmen, marines and Canadian "kilties," who had watched the formation of the parade, marched across the common in a double column and intercepted the procession at the corner of West and Tremont streets and again at the corner of Winter and Tremont streets. In both instances the contact resulted in a street fight. Blows were exchanged and flags were snatched from the hands of the marchers while women in the line screamed in fright.

At Scollay Square there was a similar scene. The American flag at the head of the line was seized by the attacking party and the band, which had been playing "The Marseillaise" with some interruptions, was forced to play "The Star-Spangled Banner," while cheers were given for the flag.

The police had just succeeded in quieting this disturbance when the reserves were called out to quell an incipient riot at the meeting place on the common. The first of the "peace" speakers had barely begun when the reserves arrived. They formed a circle in the crowd, with the police wagon as a center in front of the speaker's stand, but in spite of their presence there were scores of individual fights in the big gathering. To restore quiet, Superintendent Crowley, as acting police commissioner, revoked the permit for the speaking and the meeting was called off.

Destroyed by Bonfire. Meanwhile the Socialist headquarters in Park Square had been ransacked and its contents destroyed by a bonfire. The American flag taken from the paraders was placed over a statue of "Lincoln the Emancipator" near the scene of the bonfire.

The peace conference was organized at a conference of Socialist branches, labor unions and workmen's benefit societies of the metropolitan district, acting under the name of the workmen's council, in imitation of the council of workmen and soldiers of Russia. It was announced that the organization represented 10,000 working men.

Ebenezer Local Union. All members of Ebenezer Local Union, No. 72, are requested to meet on June 7 at the regular hour, at Ebenezer school house. R. M. Holland, Secretary.

State vs. C. E. Vinson—assault and battery with intent to kill. Not pressed by Solicitor. State vs. Louis Gaillard—assault and battery with intent to kill. Not pressed by Solicitor. State vs. Luther Ramey—violation of dispensary law. Pleaded guilty. Sentence: Thirty days on public works of the county, at such labor as he is able to perform, or like period in State penitentiary. Sentence suspended until defendant shall again be convicted of violation of any liquor laws of State.

State vs. L. A. Williams—seduction. Jury failed to agree on a verdict and a mistrial was ordered late Tuesday afternoon. State vs. W. M. Broom—assault and battery with intent to kill and carrying concealed weapons. Not pressed by Solicitor. State vs. Dave Martin—murder. Pleaded guilty. (Trial by jury.) Verdict: Guilty, with recommendation to mercy. Sentence: Confinement on public works of Oconee, at hard labor, for period of natural life or like term in State penitentiary. The Courier published the confession of this negro in its last issue. Martin killed "Barrel of Trouble" near Madison.

State vs. Will Davis—housebreaking and larceny. Pleaded guilty. Sentence: Confinement on public works of county, at hard labor, for a term of one year, or like period in State penitentiary. Davis broke into Gosnell's store at Courtenay and stole a lot of groceries. He was recently captured in Virginia. State vs. Jim Reed—larceny of live stock. Pleaded guilty. Sentence: Eighteen months on public works of Oconee, at hard labor, or like term in State penitentiary. State vs. Bub Gambrell and Jess Ramey—transporting liquor. Directed verdict of not guilty. State vs. W. R. Baty—violation of quart-month law. Pleaded guilty. Sentence: Defendant to pay fine of \$1,000, or serve six months on public works of county at hard labor. That on payment of \$75 sentence be suspended until defendant again adjudged guilty of violating liquor laws of State.

State vs. R. E. Smith—assault and battery with intent to kill. Continued by State. State vs. Jim Gilliam—assault and battery with intent to kill. Case in progress of trial. To be resumed at 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

July Fourth being a National holiday, Judge Prince, after inquiring of jurors and others as to their wishes in the matter of observing the day, announced that Court, from Tuesday evening, would stand adjourned till the usual hour for convening Thursday morning.

\$3 Rate Too High, Says Baker. Washington, July 1.—Secretary Baker, as president of the Council of National Defense, repudiated an agreement fixing a tentative price of \$3 a ton for bituminous coal, reached at a conference here Thursday between coal producers, Secretary Lane, a member of the defense council, members of the council's coal production committee and the Federal Trade Commission.

Neither the council nor its committees, Secretary Baker said in a letter to W. S. Gifford, of the council, has power to fix prices. He added that the price of \$3 at the mines suggested for bituminous coal is "exorbitant, unjust and oppressive." Secretary Daniels, another mem-

SESSIONS COURT CONVENED

Monday Morning—Record of Proceedings—No Court on Fourth.

The Sessions Court convened Monday with Judge Geo. E. Prince presiding, and Solicitor Kurtz P. Smith and Stenographer Clyde V. Smith at their posts. During the early stages of the session the grand jury reported several cases investigated by them, and up to the present time they have reported on the following: True Bills. The State vs. Jim Reed—larceny of live stock. (Two cases.) Will Davis—housebreaking and larceny. Dave Martin—murder. Jim Gilliam—assault and battery with intent to kill. Sloan Whitner—assault and battery with intent to kill. Robert Gaillard—seduction. Bub Gambrell and Jesse Ramey—transporting liquor. Jim Bright—murder. D. R. Baty—violation of quart-month law. Otis Harrison, Fred Harrison and Dave Glenn—assault and battery with intent to kill. Les Medlin and W. P. McKie—transporting liquor. Louis Rogers and Luther Rogers—assault and battery with intent to kill. J. H. Butt—violation of dispensary law.

No Bills. Burt Gambrell—resisting officer. Goss Cheek—assault and battery with intent to kill. Disposition of Cases Heard. The following cases have been taken up and disposed of by the Court: State vs. C. E. Vinson—assault and battery with intent to kill. Not pressed by Solicitor. State vs. Louis Gaillard—assault and battery with intent to kill. Not pressed by Solicitor. State vs. Luther Ramey—violation of dispensary law. Pleaded guilty. Sentence: Thirty days on public works of the county, at such labor as he is able to perform, or like period in State penitentiary. Sentence suspended until defendant shall again be convicted of violation of any liquor laws of State.

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ber of the council, earlier in the day, said the agreement would in no way affect coal purchased for the navy. The navy, he said, will continue to buy from the mines at \$2.33 a ton, leaving a price to be determined after the Federal Trade Commission has ascertained production costs.

JURORS FOR COMMON PLEAS.

Men Who Will Serve First and Second Weeks of Term.

Those named below have been drawn to serve as jurors for the July term of Common Pleas Court. Panels have been drawn for two weeks. First Week Common Pleas Jurors. Name: P. O.

- J. K. Anderson . . . . . Westminister. J. C. Bentley . . . . . Walhalla. J. L. Brewer . . . . . Seneca. W. I. Dickson . . . . . Westminister. W. E. Dillard . . . . . Seneca. J. P. Elwell . . . . . Seneca. C. D. Gillespie . . . . . Walhalla. J. H. Gibson . . . . . Nowry. C. C. Harrlie . . . . . Townville. J. E. Holcombe . . . . . Salem. A. K. Hunnicutt . . . . . Salem. E. O. Hutchison . . . . . Walhalla. P. H. Isbell . . . . . Seneca. R. F. Kaufmann . . . . . Walhalla. B. E. King . . . . . Westminister. H. C. Land . . . . . Westminister. Hiemann Long . . . . . Madison. H. W. McDonald . . . . . Westminister. J. L. Mills . . . . . Westminister. J. M. Moody . . . . . Walhalla. W. T. Moore . . . . . Westminister. A. C. Moorhead . . . . . Westminister. J. I. Nix . . . . . Tamassee. W. C. Oliver . . . . . West Union. C. E. Patterson . . . . . Seneca, Rt. 1. Charlie Phillips . . . . . Long Creek. J. C. Rankin . . . . . Walhalla, Rt. 2. W. J. O. Ray . . . . . Walhalla, Rt. 3. J. L. Rboletter . . . . . Long Creek. Irvin Russell . . . . . Russell's. L. M. Shirley . . . . . Westminister. Thos. L. Sheriff . . . . . Seneca. L. B. Shockey . . . . . West Union. R. W. Vaughn . . . . . West Union. Thos. D. Whitmire . . . . . Newry. W. B. Wyatt . . . . . Walhalla.

- Second Week—July 16. T. B. Ables . . . . . Westminister. S. D. Addis . . . . . West Union. A. M. Alexander . . . . . Westminister. F. M. Biemann . . . . . Walhalla. J. T. Carver . . . . . Westminister. R. K. Clark . . . . . West Union. C. C. Cole . . . . . Westminister. B. H. Cole . . . . . Westminister. J. J. D. Cowan . . . . . Walhalla. Ernest Dillard . . . . . Seneca. W. F. Erzbberger . . . . . Westminister. R. W. Grubbs, Jr. . . . . Falk Play. S. M. Hood . . . . . West Union. S. M. Hunnicutt . . . . . Walhalla, Rt. 1. J. D. Isbell . . . . . Walhalla. Fred Lee . . . . . Walhalla. M. L. Lusk . . . . . Salem. W. Davis Martin . . . . . Westminister. W. P. Maret . . . . . Westminister. F. O. Madison . . . . . Seneca. Geo. Matheson . . . . . Long Creek. W. J. McLeskey . . . . . Westminister. T. M. Meares . . . . . Seneca. Jeff D. Moore . . . . . Seneca. W. M. Nicholson . . . . . Mt. Rest. J. T. Posey . . . . . Walhalla. A. C. Prater . . . . . Townville. H. B. Richardson . . . . . Seneca. J. R. Richardson . . . . . Seneca. W. C. Rogers . . . . . Tamassee. D. G. Sheldon . . . . . Westminister. C. M. Sloan . . . . . Salem. W. A. Smith . . . . . Westminister. W. M. Summerville . . . . . Seneca. Tin Westmoreland . . . . . West Union. Clint White . . . . . Westminister, Rt. 4.

AFTER AMERICAN TROOP SHIPS German Subs. in Force Attack, But Driven Off—One Sunk.

Washington, July 3.—American destroyers convoying transports with troops for France fought off two submarine attacks. The first news of the fights was given out late to-day by the committee on public information with formal announcement of the safe arrival of the last of the transports with their convoys.

One Submarine Sunk. At least one submarine was sunk. Both of the attacks were made in force, showing that the Germans had information of the coming of the transports and planned to get them. This announcement was issued: "The Navy Department at 5 o'clock this afternoon received word of the safe arrival at a French port of the last contingent of Gen. Pershing's expeditionary force. At the same time the information was released that the transports were twice attacked by submarines on the way across.

"No ship was hit, not an American life was lost, and while the navy gunners report the sinking of one submarine only, there is reason to believe that others were destroyed in the first night attack."

Russians on Job Again. Berlin, July 1.—The Russian troops in the eastern theater of the war have opened a heavy attack on the Germans along the Stripa front. They stormed the German positions along and 18 1/2-mile line, but, according to the official German report, met heavy losses and were forced to retire. This was the most extensive attack delivered by the Russians since the revolution.

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