



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

By STICK, SHELOR & SCRODER.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1917.

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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, 95c. 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.

GERMANS RAID OVER LONDON.

37 Persons Killed, 141 Injured--Large Fleet Engaged.

London, July 7.—The second descent upon London by a squadron of German airplanes was made this morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, when the business section of the city was most crowded.

Although the German contingent was larger, more daring, more deliberate in its methods and descended much lower than on the visit of June 13, the number of killed and wounded was, according to the first official roll, roughly, one-third the previous casualty list. The destruction of property may have been greater.

Battle Above City.

The flight of the Germans over London lasted about 20 minutes. English airmen engaged them for several minutes over the metropolis, and anti-aircraft guns were firing briskly, dotting the sky with s' r'nel puffs, but without success so far as concerned the destruction of any of the 20 or more machines which constituted the invading force.

The admiralty was able to report to-night, however, that naval airmen who followed them to sea brought down three machines. A British squadron sent up from Dunkirk did not encounter them because they had taken a more northerly route, but the British airmen met and destroyed seven other German machines.

Good Raiding Weather.

The morning was one of haze, weather most favorable for crossing the channel without being observed. On their former visit, made in similar weather, the Germans kept high up in the mist, but to-day when they neared their objectives, most of them descended. Their formation was like a flock of wild geese as they approached, and neither the British pursuers nor the guns were able to scatter them until they spread out before letting loose the bombs.

All London Knew It.

Hundreds of thousands of people on roofs, from windows and gathered in the streets saw the remarkable spectacle; all London heard the noise of battle; at first there were a few minutes when the anti-aircraft guns were crashing sharply and the machine guns were rattling aloft. Then came three or four minutes when the heavy explosion of bombs and the shattering of glass was the dominant sound; then a few minutes, when the artillery fire receded into the distance.

The Germans steered a course across London from northwest to southeast. They dropped the last of their supply of bombs on a section of workmen's dwellings and crossed the Thames. Some observers say a giant airplane piloted the squadron and that the bomb carriers were in the center, flanked by scouts for fighting off the British airmen.

The low altitude and slow pace at which the Germans crossed London, and the dare-devil way they circled over their objectives, has caused great surprise. When first seen they were steering a steady course from the northwest, evidently in the act of making a long sweeping curve, which would ultimately bring their heads in the direction of home. They completed the maneuver over the Thames, and as the British machines came into the picture the raiders quickened their pace.

A fierce running fight ensued between a strong force of British machines and the raiders toward the mouth of the river. The machines flew fairly low and the rattle of machine guns was distinctly audible from the ground. None of the Germans had been brought down when the combatants disappeared from view, but the British squadron continued the pursuit and engaged them heavily.

Hospital Attacked.

Among the places attacked was one of the most metropolitan hospitals, on which the Red Cross flag was flying conspicuously, and the location of which must have been known. The hospital escaped entirely, although several bombs fell close to it.

In one building a number of prominent business men had gathered for a conference. Above their heads was only plate glass. A bomb exploded in the lavatory, but did not even break the glass. Not one of the men was hurt.

Mases Call for Reprisals.

The sentiment recently voiced most strongly by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and seconded by perhaps the majority of the substantial leaders of public opinion, that the British should not descend to the level of the Germans is not popular with the masses, and the suggestion that the slaughter of English civilians would cease if each visitation was quickly followed by a similar stroke against some German city, received strong support among those who have looked on the bodies of their slain and mangled countrymen.

Met by British Airmen.

A considerable number of British patrols were already in the air around London when the enemy reached the city. These scouts went into action at once and a succession of duels occurred.

The plans of the raiders for an attack upon certain objectives appeared to be upset by the activity of the British airplanes, and several of the raiders in a desperate effort to lighten the load they were carrying in preparing for the retreat were compelled to drop their cargo aimlessly.

The enemy's bomb-carrying planes were in the center of the formation, surrounded and protected by fast scouting machines.

Thirty-seven Killed.

Thirty-seven persons were killed in the air raid and 141 injured, it was officially announced this afternoon. One enemy machine was brought down by the royal flying corps.

The official report in regard to casualties follows: Lord French reports that the total casualties reported by the police up to the present follow:

Killed, metropolitan area, men 27; women 4; children 3; total 34; Isle of Thanet, men 1; women 2; total 3; total killed 37.

Injured, metropolitan area, men 74; women 29; children 36; total 139. Isle of Thanet, women 1; children 1; total 2; total injured 141.

One enemy machine, downed by the royal flying corps, fell into the sea off the mouth of the Thames.

Admiralty's Announcement.

The following announcement was made by the admiralty: "The enemy raiding squadron was chased by royal naval air service machines from this country and engaged 40 miles out at sea off the east coast. Two enemy machines were observed to crash into the sea and the third enemy machine was seen to fall in flames off the mouth of the Scheldt. All our machines returned safely."

Greed Cost Him Heavily.

New York, July 7.—Thirty thousand pounds of potatoes were destroyed here to-day by the health authorities with a result that a Florida shipper, whose name was withheld, suffered a speculative setback.

When the vegetables, of exceptionally fine quality, reached here from the South the shipper ordered his commission agents to keep them off the market until higher prices prevailed. These did not materialize, and when the shipper ordered the potatoes sold health officers condemned them as rotten.

NAVAL MAGAZINES ARE TORN

By Explosion—Six Killed, Thirty-one Hurt—Plot Suspected.

Vallejo, Cal., July 9.—Six persons are known to have been killed in an explosion which wrecked two storehouses at the Mare Island navy yard to-day, and at least 31 persons were injured.

Fire, which for a time threatened to spread to the magazine proper, was extinguished. No estimate of the property damage has been made. Buildings on various parts of the island were damaged and in some instances roofs lifted.

The damage in Vallejo was extensive, windows being shattered and doors, as far as two miles from the scene, twisted from their hinges.

No one was allowed to leave the island, and only those having official naval business could approach.

While no official statement has been made as to the cause of the explosion, officials said this afternoon they believed it was due to a plot. Investigation has been started along these lines.

An official announcement of the dead resulting from the explosion was given out this afternoon and included the following names:

Allen F. McKenzie, a chief gunner; Mrs. McKenzie, Dorothy McKenzie, 12, their daughter; Mildred McKenzie, 8, their daughter; Geo. Stanton, a gardener; N. Damsteadt, a civilian employee of the ordnance department.

Twelve of the 15 magazines were badly damaged by the explosion, the force of which broke thousands of windows in Vallejo, half a mile away. Fire started in the wrecked buildings and desperate efforts were made to prevent its spread to other buildings where explosives are stored.

Several buildings, used as sleeping quarters for detachments of gunners, were wrecked.

The explosion occurred at 7.44 a. m. The concussion was terrific. At the Southern Pacific freight sheds in Vallejo, two miles from the scene of the explosion, doors were torn from their hinges.

Among the injured were Lieut. C. Bird, United States marine corps, and two other men, residents of Pasadena, who were passengers on the El Capitan, a ferryboat operating between South Vallejo and Vallejo Junction. They suffered from shock and were cut by flying glass. Although the boat was in mid-stream, about two miles from the scene of the explosion, all the doors and windows were blown out.

SWEDEN SUPPLYING GERMANS.

Sells Great Quantities of Munitions Material—Some from America.

Washington, July 8.—An official report just made to the American government showing the extent to which Sweden is furnishing supplies to Germany reveals that the central powers are receiving enormous quantities of material that go directly into the manufacture of munitions.

In exporting iron ore to Germany, Sweden, it is shown, has supplemented shipments with imports from the United States.

What this government will do to end this trade through operation of the export control act has not been announced, but some of the allies, it is known, are urging the United States to license no food exports to Sweden until a definite understanding has been reached with the Swedish government concerning her exports to Germany.

Iron ore shipments from Sweden to Germany, the report made to this government declares, have reached a total of 9,000,000 tons in the last two years, all of it the high grade required in the production of fine steel. This, it is declared, represents an amount equal to Sweden's entire pre-war export.

In the first quarter of the present year, it is set forth, Sweden imported from the United States 16,000 tons of pig iron, while selling a great quantity of her own product to Germany. Her pig iron sales to Germany in two years, it is declared, have amounted to 250,000 tons. In addition to this, it is asserted, she had shipped to Germany 15,000 tons of ferro-silicon and ferro-manganese for hardening shells, together with large quantities of copper, zinc, manganese, sulphur and other ores.

Germany, the report declares, has obtained from Sweden in two years, fully 200,000 tons of wood pulp for use as a basis for cellulose used instead of cotton for the manufacture of high explosives.

Another charge against Sweden made in the report is that she has discriminated against the allies in the use of her railroads. Agricultural machinery destined for Russia, the report declares, has been held up for months, Sweden exacting from Russia extraordinary bargains before delivery was permitted. Sweden's action in holding within her ports a large amount of merchant tonnage is dealt with in the report, which declares 600,000 tons is lying idle.

To Control Exports.

Washington, July 8.—Government control of American exports authorized in a provision of the espionage act, was ordered put into operation July 15 by President Wilson to-night with the issuance of a proclamation requiring the licensing of shipments

OUR EFFORTS TO FEED WORLD.

Government Sees Billion Bushels Increase in Food Crops.

Washington, July 9.—A billion bushels increase over last year's production in the principal food crops is the response American farmers have made to President Wilson's mid-April appeal, saying that upon them "rests the fate of the war and the fate of nations."

The extent of the farmers' response was disclosed to-day when a production of 6,093,000,000 bushels of principal food crops was forecast in the Department of Agriculture's July crop reports. It shows this year's corn crop will be the largest in history and that four and possibly five other crops will make new high records.

The corn crop, which will exceed three billions of bushels, shows an increase of 541,000,000 bushels over last year, with a total of 3,124,000,000 bushels. With favorable weather it may equal the bumper yield of 1912. The acreage is 14 per cent larger than last year.

Wheat and Other Grains.

The combined winter and spring wheat crop will be 38,000,000 bushels more than last year's, with a total of 678,000,000 bushels.

Barley, with prospects of the third largest crop ever grown, will exceed last year's production by 33,000,000 bushels, with an output of 214,000,000 bushels.

Oats promise to exceed last year's crop by 201,000,000 bushels, the total production being forecast at 1,453,000,000 bushels. That is slightly under the record. Improvement between now and harvest, however, may result in a record crop.

White Potatoes.

White potato production, on a 22 1/2 per cent increase in acreage, will be a record crop with 452,000,000 bushels, or 167,000,000 bushels more than last year, not taking into account the home garden production which this year is estimated to be much larger than ever before.

Rye, another record crop this year, will amount to 56,100,000 bushels, or 8,700,000 more than last year.

Sweet potatoes will register a new high total with 82,200,000 bushels, or 11,000,000 bushels more than last year.

Rice production will be 34,400,000 bushels, the second largest crop ever produced.

Production of tobacco will break another record with a crop of 1,215,000,000 pounds, which is 64,000,000 pounds more than last year.

Increased Corn Acreage.

A marked increase in acreage in all of the principal corn-producing States of the South was shown in the 1917 crop figures made public by the Department of Agriculture to-day and forecasting a record corn yield for the United States of 3,124,000,000 bushels. The acreage increase for 1917 over 1916 ranged from 2 per cent in Oklahoma to 25 per cent in Alabama.

Armed American Ship Sunk.

London, June 9.—The American steamer Massapequa was sunk on Saturday by a German submarine. The crew was landed at the small island of Seln, off the French coast, 28 miles southwest of Brest.

The Massapequa, 3,193 tons gross, was armed with guns manned by naval gunners. She was built in 1893 at Sunderland, England, and owned by the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. She sailed on June 18 from the United States for France with a general cargo. She was commanded by Capt. A. H. Strumm and had a crew of 31 men, of whom ten signed on as American citizens.

Army Officer for Clemson.

Washington, July 9.—President W. M. Riggs, of Clemson College, accompanied by Senator Tillman and Representative Byrnes, called at the War Department to-day in the effort to have a regular army officer detailed to supervise military instruction at Clemson College during the next school year. Adj. Gen. McCain said that at the present time there were no officers available, as all who were fit for active service were being used in the field or in training camps. Gen. McCain spoke highly of Clemson and promised to assign some officer later, if he could find one who would be able to do this work and yet not be quite fit for the active regular work of the army.

to all countries of the most important export commodities.

The President declared the government's policy will be first to give consideration to American needs; next to meet as far as possible the requirements of the allies; and lastly to supply the neutral countries wherever practicable. It is made clear that no effort will be made to see that no supplies reach the central powers.

The commodities named in the list put under control are coal, coke, fuel oils, kerosene and gasoline, including bunkers; food grains, flour and meal, fodder and feeds, meats and fats, pig iron, steel billets, ship plates and structural shapes, scrap iron and scrap steel, ferro manganese, fertilizers, arms, ammunition and explosives.

END CRIMINAL COURT SESSION.

Common Pleas Work Taken Up After Adjournment of Sessions Branch.

There was comparatively little business transacted in the criminal branch of court after the cases disposed of and reported in The Courier of last Wednesday. The case of the State vs. Jim Gilliam, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill, was in progress as we went to press, being held over the July 4th holiday for conclusion Thursday. The jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty" and the defendant was dismissed.

In addition to the true bills reported last week the following is a list of additional true bills found: The State vs. R. E. Smith—assault and battery with intent to kill.

Paul Cox—assault and battery with intent to kill.

Sam Keels—violation of gallon-a-month law.

John Wakefield—obstructing public highway.

Disposition of Other Cases.

Leo Medlin and W. P. McKee—transporting liquor. Continued by Solicitor.

Robert Gallard—seduction. Continued by Solicitor.

Sloan Whitner—assault and battery with intent to kill. Pleaded guilty. Sentenced to serve on public works of Oconee at hard labor for a period of nine months, or like period in penitentiary, or pay fine of \$200.

J. H. Butt—violation of dispensary law. Defendant tried in his absence and found guilty. Sealed sentence left. A number of witnesses who had been subpoenaed to appear for the State in this case failed to come in to court, and bench warrants were issued for them. These parties were Levis Harbert, Louis Jones and J. C. Davis.

Sam Keels—violation of gallon-a-month law. Continued by Solicitor.

Louis Rogers and Luther Rogers—assault and battery with intent to kill. Verdict: Guilty of simple assault and battery as to Louis Rogers, who was sentenced to pay fine of \$100 or be confined at hard labor on public works of Oconee for a period of 30 days or serve a like period in penitentiary.

James Turner and William Barker—not arraigned. These are the two men held in connection with the assault on Conductor Thos. Cox, who is still in a serious condition in a hospital in Atlanta. Upon statements by Deputy Sheriff B. R. Moss and others that the Oconee jail is not a safe place to keep a man of Turner's reputed characteristics, Judge Prince ordered that he be transferred to the State penitentiary for safe keeping, which was done, Turner being taken down to the penitentiary on Friday morning. Barker remains in the Oconee jail.

Grand Jury Presentment.

State of South Carolina,

County of Oconee.

To His Honor George E. Prince, Presiding Judge in the Tenth Judicial Circuit:

We have passed upon all bills of indictment handed us by the Solicitor.

We have, by committee, visited the county jail and county poor farm, and find the conditions of both satisfactory. The farm is in excellent condition, and the inmates well cared for and contented.

We recommend that the three girl children of Will Humphries, deceased, be carried to the county farm and maintained there, as we are informed that they are without homes.

We recommend that water closets be installed in the rooms of the Judge and the jurors in the court house.

We recommend that the authorities of the town of Walhalla enforce the sanitation laws of said town, and that they require the refuse from the closets to be buried to a depth of not less than twelve inches.

We desire to thank Your Honor and the other officers of the court for the courtesies extended us in the discharge of our duties, and beg to be excused from further attendance upon this court.

Respectfully submitted,

W. L. Thomas, Foreman. Walhalla, S. C., July 5, 1917.

In Common Pleas Court.

The first case called on the civil side of the court on Monday morning was one wherein the plaintiff asks damages for injuries received by being run over by a train at a crossing in Walhalla. In the accident the young boy lost a leg. The title of the case is Julius Grant Harden, by his guardian ad litem, Ed. Harden, plaintiff, vs. the Blue Ridge Railway Company, defendants. Julius Harden, a child of about 10 years of age, was, with a number of other children, playing along the right-of-way of the Blue Ridge Railway at the Katherine street crossing, where a number of warehouses are located. A freight engine was doing the regular shifting work, and in some manner the Harden child, in running, lost his footing and was run over by a car, his leg mangled in such manner as to necessitate amputation between the knee and thigh. For this injury \$15,000 damage was asked. The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of \$8,000, and Judge Prince reduced the damage award to \$5,000. The accident occurred just about a year ago. The case was heard at a former term of court, when a mistrial resulted.

With the conclusion of the Harden-Blue Ridge case Tuesday afternoon the court was adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning. The case of

IMPERIALISTIC ARMS DEMAND

Both Annexations and Indemnities—Notes from War.

Berne, Switzerland, July 10.—According to Berlin newspapers the German chancellor, Dr. von Bothmann-Hollweg, said to the members of the Reichstag: "I repeat that the formula of peace without annexations is unacceptable to us. We cannot declare our terms of peace. We must fight and conquer."

The chancellor made a strong attack on Matthias Erzberger, leader of the Catholic center, who assailed the pan-Germans in his address before the main committee last week and advocated peace without annexation or indemnities. Dr. von Bothmann-Hollweg said Herr Erzberger's attitude was unpatriotic.

According to the summary of the chancellor's speech before the main committee, published in the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, he said:

"We must continue the war with our whole energies. I do not deny that we have great difficulties to overcome, but so have our enemies. We shall see whether their difficulties or ours are greater. I am sure we can win if we hold out."

"Nothing was further from my intention than to cling to my post, but now it is a question of protecting the Fatherland from injury, and for this reason I consider it necessary to retain my post."

Russians Still at Work.

New York, July 10.—Several villages captured and more than 1,000 additional prisoners and three field guns taken attest the success of the second day's attack by Gen. Korniloff in Easter Galicia.

Already this branch of the Russian offensive movement has resulted in a deep wedge being driven into the Austro-German line between Stanislaw and Halicz, southeast of Lemberg. It took the throwing in of strong German reserves and the launching of heavy counter attacks even to slow up the rush of Korniloff's men.

The strategic position in this sector is now clearly in favor of the Russians. The long-established Teutonic line has been definitely broken and the continuance of the Russian pressure points to the probable speedy fall of Halicz, opening up the way to Lemberg along two first class railway lines. A dangerous salient already has been created around Halicz.

Teutons Retreat Before Russians.

Petrograd's official statement, besides announcing a retreat of the Teutons to the Lomnica river and reporting the penetration of the enemy lines to a depth of 6-2-3 miles in the two days' fighting in the Stanislaw sector, gives indications that the offensive further north in Galicia is soon to be resumed. Intense artillery activity south of Brzezany, an important bridgehead point which the Russians are closely pressing, is now reported.

Belia admits the Austro-German retirement in the Stanislaw sector behind the Lomnica. The headquarters report contains the additional interesting statement of increased activity on the Northern Russian front, at Riga, Dvinsk and Smorgon.

French Raid Krupp Works.

Amsterdam, July 10.—Les Nouvelles de Maestricht, Holland, reports that Dutch workmen who were laid off at the Krupp works on account of the destruction of the buildings in the recent French air raid, assert that a quarter of the Essen plant was destroyed. The material damage is placed at millions of francs and it is said that one hundred employees were killed and hundreds of others, including 45 French prisoners, wounded.

(One and probably two French airplanes dropped bombs on Essen last Friday. The official German report of the raid said only two bomb holes were found.)

Goldman and Berkman to Pen.

New York, July 9.—Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, anarchists, convicted here to-night of conspiracy to obstruct operation of the selective draft law, started for prison in the custody of Federal marshals a few hours after the verdict had been returned.

Berkman will be taken to the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and Miss Goldman to the State penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo. Each was sentenced by Federal Judge Mayer to the maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$10,000.

Brock vs. the Town of Seneca is docketed as the next for hearing.

This case involves street and property lines, the plaintiff Brock contending that his property rights have been infringed upon by the building of a rock wall by the town, which wall, it is alleged, stands on plaintiff's property.

Jurors Dismissed.

All jurors have been dismissed except the one to hear the Brock-Seneca case, which will be the only case heard at the present session. There will be no court next week, and those gentlemen drawn for the third week of the session will not be required to attend. Jurors whose service was to have begun next Monday will not attend. There will be no court.