KEOWEE



COURIER.

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

MAN."

No. 680,-Volume LXIX,-No. 13.

By STECK, SHELOR & SCHRODER.

WALHALIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1918.

New and Mighty Gun Used at Distis a lie."

Seed Irish Potatoes.

Red Bliss and Irish Cobbler Seed Potatoes,

\$2.50 Per Bu.

65c. Per Peck.

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

Youngsters Were Homesick and Had Started to New Jersey.

Four young soldier boys from New Jersey have been spending several days in Walhalla "visiting" Sheriff days in Walhalla "visiting" Snering Moss at the county jail. The young men voluntarily "interned" themselves to the Mayor of Westminster last Thursday after getting off a train ordeal for the youngsters. When that place. Just what their status they reached the Sheriff's charge that were very hungry and ate as do not know, but it is presumed that they are absent from camp without leave. They are from Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., though their home is New Brunswick, New Jersey. They are terribly homesick, and it is supposed that this homesickness got the better of their judgment for the moment and they started to "beat it" for home, walking or riding as chance frowned upon or favored them. Reaching Westminster on a freight train, they got off, went to a shack occupied by an old negro, who sold them a can of peaches for ten cents, and this the four ate, partially allaying their hunger at the time Officers Mitchell and Dalton, after ascertaining from the Mayor of West-minster that he could see nothing he could do for the young men, brought them to Walhalla to await develop-ments, in care of Deputy Sheriff B. R. Moss. Efforts were at once made to get into communication with the officers at their camp, but not until Monday was there any response to the message sent. The reply to in-quiries stated that some one would come for the young men. is expected to-day and will accompany the young men to Camp McClellan. Their names are Fred Journey, Edward Garrigan, Myles Garrigan and Earle Buckalaw. The four were boys together in their New Jersey home and volunteered for army service some 18 months ago. The Garrigans are brothers. They are fine young fellows and have made a most favorable impression on all those who have met them, and there is universal regret that they have in

all probability gotten themselves into trouble with the military authorities.
Citizens of Walhalla have been uniformly kind to them, several have ing come to the jail and taken them for auto rides into the country. As their names indicate, they are of Irish descent, and in religion Cathowas in Walhalla for services last Sunday, was notified of their presence and predicament, and on Sunday morning he called for them and asked permission to take them to service at

FOUR SOLDIER BOYS ARE HELD. he took them to the Busch House to dine with him.

Since the young men have been at the county jail they have been treat-ed as members of the Deputy She-riff's family, eating at the family

though no meal had ever tasted quite as good as that prepared for them by Mrs. Moss.

Young Buckalaw in particular is still very homesick, and he expressed himself most pathetically, yet unconsciously so, just before retiring the first night they were detained in Walhalla, when he was heard to remark, more to himself than to the others about him: "Gee, if my mother knew where I am to-night!"

They are a jolly set of youngsters whom even a bad plight could not altogether depress. In the streets altogether depress. In the streets about the jail and on the Court House square they played ball and otherwise amused themselves within hearing and sight of the Sheriff or others who have connection with county or military affairs of extraor-

Enemy Allens Taken.

Charleston, March 23.-Otto Krause and Elsa Yendritschek, two German enemy aliens, were arrested to-day at the Pine Forest Inn, Summerville. Agents of the Department of Justice decline to comment on the case, although reports say that these people are suspected of being connected with German plots in this country. Both of them came to the United States just before the outbreak of the war. Elsa Yendritschek's father is a captain in the German army. Seven other employees of the Pine Forest Inn also registered as enemy aliens some weeks ago. The prisoners have been brought to the Charleston county jail and will be given a hearing before Rev. Murphy, of Greenville, who It is intimated that important developments will come out of the case.

The prodigal son gets the fatted veal, but the prodigal daughter is the Catholic church. After service ucky is she gets a plate of cold hash.

The

PEOPLE'S

(H. Fayonsky,)

is now in the Ivester Store Room, 212 E. Main Street, and it is desired all customers call and see us in our new place.



Be prepared for next Sunday with a new Suit or new Shoes-all the latest and most up-to-date styles.

We have a beautiful line of Ties, Notions, Ladies' Goods, etc.

We can please you and fit you up in anything stylish

H. FAYONSKY, Walhalla, S. C.

GERMANS BOMBARD PARIS.

ance of 76 Miles.

Paris, March 23 .-- According to the latest reports the long distance cannon which bombarded Paris this afternoon was firing from a distance of 120 kilometers (approximately 741/2 miles) and was located about 12 kilometers beyond the French

Shell Every 15 Minutes.

A dispatch filed at 4.15 p. m. announced that Paris had been under bombardment for eight hours, shells of 240 millimetre, or about 91/2 inches, falling in the capital and suburbs at intervals of 15 minutes. Ten persons were said to have been killed and 15 injured. The shortest distance from Paris to the front is 62

Army Officers Surprised,

Washington, March 23 .- The long range hombardment of Paris by a German gun presumably 62 miles off, announced as a fact to-day in the French capital, dumbfounded American ordnance officers. The 22-mile bombardment of Dunkirk by the Germans more than a year ago had set a record and ordnance officers of the American, British and French corps fredy conceded they never had dreamed of a monster gun with a range of more than 30 miles.

Some officers frankly questioned that shells from rifles or cannon actually had fallen in Paris. Others sought explanation in new devices or vances from Paris. No one of them wanted to know that a gun had been invented by the Germans or any one else which could throw nine-inch projectiles 60 miles. Pieces of shells bearing the marks of gun rifling seemed to preclude the idea of any ordinary airplane bomb. It was suggested that monster airplanes mounting guns might have been used, but no one has ever conceived the possibilities of carrying a nine and one half inch weapon in the air.

Some officers conceived the possibility that in the outskirts of Paris there might be a hidden gun. It was admitted that it would have no military value and could only be a weapon of terror.

If the German experts have evolved a wholly new type of gun not dependent upon the same mathematical factors that govern ordnance everywhere, officers here think it highly unlikely that they would employ it for an isolated and meaningless attack of Paris.

It might be, some officers thought. that a continuous dropping of medium caliber shells on the city was part of a hope for breaking the spirit of France by some mysterious visi-

A bombardment of Paris at a distance of 62 miles appeared to most of the ordnance officers so much a complete surprise that they found it difficult to talk about.

Big Gun Finally Located.

monster cannon" which has been in the forest of St. Gobain, west of mospheric resistance." Laon, and exactly 122 kilometers (approximately 76 miles) from the Paris city hall. The gun bombarded Paris during the greater part of Sun-

The day was ushered by loud explosions from the 10-inch shells, and immediately the alarm to take cover was sounded. This occurred at 6.55 o'clock and many persons sought shelter, but greater numbers of them appeared in the streets on their way to the churches, which were almost as well filled as usual. The women who sell palm leaves on Palm Sundays, did their usual thriving busi-

Shells Every 20 Minutes.

At first the shells began arriving at intervals of 20 minutes, and the detonations, considering the Sunday calm, seemed louder than those of Saturday. Their power to disturb the equanimity of the populace, however, seemed less, the people refusing to be distracted from their Sun-

note. "Any assertion to the contrary

The bombardment of the capital ended around 1 o'clock, and as late as 3 o'clock no explosions had been heard for more than an hour. The "clear signal" was sounded at 3.30 o'clock.

Although during the earlier hours of the bombardment the shells arrived on 20-minute intervals, later in the day they began arriving every 15 minutes on the average, and some of them even fell 12 minutes apart.

In military circles the belief was expressed that the Germans were using two long-distance guns. The the early hours of the bombardment Matin says the position of one of the guns was established in the St. Gobain forest, which would place it somewhat farther south than had been believed and in the wooded area. This position would be about 70 miles from Paris.

Paris Streets Showed Animation. During the early hours of the

morning traffic in the streets of Paris was shut down or curtailed, but before noon both the subways and tramways began running again. In the afternoons the streets of the city showed great animation.

The comment of the French press this morning was about evenly divided between the big gun which is bombarding the city from back of the German lines and the terrific battle raging on the British front. The tone of the coniment on the bombardment was of astonishment at the feasibility of the performance. As to the secret gun emplacements in the ad- battle, a favorable ending of it is confidently expected.

Admiration for German Feat.

· The newspapers do not conceal their admiration for the mechanical feat of the Germans in constructing their new weapon, but speak passionately of the useless barbarity of the bombardment.

The Matin says it is consoling to note that the number of victims is small, but it asks for reprisals on German cities,

Prof. Paul Painleve, former premier and president of the Academy of Sciences, told The Excelsior that by using tungsten in the fabrication of the projectile, the tungsten shells would be of about half the diameter of steel shells of an even weight, and that therefore the atmospheric resistance would be less, this accounting for the extremely long range. He also touched upon the possibility of projectile.

Alfred Capus, in The Figaro, aludes to the making of the gun as a great mechanical feat, but points out that as a military factor the weapon is entirely inefficacious.

The Petit Parisien comments on the bombardment as an extremly minor incident as compared with the gigantic battle in progress on the British front. Le Petit Journal says that Jules Verne had foreseen this gun and it declares moreover, that it is a French invention. "More than a year ago," it adds, "we discovered Paris, March 24 .- The German the secret of firing our cannon more than 100 kilometers. The secret lies bombarding Paris has been located in the greater suppression of the at-

> The Echo de Paris declare the bombardment is designed to give the impression that Paris is within the range of the German guns. It is a political cannon, the newspaper says.

> Confidence the Password. Premier Clemenceau's newspaper, Le Homme Libre, asserts that the

password of the hour is "confidence." "Germany," it declares, "has wished to make it a complete offensive on all fronts, the land, water, and air fronts, as well as the 'front of the rear.' We are facing an enemy who wishes to end it as soon as possible. That suits us. Every shell that falls into Paris drives deeper into us the confidence in an ultimate victory."

and of Austrian manufacture. It is ago. a very delicate piece of machinery, which must be handled by expert mathematicians and gunners, the newspaper adds, as the loading and jointing is a difficult task. It declares

"The French front is intact," said the leased by an explosive after the shell has traveled a certain distance from the gun, or whether the origina! proicetile itself reaches its destination proje led, perhaps, by an explosive of a force hitherto unknown.

In Saturday's bombardment 24 shots in all were fired from 7.20 a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., a shell dropping every 20 minutes with monotonous regularity. The bombardment presented all the characteristics of a bombardment by heavy artillery, there being regular intervals between the shots and the shells falling within a restricted area. Enemy aviators who flew high over the city during regulated the firing.

Bombardment Interrupted.

Paris, March 25 .- The long range bombardment of Paris was resumed at 6.30 this morning, but was interrupted after the second shot. After a brief interval two more shots were fired and the bompardment was again suspended at 9.30.

Hope to Silence it Soon.

Paris, March 25.—It is hoped that the big gun which is shelling Paris will soon be silenced, says Figaro. which points out that the gun which bombarded Dunkirk two years ago was soon put out of action. The was soon put out of action. The French newspaper says that French airplanes have been hunting it since Saturday, and the fact that it stopped firing is due perhaps to their arrival. Military authorities are convinced that the Germans are using two guns.

THE JUNIOR RED CROSS. 4 อรู้จะใจประวัตยใจประวัตยใจประวัตยใจประวัตยใจประวัตยใจประวัตยใจประวัตยใจ

The members of the Junior Red Cross will make a house-to-house canvas for the purpose of collecting discarded garments, clothes, shoes, etc. These garments must not be so badly worn as to be unusable, nor must the shoes be worn out. Out-grown clothes and clothes that have been laid aside will be most accept-ble. These garments will be sent to New York for distribution among the refugees in Belgium and France.

Egg Hunt for Juniors.

grounds, in the atternoon. All the temperature are urged to attend this line hunt and help the Junior Red Cross Ti A small charge will be made to each child participating in the hunt and enough eggs for all will be assured.

Remember, Saturday, March 30th, in the afternoon, and ask your mothers to bring you.

also touched upon the possibility of to say a few words to the Junior Red the enemy.

a propeller being employed on the Cross members at the high school On the Somme line hodies of Gerauditorium last week in regard to man troops which had succeeded in the work that is expected of them, forcing their way across the river best of immediate action on the part.

Peronne, were driven back to the of the Juniors to help swell the funds easterly bank. On both sides of the for the Red Cross work. Another Bapaume the German attacks were drive for a second Red Cross war resumed to-day.

The greatest danger point at presour quota.

American people to the demands of they devastated in retiring in 1917, the Red Cross elicited unstinted as the Paris statement to-day reports praise from the British government. heavy fighting in the region of No-The American Red Cross raised in one year \$100,000,000, while the miles to the west of Chauny, in the British government has only raised region of which Berlin yesterday restored the region of which Berlin yesterday re-\$50,000,000 during the whole period ported the repulse of Franco-Ameriof the war; and this hundred million can reserves, but the German advance was a direct gift of the American probably has been met considerably people in answer to the urgent appeal short of Noyon. for funds to carry on war relief.

The Juniors had their share will be gladly rendered. If at any south of Noyon. time they want a notice published in the paper, if they will communicate with me, I will gladly see that it finds space.

Mrs. J. A. Steck, Chairman, Finance and Publicity Committee Walhalla Chapter American R. C.

Rev. Kinard to Johnston.

(Greenwood Journal, 25th.) The resignation of Dr. James Kinard as pastor of Immanuel Lutheran church was accepted by the congregation yesterday. He goes on the first of June to Johnston, where The newspaper, Le Journal, says the gun is of 240 millimeters calibor the gun is of 240 millimeters caliber for eight years, a number of years

The local congregation endeavored in every possible way to persuade Dr. Kinard to remain, but he told them that he had definitely decided to go to Johnston because he felt it his duty to work in a larger field of use-

GERMAN DRIVE CONTINUES.

Allied Losses in Territory and Materials Are Heavy.

(First reports of the German drive against the Allied forces will be ound or page 2.)

New York, March 24 .- European cables to-day indicate that the great German drive against the British has lost its initial effectiveness, if not its flerceness and power, and apparently is being checked by Haig's forces Although the official report from Berlin announces the capture of the town of Ham, ten miles west of St. Quentin, no extravagant claims are made of additional territory or pris-oners taken. Saturday's official an-nouncement put the fighting immediately east of Ham, and the capture of the town itself means no great further advance for the Germans.

The most interesting feature of the Berlin news of the day was the statement that American troops are fight-ing with the British. No word to this effect had been given out either in Paris, London or Washington, and to-day was without confirmation at Washington. It is not improbable, however, that American engineers, possibly field troops who have had front line training, are on the

British firing line. Latest figures on the enormous price the Germans are paying in lives for their advance against the British put their losses for the first three days of battle at over 300,000 men. The British estimate their losses at probably half the German agures.

Fresh German Gains.

New York, March 25 .- The mans have made fresh gains in their tremendous drive against the British Berlin claims that the Germans have captured Bapaume, the key position between Arras and Al-Berlin also claims that more than 45,000 British have been cap-

tured and over 600 guns.
Field Marshal Haig, while admitting fresh German gains, does not mention the loss of Bapaune. He-says, however, that the British have lost heavily in material, including a number of tanks.

French Troops in Battle,

France has thrown the weight of her forces into the great battle rag-ing with unexampled intensity on the western front, and the British and The members of the Junor Red. Cross will have an egg hunt next Sat- gether against the onslaught of the urday, March 30th, on the high school common enemy in his desperate attribated the afternoon. All the tempt to break through the allied

The British armies are holding fast along the line of the Somme and also in the region north of Bapaume, Field Marshal Haig reports to-day. The Germans, in their thrusts in the latter sections, reached the British trenches at only one point, and there they were immediately ejected. Their It was my pleasure and privilege by the British fire with great loss to

The greatest danger point at preswe do not want to fall behind on ent seems to be further south, where the Germans apparently have driven the generous response of the through the great width of the region

The wedge driven into the allied in line is evidently a deep one, howthis, and they can continue to have ever, as the French troops are report-a share if they will lend their efforts ed by Paris to be contesting for the to the work and co-operate with the heights to the north of the Oise with local chapter. A 19 assistance that important German forces. The Oise the members of the Walhalia chapter on this part of the front runs southean render to the Junior members west past Channy and passes to the

> British Retreat Called Masterly. Field Marshal Haig's withdrawal.

previously planned in case of heavy enemy attack, has been executed in a manner described as masterly, and great credit for its success is given to the small units which, sometimes outnumbered eight or nine to one, clung to their posts and impeded the German advance. The British have made few counter attacks, but every one attempted has been successful. The British efforts are centered on withdrawing as occasion requires and permitting the enemy to wear him-self out before the British defense. Sunday the fighting forces in the north reached the old battlefield of the Somme, and from which the Ger-

mans retreated a year ago.

On the northern end of the great battle line where the sanguinary struggle has not halted for many hours, the Germans have reached Chauny, an important point on the Oise river southwest of La Fere. For the benefit of that portion of the populace which had been led to believe the Germans had broken through the line and were bombarding Paris from nearby positions, a semi-official note was issued during the day. They warned the people against believing pessimistic reports.

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