



"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 STECK, SHELOR & SCHRODER.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1918.

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Closing Out

Palm Beach Suits and Straw Hats.

- Men's Palm Beach Suits reduced to \$5.00.
Boys' Palm Beach Suits reduced to \$3.25.
Boys' Cool Cloth Suits reduced to \$3.50.
Boys' Palm Beach Pants reduced to .80
\$1 and \$2 Straw Hats reduced to .75
A few Boys' Straw Hats to go at .10

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

RUSS. FRONT TO FORE AGAIN.

Indications Not Altogether Discouraging for Good Results.

London, July 15.—American and British troops have occupied the whole of the Murman coast, in northern Russia, says a dispatch from Moscow, by way of Amsterdam.

After capturing Ken, a railroad station on the White Sea coast, the dispatch adds, the American and British forces advanced toward Poroki, the Russian Bolshevik authorities having withdrawn to Nirok.

The commanders of the entente allied forces have issued an appeal to the population on the Murman coast requesting help against Germany and Finland. It is declared that the Murman coast is Russian territory under the protection of the entente powers.

As Viewed from Washington. Washington, July 15.—Although overshadowed by the tremendous developments on the western front, the situation in Russia and Siberia is daily presenting new phases. At no less than three widely separated points have the opposition to the Soviet government greatly strengthened their positions, thus heavily taxing the inadequate military machine of the Bolsheviks.

On the shores of the Arctic and White seas, the small international entente force which has been holding the railroad terminals at Kola and Murmansk has been considerably reinforced and is understood to be advancing southward along the railroad toward Vologda and Moscow. It is admitted officially that there are some American sailors and marines in the neighborhood of Kola, but it is not known that they are participating in this southward movement and it is doubted whether in the absence of special instructions they would do so unless it were necessary as a defensive measure.

Sweden indicates a surprising change of sentiment among the Finnish people toward the German-controlled government, making it impossible for that government to raise any volunteer troops to attack the entente force on the line of the Kola-Moscow railroad. This has greatly relieved the minds of officials, who realize that this railroad could be held only by a very large force if attacked from Finland. Cutting off communication in that way would greatly endanger the position of the entente forces on the Murmansk coast when winter comes.

With Finland practically neutral and the local population in the Murmansk country coming to the aid of the entente forces, it is believed that the allies are now reasonably sure of being able to maintain a channel of communication with Central Russia and Siberia against any German attack.

The protest of the Lenin government against the entente operations in the north is believed to have been a mere formality made possible to satisfy the Germans who are endeavoring to control the Bolshevik government. Officials say that it will not be entertained because the entente does not recognize the Bolshevik as the real government of Russia and persists in regarding that nation as still in the war on the side of the entente, regardless of the peace treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

At Request of Russians.

London, July 15.—At the express request of the Russians considerable allied forces are now on the Murman coast, which is on the Arctic ocean to the extreme north of Russia. On this coast there are several harbors which are free from ice all the year round and are connected by rail with Petrograd. More forces are being sent and the local population is cooperating with the troops which have already arrived to defend these railways.

Meanwhile the Germans are making a desperate attempt to secure control of the Murman coast. They need the harbors for submarine bases now that Zeebrugge has been closed and Ostend rendered of little value, while the British mine fields make it more difficult for their submarines to reach the Atlantic.

The total German force in Russia is 32 German and 15 Austrian divisions, composed mainly of old and inferior men. This force is spread from Petrograd to the Black sea.

In Finland, threatening the Murman railway, the Germans have far more than a division, but the bulk of this body is in the south and not easily within reach of the Murman railway.

Oconee County Singing Convention.

The Annual Singing Convention of Oconee County will meet at Poplar Springs Baptist church on the first Saturday and Sunday in August, 3d and 4th. All Sunday schools and singing choirs are requested to send delegates. Everybody invited to come and bring well-filled baskets. There will be several leaders of music from other counties and States present, so if you love good singing come. W. M. Lemmors, President.

Invitation to All.

The public is cordially invited to attend the protracted meeting in a new tabernacle near Old Pickens. All denominations invited. J. A. Morgan.

THE GREAT GERMAN DRIVE IS RESUMED.

American Forces Largely Engaged and Acquitting Themselves Honorably—Take Many Germans Prisoner—Die Fighting Rather than Give Ground to the German Enemy—Line of German Attack Extends 65 Miles.

New York, July 15.—After a wait of 33 days since they were halted in their plunge toward Compiègne, along the west bank of the Oise, the Germans at dawn to-day launched a new phase of their mighty offensive by attacking from Chateau Thierry to Maison de Champagne, north of Massiges and far east of Rheims, over a front 65 miles in length.

Latest reports from the battlefield state that the Germans have crossed the Marne at several places. This probably refers to the reaches of the Marne between Chateau Thierry and Dormans.

American troops are engaged in the battle in this particular region, and reports say they are "handling the enemy well." They broke up the German drive in the Vaux region, west of Chateau Thierry, by dashing counter attacks.

The American positions extend northwest of Chateau Thierry to the village of Torcy, on the Clignon river, and eastward along the Marne to Jaulgonne, where they have been engaged in local fighting recently. Gen. Liggett has about 220,000 men, the First Army Corps, in this section. So far as known, no American troops are in the neighborhood of Rheims, which seems to be the center of the tremendous storm loosed by the enemy at dawn to-day. There have been Italian forces on the line to the southwest of Rheims, under attack in the present drive.

Drive Greatest of Year.

Reports show that so far as the length of line is concerned, the present drive is the greatest of the year. At first it was believed from the French war office statement that the line was about 50 miles in extent, but apparently the report from Paris told simply of the length of the French-held lines under attack. Measurements of the line where fighting is known to be going on, however, show that it is 105 meters, or 65.1 miles long. The attack against the Cambrai front on March 21 was over a front of 55 miles.

Last night a terrible artillery fire was loosed against the allied lines from Chateau Thierry on the west to Maison de Champagne and Massiges to the east. For hours the entente allied lines were under a tempest of the most tremendous character. Not only was the actual battle area under bombardment, but towns and cities far behind the lines were made targets, for great 10 and 12-inch projectiles were fired from what appears to be naval siege guns brought up behind the German positions.

During the past few weeks it has been rumored that the resumption of the German offensive would witness a long range bombardment of places, which would heretofore be considered at a safe distance from the front. These rumors proved to be true.

The lay world had expected the German main effort to be loosed against the line from the Marne to the Aisne, north of Chateau Thierry in the Picardy sector, towards Abbeville, or further north, in the Lys sector against the channel ports. Along this line the allies have been daily improving their lines and preparing for the new drive, which, except for a surprise attack around Rheims late in June, has been quiet since the offensive launched on the Aisne on May 27 came to a standstill. East of Rheims and north of Chalons there has been but little fighting of significance for a long time.

The Germans Strike.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 15, 8.40 A. M.—The Germans at daylight to-day launched a violent attack against the American positions west of Chateau Thierry, especially near Vaux.

The attack came after a most violent bombardment of high explosives and gas shells throughout the night. The American troops sought shelter wherever it was available. When the enemy infantry appeared, the Americans swarmed out and met the attackers with a rain of machine gun bullets.

The Americans wore their gas masks as they fought the attacking Germans. An enemy bombardment of towns in the rear of the line began shortly after 6 o'clock a. m.

Americans Hold Own.

The latest reports say the Americans are holding their own in the fighting, maintaining their positions. Word received here shows that the enemy also launched an attack east of Rheims, but on the sectors on that front on which French and American forces are fighting side by side, the positions are reported intact.

The American machine gunners here let the enemy come close to their positions and then opened a deadly fire into the advancing close formations of Germans.

In their attack on the Marne front the Germans threw many bridges across the river. Over these the

Germans are passing under a withering fire from the artillery. The German progress is being stayed by the machine gunners.

The Americans and their French comrades have resisted the enemy to the utmost and are continuing this character of resistance.

It is clear that the German attack in the Vaux region completely broke down under the American counter attack. Further sharp fighting is likely to develop in this area at any time, however.

The operation at Vaux appeared to be a feint, for soon after it began the Germans attacked all along the Marne, where they were gallantly opposed by more of the American troops and the French.

Americans Died Where They Stood.

The first crossing was made at the peak of the big river bend. The American machine gunners and infantrymen fought and died where they stood here.

Others of the American troops withdrew strategically as the enemy attacked from east of Chateau Thierry to along the Marne, east of Dormans, making additional crossings.

Shortly after 11 o'clock one of the American infantry regiments launched a counter attack in the region of Conde.

Reports received here shortly after 11 a. m. on the fighting to the east of Rheims said that the enemy up to about an hour previously had made no progress whatever there. In the Conde region, however, before the American counter attack, the German advance appeared to have eliminated the river salient.

Germans Shells Far to Rear.

At 11.20 o'clock this morning the long range bombardment was becoming more intense.

Heavy shells from German naval guns are falling in regions far behind the actual battle area, many of these projectiles having fallen in the city of Meaux, 25 miles from Chateau Thierry. In many of these towns the German shell fire is constant, the projectiles being from 10 to 12-inch naval guns.

Reports from American advance positions said that the American troops were "handling the enemy well" in the desperate fighting which is continuing.

Many Prisoners Taken.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 15.—The German prisoners captured in the counter attack by the Americans at the bend on the Marne number between 1,000 and 1,500. They include a complete brigade staff.

A strong American counter attack south of the river bend completely upset the Germans, who broke in retreat. The American troops drove the enemy back all the way to the railway skirting the Marne in the region southwest of Jaulgonne. This position now is being held. Prisoners taken there included a major, two captains and 400 men, so far counted. The French general commanding the group of armies on this sector sent a congratulatory message this afternoon to the American general commanding the forces which beat back the enemy.

Reports from Vaux this afternoon indicate that the Americans had advanced their line in this region in the face of the determined enemy attack. The advance extended a distance of approximately 700 yards, but the Americans subsequently withdrew to their original line for strategic reasons. Twenty-eight Germans were taken prisoner in this sector.

Germans Claim 13,000 Prisoners.

Berlin, July 16.—The Germans claim the capture of 13,000 prisoners, in the official communication from headquarters issued to-day. The statement says:

"In some sectors fighting activity has revived. East of the Aisette an enemy night advance was repulsed, as was also a strong enemy attack east of Hebuterne. Between the Aisne and the Marne and east of Chateau Thierry there were lively artillery duels.

In minor enterprises and during an advance across the Marne to the southwest of Jaulgonne we broke into the enemy's lines and brought back some prisoners.

Yesterday to the southwest and east of Rheims we penetrated into part of the French positions.

By their devastating effect, the artillery, mine throwers and gas throwers, together with our tanks and infantry flame throwers, opened the way into the enemy's positions. The army of Gen. von Boehm has crossed the Marne between Jaulgonne and east of Dormans.

At daybreak pioneers transported storming troops across the river and thereby created the foundation for the success of the day. The infantry stormed the steep slopes on

the southern bank of the Marne and under their cover the construction of bridges was carried out.

"On the Marne front the enemy delivered violent counter attacks.

"There were some local successes to the southwest of Rheims. To the east of Rheims the situation is unchanged."

Retro Before Americans.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 16.—French and American forces fighting together have recaptured the village of Stagnan, Hill 223, to the northwest and La Chapelle-Mont Bodon.

In co-operation with the French the Americans launched a heavy counter attack this morning between these two villages, driving the enemy steadily back.

On the American right the French made rapid progress, and all through the sections the Germans were fiercely attacked by the allies, with the result that they have withdrawn for a considerable distance.

Comparatively large forces of Americans have been engaged, especially in the region of Desnoes, where they were brought up to support the attacking French. Within a short period the Americans were hotly engaged in the fighting.

German Spirit Broken.

Word received this morning from the battle front to the east of Rheims shows that the allied defense is not only still holding up the German attempts to advance, but appears to have broken the enemy's spirit.

Reports from one end of the battle line to the other say that except for a few minor localities the great German offensive so far has been a complete failure. Additional German prisoners taken to-day say they are convinced that their commanders have been beaten.

American troops to-day shot down a courier pigeon belonging to the enemy east of Chateau Thierry. It was carrying a message from a German divisional headquarters saying that the situation was serious; that the Germans saw no chance of making further progress in the locality of that division.

At one point on the front of the offensive where American troops are fighting they organized a small counter attack late yesterday on the flank of a salient, established by the Germans and drove them out in short order, but in hot fighting.

Mowed Down Germans.

The American troops in this section occupied intermediate positions on the rear of the first lines. The Germans were allowed to come through, but when they tried to cross the open fields of a slight grade, the American machine gunners and infantry, occupying excellent positions, mowed down the advancing ranks, the enemy breaking and retreating at many places.

This operation was conducted on a portion of the front east of Rheims. The American troops in the bend of the Marne, the Fossey region, improved their positions during the night. At one place they drove the enemy across the river. The number of prisoners taken by the Americans was increased. Otherwise there has been no change in this sector.

Long-Range Guns Active.

Paris, July 16.—The long-range bombardment of Paris was resumed this morning.

Candidate for the House.

To the Voters of Oconee County: It had been my intention to remain out of politics altogether this year and for the future, and to this end I have repeatedly during the past months stated that I would not enter the race this year. Circumstances have, however, changed in many ways, and so many of my friends have urged me to make the race for the House that I have reluctantly decided to do so. My health and labor conditions on my farm operated to force me to the conclusion that it would be best for me to keep out of politics, but my friends have put the matter before me in such light that I have decided to change my original plans and enter the race. Having so decided, and it being my habit to do with all my heart the things I undertake, I will appreciate very much the support of the Democratic voters of Oconee, and can conscientiously pledge my best efforts to the support of those policies which I deem for the good of our people.

Very respectfully, (Adv.) W. P. MASON.

Rainfall for Week.

Rainfall for week ending July 14, at 7 p. m., is furnished us by H. W. Brandt, co-operative observer. The record follows: Date— Inches rainfall. July 8—Pty cldy T. July 9—Pty cldy July 10—Pty cldy July 11—Clear July 12—Clear July 13—Clear July 14—Pty cldy02

Rainfall for week02

Ice Cream at Picket Post.

There will be an ice cream supper at Picket Post next Saturday night, July 20th. Public cordially invited.—Adv.*

CAMPAIGN MEETINGS FIXED.

Assessments for County Candidates. Other Political Information.

To the Voters and Candidates of Oconee County: The following county campaign meetings will be held:

- Oakway—Tuesday, July 23. Long Creek—Monday, July 26. Salem—Tuesday, August 6. Westminster—Saturday, August 10. Seneca—Saturday, August 17. Walhalla—Saturday, August 24.

The time of each of these meetings will be at 3 p. m., which will avoid the necessity for the people being away from their work all day.

The executive committeemen of each of the above precincts are requested to arrange a place for these campaign meetings, which of course should be at the most suitable place of meeting.

Club Enrollment.

All persons who are entitled to vote who have not placed their names on their respective club rolls must do so before the last Tuesday in July, which will be the last day of enrollment; and the secretary or the enrollment committee of each club shall within three days have the club roll delivered to J. E. Hopkins, Seneca, County Chairman. These books must be copied and a copy kept in the office of the Clerk of Court, which the county chairman will have done, and the originals will be returned to the respective clubs at the proper time as their official club rolls.

Pledges and Assessments.

All candidates who expect to offer for any office must file with the county chairman not later than 12 o'clock next Monday, July 22d, 1918, their pledges and pay the necessary fees, to be used in defraying the expenses of the elections; and also, to call on the Clerk of Court and sign affidavits, which he will have on hand for that purpose.

The following will be the assessments required:

- County Supervisor \$20.00 Sheriff 20.00 House of Representatives 10.00 Probate Judge 10.00 Supervisor of Registration 3.00

J. E. Hopkins, County Chairman. Seneca, July 16, 1918.

COUNTY DEMONSTRATION WORK

Important Meetings of all Canning and Poultry Clubs.

On Tuesday, July 23d, the following canning and poultry clubs will meet at Oconee Creek school house at 1 o'clock: Salem, Picket Post, Fair, Ebenezer, Keowee and Oconee Creek.

On Wednesday, July 24th, the following will meet at Seneca High School at 11 o'clock: Cross Roads, Shiloh, Earle's Grove, Oakway and Speed's Creek.

On Thursday, July 25th, the following will meet at Blue Ridge school house at 11 o'clock: Madison, Oak Grove, Bounty Land, Clearmont and Blue Ridge.

All club members are urged to be present, and the mothers of the members and all interested friends are invited to come.

Program.

- The following program will be carried out at each meeting: (July 23d, 24th, 25th) 11.00 to 11.30—Opening exercises. 11.30 to 12.00—Patriotic service for women and children. 12.00 m. to 1.30 p. m.—Lessons in sewing and on poultry club work. 1.30 to 2.30—Dinner. 2.30 to 4.00—Canning beans and tomatoes. 4.00 to 4.30—Reports from Winthrop short course. Report from county champion gardener. 4.30 to 5.30—Demonstration in

COLORED MEN TO CAMP JACKSON

They Will Entrain at Walhalla on Thursday Morning.

To-morrow (Thursday) morning 30 colored men will entrain at Walhalla for Camp Jackson. Following is a list of those called for that day:

- Eddie Singleton, Pendleton. Henry Trimmer, Seneca, Rt. 2. Willie Morgan, Seneca, Rt. 4. Kibby White, Walhalla. Bob Davis, Calhoun, Rt. 1. Oscar Chanler, Westminster, Rt. 2. Henry Turner, Clemson College. Joe Lewis, Westminster, Rt. 4. Will Grant, Seneca. Zephyr Williams, Fair Play, Rt. 1. Clinton Cleveland, Fair Play, Rt. 1. Burt Alexander, Westminster, Rt. 4. Denny Webb, Seneca, Rt. 2. Sam S. Harris, Fair Play. Clarence Gaut, Seneca, Rt. 1. Will Harrison, Townville, Rt. 1. Clarence Cleveland, Fair Play. George Harper, Westminster, Rt. 2. Haskell Johnson, Westminster. Eugene Jackson, Seneca. Will Parks, Fair Play. Allen Cleveland, Walhalla. Homer F. Doyle, Seneca, Rt. 1. Henry Oglesby, Westminster, Rt. 1. Caesar Singleton, Seneca. George Cobb, Calhoun. Warren Gaines, Belmont, N. C. Andrew Reed, Pendleton. Clark Williams, Westminster, Rt. 2. Frank Wright, Seneca.

- Alternates. Luther Swinger, Fair Play, Rt. 1. Roger Rice, Townville, Rt. 1. Harrison Brown, Westminster, Rt. 2. D. A. Smith, Chief Clerk.

FOOD ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTES.

Cotton Seed Matters.

Mr. Elliott, State Food Administrator, writes: Dr. Geo. H. Denny, of the cotton seed section of the Food Administration, wires me that he will be in Columbia on July 23d for the purpose of conferring with all persons interested in cotton seed matters. The meeting will be held in the county court house in Columbia at 12 o'clock on that day. You are cordially invited to attend and to extend the invitation to any other persons that you think may be interested.

Threshermen.

Attention of threshermen is called to Section 4, Public Document 54, of the 8th Congress, which reads in part: "It is hereby made unlawful for any person knowingly to waste or willfully permit preventable destruction of any necessaries."

Corn Mills.

All millers, no matter how small the amount ground, grinding wheat or rye, must be licensed by the United States Food Administration. This applies to corn mills grinding wheat into whole wheat or Graham flour. Application for such license should be made to National Food Administration, License Department, Washington, D. C.

Local Food Administrators will please see that this rule is observed. E. L. Herndon, County Food Administrator.

fancy packs for exhibition purposes. 5.30 to 6.00—Roll call and reports. Games and songs.

At Double Springs.

Double Springs Home Demonstration Club will meet with Mrs. Conley at 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, July 23d. Miss Christine South, State specialist in home economics, will be there to give demonstration on "What Shall I Eat?"