



"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 24, 1918.

New Series No. 697.—Volume LXIX.—No. 30.

Fall and Winter Suits

We have just received our Men's Fall and Winter Suits. We have the most attractive line we have ever handled.

This lot of Clothing was bought some time back and we have ALL WOOL SUITS \$5.00 a Suit cheaper than we could buy to-day.

\$20.00 — \$25.00 — \$27.50 — \$30.00

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

U. S. CRUISER SUNK OFF N. Y.

Probably Torpedoed by German Submarine—Two Carolinians Missing. Washington, July 20.—The announcement by the Navy Department last night that the United States armored cruiser San Diego had been sunk yesterday off the Long Island coast indicated that German submarines may again be operating in American waters.

Washington, July 21.—The Navy Department today announced that three men are known to be dead, 47 are missing and 12 are unaccounted for as the result of the sinking of the United States cruiser San Diego Friday off the Long Island coast.

Three Dead, 50 Missing. Washington, July 21.—The Navy Department today announced that three men are known to be dead, 47 are missing and 12 are unaccounted for as the result of the sinking of the United States cruiser San Diego Friday off the Long Island coast.

Names of the three men killed were made public yesterday by the department. One of them, Thos. E. Davis, first-class fireman, was from South Mansfield, La.

On the list of missing two South Carolina men are given, as follows: Stephen H. Grant, seaman, Andrews, S. C.; Ashley C. Venning, seaman, Charleston, S. C.

ARMY OFFICERS INVOLVED In Fraud and Graft Disclosures—Many Arrests to Follow.

New York, July 22.—Extensive conspiracies involving bribery and graft in connection with army contracts for rubber rain coats sent to soldiers in France were disclosed tonight by Department of Justice officials, simultaneously with the arrest of 17 officers and employees of 15 manufacturing companies in New York and Brooklyn on charges of bribery, fraud or conspiracy.

Army officers of the quartermaster's corps involved in the graft now are under surveillance and probably will be arrested soon in Washington or other cities where their duties as purchasing agents or inspectors take them.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars in raincoat contracts are tainted with fraud already uncovered by Department of Justice agents, and other disclosures affecting army orders for clothing, soldiers' equipment, machinery and supplies and involving arrests on criminal charges may be made soon.

Most army officers at whom the finger of suspicion points are of the lower ranks, but a few of the ranks of major and colonel are said to be under investigation. Direct bribery of unnamed army officers who had charge of letting contracts or inspecting goods is charged against a number of those arrested to-night.

St. Francis' Catholic Church.

Following is the schedule of services at St. Francis' Catholic church, Walhalla, for Sunday next, July 28, (10th Sunday after Pentecost): 10:30 a. m.—Sunday school. 11:00 a. m.—Mass and sermon. Rev. Geo. J. Dietz will conduct the services.

attack on the tug and the one light barge remaining afloat. Both the tug and this barge were in flames and were held where they were. The sunken barge and the one with a load of stone made an effective anchor.

The submarine was still trying to find vulnerable spots in the Perth Amboy and the remaining barge when the hydro-airplanes again approached. At sight of the planes the submarine again submerged and did not reappear.

Women and Children Safe.

The three women and five children did not suffer physical harm. Among the children was an 11-year-old boy, who at the first sign of battle grabbed an American flag and shook it defiantly toward the U-boat. The lad was still clinging to the colors, held proudly above his head, when he landed on the beach.

The German commander either took a long chance or had an exact chart of the dangerous shoals and shifting sand bars off the cape. It would be impossible for him to submerge to any great depth, and the scene of his exploits was not one in water in which an undersea boat might be expected to operate.

THE GREAT WORLD WAR DAY BY DAY.

Present Allied Operations Not Figured as Part of Contemplated Heavy Drive—Many American Soldiers Fighting on Western Front—Battles Continue to Rage with Fury.

REAL OFFENSIVE LATER.

Washington, July 19.—War Department officials expect the real counter offensive against the Germans to be launched later in the present year. This was disclosed to-day to members of the House military committee by Gen. March, chief of staff, who indicated that the employment of possibly eight American divisions in the present double battle on the Aisne-Marne-Rheims front would not affect materially plans to hurl overwhelming man-power into the great struggle to come when the effort to beat the enemy back off French and Belgian soil begins.

It was made plain that the smashing effect of Franco-American forces on the Aisne-Marne line is as yet regarded as only a minor operation in comparison to what is to come. The success of the drive launched yesterday by Gen. Foch, however, has already been strutting. Official reports from Paris to-night said 17,000 prisoners and 360 guns had been captured. The Berlin statement admitted French advances, but ignored American participation, and claimed 20,000 prisoners had been taken by the Germans in their drive launched Monday.

Apparently the enemy commanders dare not admit to the German people that American armies are already fighting over a long front and scoring repeated successes over veteran German divisions.

French and Americans Advance.

With the American Army Between the Aisne and the Marne, July 19.—The Franco-American troops made an advance late this afternoon on the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry front, averaging about two kilometers (about a mile and a quarter). Vicious German machine gun fire southwest of Soissons hampered the advance for only a short period.

In the same section the Germans attempted to use tanks against the Americans, but a hot fire soon compelled the tanks to retreat.

The advance began with a barrage opening at 5:30 o'clock. Tanks were sent in by the allies to assist the infantry and machine gunners, and the Germans endeavored to stem the tide with a heavy shell fire. Southwest of Soissons the Germans repeatedly attempted to reach the allies' big guns. The German firing continued until long after dark, but the French and American guns responded in kind, and gave full protection to the allied forces as they advanced along the line. Several towns were captured.

Heavy reinforcements were rushed up from the north by the German command in a desperate effort to head off the hard-fighting allies, whose rapid advance would, if continued, sever the German lines of communications.

There are still strong German forces south of the Marne. Germans Admit Reverses. Berlin, July 19.—Admission is made in the German official communication issued to-day that the allied troops, through a surprise counter offensive Thursday, broke into the German front infantry and artillery lines at isolated points between the Aisne and the Marne and forced back the German line. Later a strengthening of the German positions prevented the allies from breaking through, the statement claims.

Americans Take Prisoners.

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front, July 20.—One American unit since Thursday has taken 2,889 prisoners, including 91 officers, while another American unit on the northern front has taken 2,261, including 32 officers.

The firing on both sides increased after daylight, but the allied guns were much more effective as reports from the aviators and observation balloons on the enemy positions came in. There were numerous bombing raids by the airmen this morning.

The northern half of the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry line is now far beyond Vierzy, to the east, and there have been bitter struggles in this territory. The allies' big guns command the bridges southeast of Soissons.

Americans Raid Alsace Sector.

With the American Army, Alsace, July 20.—A raid undertaken by the Americans last night southwest of Munster resulted in a penetration of the German lines for a distance of from 500 to 600 metres and the capture of five prisoners. The raid was preceded by effective artillery preparation which lasted 45 minutes. The enemy suffered heavy casualties.

These Germans All "Good."

London, July 20.—"No Germans

remain south of the Marne, except prisoners and dead."

This message is sent by the Reuter correspondent at French headquarters and is timed Saturday evening.

Germans Retreat Across Marne.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 21.—The German retreat across the Marne began on Friday under cover of a great smoke screen. At last accounts great hordes of Germans were continuing north. Organized resistance has been met with so far at only a few places.

The district south of the Marne and east of Chateau-Thierry is entirely cleared of Germans. Two badly cut up regiments left south of the Marne in the German retreat. Allied aviators bombed the bridges across the river and their escape was impossible.

All Saturday night the allies hammered away at the widening wedge between the Germans and Paris as the Germans withdrew north of the Marne. Americans continue taking prisoners and guns. Allied reinforcements are pouring in to overcome any determined resistance the Germans may attempt.

The heavy artillery of the allies continues to-day the clearing of districts north of the Marne. Indian scouts who were with Pershing in Mexico played a prominent part in the scout work in the river region.

Stand North of River.

London, July 21.—German rear guards have succeeded thus far in preventing the French from pushing detachments over the Marne river. They are holding the north bank of the river with strong units. In the Ourcq valley the French are approaching Oulchy-Le-Chateau.

Germans Fight Stubbornly.

With the French Army on the Aisne-Marne Front, July 22.—There were signs everywhere to-day that the Germans are destroying the material and munitions in the pocket to the north of the River Marne, between Soissons and Rheims, preparatory to the entire evacuation of that area.

The Germans are having the greatest difficulty in maintaining their communications in the salient. They are unable to utilize most of the railroads leading northward, owing to the incessant harrying from entente allied aviators and artillery.

The night was comparatively calm, but several local counter attacks were executed by the Germans in an endeavor to cover the retreat of their main body. These attacks in every instance were unsuccessful.

Crown Prince Calls for Help.

Frederick William, the German imperial crown prince, has been obliged to call for help from his cousin, Crown Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria. German divisions from the army in the north have been hurried down to protect the western flank of the defeated army, which has been driven back over the Marne and ejected from Chateau Thierry by Franco-American troops.

The region immediately south of Soissons forms the key to the German position, and here the enemy has concentrated heavy forces for the purpose of holding back the advancing tide of the allies. The latter, however, continue their progress, although fighting is becoming heavier each hour. They have taken a large number of prisoners, the number being more than has been announced, and new batches of captives are arriving. The number of un wounded prisoners alone far exceeds the total casualties of the allied troops since the victorious advance began.

The correspondent has seen a large column of these prisoners coming in, and from their appearance they were certainly picked men. The number of undamaged cannon taken by the allies is very large, and is constantly increasing, while at the same time large quantities of ammunition have been captured.

The advance of the armies commanded by Gen. Mangin and Gen. Degoutte on this flank average ten kilometers, while Gen. Berthelot, who is smashing at the other side of the pocket containing the defeated Germans, is also progressing appreciably. The French, Americans and British are working in closest co-operation, and with resolute confidence.

British Troops to Rheims.

Paris, July 22.—When the Bavarian crown prince answered the German crown prince's appeal for help and sent some of his divisions from the Picardy front to aid the Germans in the Marne salient, an equal number of British divisions was detached from the northern front and moved to the battle sector southwest of Rheims. The British divisions are composed of picked troops.

Americans North of Marne.

Washington, July 22.—Franco-American troops, continuing their advance south of the Ourcq river, crossed the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road between the Ourcq and the Clignon Sunday night, Gen. Pershing

OCONEE RED CROSS CHAPTER. Call for Meeting to Organize Central Body for Our County.

A meeting is hereby called, to be held at the Walhalla High School Auditorium, on Wednesday, July 31, 1918, at 2:30 p. m., for the purpose of organizing a representative county chapter of the American Red Cross for Oconee county.

This call is made at the request of Guy E. Suavey, Director Bureau of Developments, Southern Division, American Red Cross, of Atlanta, Ga. J. G. Lano, general field secretary, will represent division headquarters at this meeting and explain the purpose of the new organization. The division officials propose this new organization for the sake of efficiency and economy in administration and the plan appears to be to have but one chapter in a county. The chapter is to be governed by a board of directors chosen by representatives from independent branches at Walhalla, Clemson College, Seneca and Westminster, and other localities in the county large enough to support a separate work room.

It is of vital importance that these chapters and their representative branches be fully represented at this meeting. An invitation is extended to the public in general to attend.

W. L. Verner, Chairman, Walhalla Red Cross, July 23, 1918.

IMPORTANT CAMPAIGN NOTICE.

Attention is called to error in schedule of campaign dates as published last week. The Long Creek meeting will be held Friday of this week, July 26th. By an oversight the date last week was given as Monday, the 26th. Bear this in mind—Campaign meeting at Long Creek Friday of this week, the 26th.

17 Deaths in Car Crash.

Jackson, Mich., July 21.—Seventeen were killed and 30 others injured, many seriously, when a Detroit-bound limited passenger car and a west-bound freight car collided head-on one mile west of Chelsea at 8:30 o'clock to-night. Six of the dead were Detroit soldiers en route to Detroit from Camp Custer. Both cars were demolished.

reports. The text of the communique received by the War Department to-night follows:

"Yesterday evening our troops, continuing their advance in co-operation with the French, south of the Ourcq, crossed the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road, between the Ourcq and the Clignon, and passed through the towns of Bezu, Epierds, Epieds and Chartaves. Other American units have crossed the Marne from positions south of the river and have occupied towns, the condition of which shows that the Germans abandoned them in great haste.

DISPATCHES THIS MORNING

announce that the advance of the French and Americans across the Marne is on a front of 12 miles. The depth of penetration is not given, but it is presumed that it is slight, the allies merely establishing themselves on the north side of the river.

On the western flank of the Germans the allies have taken the towns of Oulchy Le Chateau and Bazancy, giving the allies opportunity to dominate the German lines of communication.

The German official report claims that the British have been repulsed and that 52 allied airplanes were shot down during July 22d, and that the allied offensive has proved a failure.

The French have made a heavy attack near Montdidier, the allied forces advancing over a mile within three hours. This is the first report of any major activity at Montdidier since the German attack which was repulsed with sanguinary losses to the Germans early in June. In an attack preceding the Montdidier action the French occupied the towns of Mailley-Rainoval, Sauvillers and Aubvillers. In this action the French advanced a mile and a quarter on a three-mile front, taking 350 prisoners.

In the Soissons-Rheims salient the allies continue to better their positions, and indications are that the closing of the allied vise on this sector in the hope of taking many prisoners or practically annihilating certain forces of the Germans who may be holding extreme sections of the now seriously menaced German salient.

London announces that those who anticipated a continuation of the German retreatment with little resistance were sadly mistaken. The stubborn resistance that has been opposed against every allied move since the one rapid retirement and destruction of munitions, etc., by the Germans gives every evidence that the last foot of ground now occupied by the Germans will be contested with every available means at their command.

No new or vital military move has been made since the reports of yesterday, either by the Germans or the allied forces. Indications are that the days in the immediate future will, however, hold much of vital importance to the struggling forces.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

All persons indebted to the estate of Miss Martha A. McDonald, deceased, are hereby notified to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate will present the same, duly attested, within the time prescribed by law or be barred.

HENRY W. McDONALD, Executor of the Estate of Miss Martha A. McDonald, deceased. P. O. Address: Westminster, S. C. July 17, 1918. 29-31

NOTICE TO ELECTORS.

By an Act of the Legislature requiring all voters to re-register in 1918, the Books of Registration for Oconee County, South Carolina, were opened at Walhalla Court House on the first Monday in July, 1918, and will stand open until the 31st day of August, for the purpose of re-registering all voters previously registered, and to register all those who may become 21 years of age before the first Tuesday in November, 1918, and all others who are qualified to register. All applicants for registration are required to appear before the board in person.

JOHN L. REEDER, JOHN W. CANNON, W. M. COBB, Board of Registration, Oconee County, S. C.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BANK STOCK.

On Monday, August 5th, 1918, at the usual hour for public sales, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House door, at Walhalla, S. C., the following lots of Bank Stock:

2 1/2 Shares Bank of Lavana, Ga. (Par value \$100.) 4 Shares Farmers' Bank of Belton, S. C. (Par value \$50.) 34 Shares Enterprise Bank of Walhalla, S. C. (Par value \$100.) 5 Shares Bank of Walhalla, S. C. (Par value \$100.) 10 Shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Anderson, S. C. (Par value \$50.) 5 Shares Westminster Loan and Trust Co., Westminster, S. C. (Par value \$100.)

Terms: CASH. For any information regarding any of the above stocks, apply to or write the undersigned.

GEO. SEABORN, Executor of the Estate of W. T. Maxwell, deceased. Walhalla, S. C. July 17, 1918. 29-31

CITATION NOTICE.

(In Court of Probate.)

The State of South Carolina, County of Oconee.—By V. F. Martin, Esq., Judge of Probate.—Whereas, JOHN L. SMITH has made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate of and Effects of Mrs. Mary E. Smith, deceased—

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Mrs. Mary E. Smith, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Walhalla Court House, South Carolina, on Friday, the 2d day of August, 1918, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal this 13th day of July, A. D. 1918. (Seal.) V. F. MARTIN, Judge of Probate for Oconee County, South Carolina.

Published on the 17th and 24th days of July, 1918, in the Keowee Courier and on the Court House door for the time prescribed by law. July 17, 1918. 29-30

SUBMARINE OFF CAPE COD.

Sank Three Barges, Set Fire to the Fourth and Tug—Shells Inland.

Orleans, Mass., July 21.—An enemy submarine attacked a tow off the easternmost point of Cape Cod to-day, sank three barges, set a fourth and their tug on fire and dropped four shells on the mainland. The action lasted an hour and was unchallenged except for two hydroplanes, which circled over the U-boat, causing her to submerge for only a moment to reappear and resume firing.

The crew of the tow, numbering 41 and including three women and five children, escaped amid the shell fire in life boats. Several were wounded, but only one seriously. John Botovich, an Austrian, of the crew of the tug, had his right arm near the shoulder torn away by a fragment of shell. The minor injuries of the others were from shell splinters.

The barges were in tow of the tug Perth Amboy, and were bound from Gloucester for New York. One was loaded with stone, but the others were light, being on their return trip after bringing coal to New England. The attack was without warning, and only the poor marksmanship of the German gunners permitted the escape of the crews.

Thousands on Shore. The one-sided fight took place three miles south of the Orleans coastguard station, which is located midway between Chatham, at the elbow, and Highland light and the extreme tip on the cape. The firing was heard for miles and brought thousands to the beach, from which the flashes of the guns and the outline of the U-boat were plainly visible. Possible danger to the onlookers was not thought of until a shell whizzed over their heads and splashed in a pond a mile inland. Three other shells buried themselves in the sand of the beach.

The Perth Amboy with her four barges in line was puffing along leisurely just off the shoals, two miles from shore at 11 o'clock this morning when the U-boat of an estimated length of 400 feet rose suddenly one mile seaward and trained her guns on the tow. A moment later, and without warning to the crew, a shell struck the second barge amidships. The empty craft doubled up and sank so quickly that her crew barely had time to lower and enter their small boat. Capt. J. H. Tapley, of the tug, had sounded his whistles as soon as the U-boat was sighted and ordered the barges abandoned. The first shot was followed by a rain of shells that dropped on and all about the Perth Amboy and her barges. A lucky shot next sank the last barge. Meanwhile, hits on the tug had set her aflame, but she stood by her barges to the finish.

The third barge in the line, the smallest of all, proved a hard mark and the German gunners occupied half an hour in disposing of her. By this time the firing had alarmed the whole cape and cries for assistance were sent broadcast. No American warships, however, appeared to be in the vicinity and the exhibition of German gunnery went on methodically. Then two hydro-airplanes rose from the station at Chatham and flying low darted toward the enemy as though to attack. It could not be seen that they dropped any bombs, but the Germans evidently anticipated an attack from the air, for they stopped firing and elevated their guns against the hydro-airplanes. They did not fire, however, and a moment later submerged. (It has developed that the hydro-airplanes did drop bombs, but they did not explode. An investigation will be made.)

The planes circled about where the enemy was last seen and then turned noses toward their station. Scarcely they reached shore when the U-boat reappeared and resumed her