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ESTABLISHED 1855

"Bride of Battle"

A ROMANCE OF THE AMERICAN ARMY FIGHTING ON THE BATTLE. FIELDS OF FRANCE.

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school.

But as Mark started toward him

the man seemed to take fear, and

brought back to Mark's mind the re-

collection of the man whom he had

seen outside the Misses Harpers

And he began to follow him. It was

a role that he had never played before,

but justified, in his mind, by the ne

cessity of discovering the fellow's

dentity. Without any very clear inten-

ion in his mind how he was to accom

thish this Mark made his way after

the solitary figure, keeping well be-

It soon became clear that the man

although he looked like a tramp, had

e definite objective. Mark pursued him

oward Pennsylvania avenue, until he

discovered that he was nearing the

least desirable part of Washington,

whose location, so near the residence

of the chief executive, has always been

He was in one of those streets that

start bravely in the city and debouch

into the low-lying land in that inter

nediate and hardly reclaimed region

ordering the Potomac. The houses

here were old, many appearing vacant

and tumble-down, and for the most

part standing each in a little garden.

Mark was beginning to think of

ackling the fugitive, who, unconscious

of pursuit, was about fifty paces in

front of him, when suddenly the man

turned in at the tiny garden of an ap-

at the door, which was opened almost

hen the man's voice in angry alterea

He was talking to the woman wh

had opened the door. She looked

about five and thirty years of age, and

her face, distinctly visible against the

light in the hall, was well-bred, if not

attractive. She seemed one of those

osmopolitans who frequent the capi

tal; Mark was still uncertain whether

her house was one of those residences

that are still occupied in this district

by the original owners, or whether she

was the mistress of one of those gam

bling establishments that flourish of

necessity along the avenues of the

The man seemed to be pleading with

vears of age; his face struck Mark

with a certain odd familiarity, though

he had never seen him closely before

and bore traces of breeding, blurre

either by dissolute habits or by mis

The woman answered him in tones

ismissal. The man held his ground

loggedly the voices became angrier.

"No! No, I tell you!" the woman

Suddenly a man came along the

passage behind her, carrying a walk-

ing-cane with a heavy handle. He

raised it and brought it crashing down

The man fell to the ground, evident-

by half stunned by the blow. The man

with the cane raised it and brought it

down again and again upon the other's

head and face, in a succession of sick-

Mark ran to the garden gate. The

man with the stick paused, raised his

head, and looked at him, Mark recog-

nized Kellerman. As Kellerman, in

turn, recognized him, an angry sneer

"My dear Wallace, what the dickens

ere you doing here?" he demanded.

'Are you trying to kill this man'

Kellerman seemed nonplussed fo

"I hope I've given him his lesson

he answered. "He came here and de

manded money, and nearly frightened

Mrs. Kenson out of her senses. Let me

Mark looked into the keen, apprais

ing eyes of Mrs. Kenson with dislike

"You'd better let him go, Major Kel-

erman," he said. As he spoke he saw

"See here!" said Mark. "I'm going

to help you to your home, if you have

over to the police, but you seem to

But the man only stared at him and

any. By rights I ought to turn you

have got what was coming to you."

"Four years since I've seen her."

mumbled. "I didn't want money. Only

the word. God knows I wouldn't have

taken money from her as he said, the

"Was she your wife?" asked Mark

"God forbid!" ejaculated the m

with conviction spontaneity. "Who

ing at him directly for the first time.

"What were you doing in that place?"

He grasped Mark by the arm. "Are

"Or didn't you know that it's the

swellest gambling house in Washing-

ton? Lord, I guess some of those sen-

ators and congressmen inside would

thinking that he saw light.

Mrs. Kenson bite her lip vindictively.

cried. "I don't know who you are

mmediately.

arlier alphabet.

Will you go?"

ning crashes,

asked Mark.

resent you-"

and disgust.

on the other's head.

spread over his face,

he wonder and scandal of visitors.

CHAPTER VI

But Mark refused Colonel Howard's invitation to become his guest, and shambled away. Something in his gait avoided the house in Massachusetts circle as much as he could with decency. He was courageous enough to analyze his reasons and he did not conceal the result from himself.

He wanted Eleanor with all the pent-up longing of the denied years in the desert, His love was the stronges passion that he had ever felt, and yet strangely for a man of his years, it had in it much more of the paternal element than of the lover. All his life had been almost kinless, his only sister was dead, he wanted Eleanor's presence, Eleanor with him, to see her every day, whether as wife Yet he was brave enough to acknowledge that this love, selfless in a measure, threatened to become consuming passion it he did not hold himself rigidly in check,

He, the middle-aged captain, and Eleanor, with her station, her prospeets and her beauty-it was an impossible dream, or one that would ruin the girl's life if, in some wild moment she made it truth.

He had his reward in Eleanor's increasing restraint, her quite visible indignation, They had fallen apart ngam, after that single meeting. was a poor reward, but the sort that Mark had received all his life from

But there were lonely nights when seemed unbearable, and he had to exert all his will power to keep himself in check. Mark had rented a little furnished apartment in the northwest section, off Pennsylvania avenue and he had found the desert mor companionable.

One night he felt at the end of his powers. That was after a grilling day in the war office, one of those days that sometimes come in Washington toward the middle of September when everything is as sticky as the asphalt sidewalks.

It had been a day of evil portent besides. Colonel Howard, who had seemed of late to reflect Eleanor's coolness in some measure, had greeted him with a wry face when he came in "The devil's to pay, Mark," he said "Draw up your chair. There's a leakage in the department."

- Company or lest Stark "Things are getting known-for instance, our dealings with the shipping people. They've found the exact num ber of slips we've requisitioned. You know whom I mean by 'they.'"

Mark nodded. The cosmopolitan inthence in Washington, whose ramifiextended to the ends of the earth, or at least, across the Atlan tic, were bosy in every drawing room extracting news, the timest and least reliable of which was not despised, since many such single items make up

a coherent story. "The brigadier's wild about it," continued the colonel, pulling at his mustache, "And it seems impossible to detect how the leakage occurred. It must have been through the shipping companies, of course; yet they couldn't have pieced the thing together without concerted action, which is out of the question. Let's go through the pa-

They opened the safe and went through them one by one, but nothing

"Damn it!" growled Colonel How ard. "Tye been through this before Mark-you know that. In that case there was a traitor at work. We found him. In this case there can be none at least, in the war deportment. And I've told the brigadier I'll answer with my place for discovering where the

He closed the safe and strode off in no Kelierman's room, to repurn with Kellerman, looking angrier than be-

"What are we going to do, Keller man?" he asked.

Kellerman pursed out his lips, "Well colonel, you know as much about it as any of us," he answered. "There's always been two of us present night and mornings when the papers were trans ferred. I'll youch for you, Wallac will, I presume, youch for me, and you I presume, will vouch for Wallace."

ed Mark more disagreeably than ever Mark felt nettled, though the words had been fair.

seems to me it's up to the brigadier to discover it. It's outside; it isn't our business to locate it. We're doing our part-what more can we do?" "Come along and tell the brigadies that" suggested Howard.

Mark, nothing loath, accompani him to the general's room. But the

"I don't know how it happened, colonel, and I don't care!" thumping the table. "No great harm has been done so far, and of course none of the departmental clerks can be suspected. But it's got to stop, and we've got to find out how it originat-

It was on that night that Mark felt at the end of his powers.

It was early, he had dined and was sitting disconsolately in his apartment nothing seemed of any value to him at that moment, and his thoughts were ranging round their eternal subject Had it been necessary that he should have treated Mrs. Howard and Eleanor boorishly, to protect himself? He put on his hat and went out

meaning to pay them a visit, or, at least, to walk toward their house while are you, anyway?" he demanded, lookmaking his decision. He had not decided by the time he reached Massachusetts circle, and, as he stopped in doubt, he saw a man across the road

staring up at the house. Of a sudden Eleanor's story recurre to his mind with vivid force. The man was obviously watching the house and he meant to stay there.

Mark took him by the shoulders What's your name and where do you ive?" he asked. "I haven't time to waste on you, but I'm ready to help you if I can."

"My name? Hartly, Good enough name isn't it? Live I haven't lived for more years than I remember. I'm corpse-see? I wanted to live That's why I came here when I heard she was in Washington. Walked from New York. Why should she be bere low, unless there's another poor young fool like me for her? Where the car-The continuous contin cass is, there are the eagles-or is it vultures?"

Mark drew the man's arm through his and led him away. Presently a cab came crawling up. He hailed it and gave his address. Perhaps his motive was altruistic, but he had not forgotten Eleanor's story. And he neant to learn all that was possible rom Hartly.

He took him home and played the lood Samaritan, washed his wounds. plastered them, and gave the man a bed in his living room. Hartly had subsided into a state of frightened si-He looked dubiously at Mark all the while he was receiving his ministrations, and would say nothing.

"Now, please understand," said Mark, "I've brought you here because con seem to me to be up against it. The door's unlocked. And I'm trusting you with my things. Those cups are silver, Hartly-I won them at West Point. That little picture is by Griffin and worth about seven hundred. That's about all, I think-but I want you to understand you're free, and I'll

help you if I can." Hartly blushed rather oddly, Mark ught, but said not a word. Mark went back into his bedroom and shut the door. It was a foolish act, he hought repeatedly before he fell isleep; but he must win the man's confidence if he was to learn the mystery. And he was satisfied that his interest in Eleanor's movements boded no harm to her.

In the morning, when he went in, parently deserted house and knocked Hartly was gone, as he expected, But he had taken neither the cups nor the Mark heard a subdued scream, and

(To Be Continued.)

SUGAR FOR CANNING.

Consumers Can Get What They Need on Proper Application.

Columbia, April 25.—The form ertificate, upon the signing of which retail dealers will be authorized by the ood administration to sell sugar for canning and preserving in larger quantities than the regulations now permit consumers to secure, has been determined upon. These certificates read is follows:

Date. I hereby declare to the United States food administration that I desire to her, his gestures were growing franme from that of dealer) an amount of ...

(number of pounds) of sugar for my use for preserving and canning fruits and vegetables only, and that I will return to the dealer any surplus sugar do not use for these purposes.

Name Address through the county and district food administrators in handling the sugar situation during the canning season Sugar certificates will be furnished the retail dealers everywhere by the county food administrators, and the retail dealers will be required to have hese certificates properly signed by all who purchase sugar for canning and preserving, and to mail the signed certificates to the food administra

tion at Columbia once a week. Unless certificates are signed, gro eers are prohibited from selling more than two to five pounds of sugar to consumers in cities and towns, and nore than from five to ten pounds of sugar to people living in rural communities. The sugar secured on certificates for canning and preserving mus be returned to the grocer from whon t is bought if there should be any surplus after canning and preserving

Through this regulation it is hope by the food administration that there will be a supply of sugar sufficient t meet the needs of the people for car ning and preserving, which is regarded as a very important means of con servation of food.

MONEY NOT EVERYTHING

America Must Put its Real Spirit War to Assure Victory.

The following article by Harry Earnshaw was published in a recen ssue of the Tobacco World:

"The population contains a large ercentage of persons you have to wind up at the side with a key. Such persons are loyal, though, to be sure They say, 'What's the matter with you? Ain't I doing my bit? When they came to me I subscribed to the Liberty Loan. When they asked me I gave money to the Red Cross. I have bought war-savings stamps for my children. I never eat meat on meatess days, nor wheat on wheatless days. Whenever they play the 'Star Spangled Banner' I stand up. What nore do you want?"

"What more! Good God, do such persons realize what this war means? Do they realize after paying all the taxes and buying all the bonds and lenying ourselves every luxury and loing all the other things we are asked to do that we will still have to multiply our sacrifices by a thousand before we even approach the price paid by the people of Belgium and Carolina."

France? "Every man who isn't taking this war home to himself and making it a day?" he asked. "Scattered to the four part of his life is a nonessential. Every man who does not make the cause of his country the subconscious thought back of every action of his daily life is not living up to the possibilities of his citizenship. He is not fight. Perhaps your boys were in

hooting begin. We can afford to leave unit." off singing the 'Star Spangled Banner' long enough to go out and work to defilement in the dirty paws of the to raise a regiment in this state, to German kaiser—the paws that are go anywhere ordered. General Crowdripping with the blood of murdered der thanked him for the offer, bu hate to have a flashlight taken! And millions."

BLEASE IN CHARLESTON Candidate For Senate Makes Ad-

HAS BEEN BADLY MISUNDERSTOOD

dress To Large Audience.

Former Governor Says He Has Neve Criticised President Wilson and Stands Ready to Back Him to the

Charleston American, Friday.

At the artillery hall last night amic much enthusiasm former Governe Coleman L. Blease, candidate for the United States senate, delivered a mag nificient, inspiring and loyal address before as representative an audience as ever greeted any candidate. The

large hall was filled, many standing in the doorways and along the walls Many ladies were among the crowd which voiciferously cheered the appearance of the former governor, who was introduced as one of South Carolina' most loyal citizens and the next United States senator, by W. Turner Logan. Mr. Blease began by reiterating his riendship for Charleston, whose peo ple he had always loved. In this con-

nection he said:

"In days gone by when Charlesto vas attacked it was my privilege and my pleasure to take her part. A few years ago a very important instituion in your city was designated as dude factory. It was said that all it vas good for was to turn out patent eather eigarette smokers. There wa danger of the appropriation falling brough. I investigated the institution and it was my pleasure at that time o defend and save the appropriatio or the Citadel. As governor I had the privilege of signing the largest appropriation the Citadel ever had, and he pleasure of signing the bill making ossible the additions which now make such a handsome structure.

"Another instance I am proud o few years ago the Medical college vas assailed as having served its pur ose. It was my pleasure as governo to send a mesage to the senate, with the result that the Medical college was saved to Charleston.

"While others have said 'destroy has been my pleasure to help in ouilding up. When others fought to put Charleston in the black district

fought against it." Proves His Loyalty.

Referring to charges brought against nis loyalty to the government, he stated that in his Pomaria speech over year ago he had taken the same osition with reference to the war as President Wilson took in his recent iddress at Baltimore, reading extracts from both to substantiate his statenent. Continuing he said:

"It has been charged that I hav criticised the president of the United was against the nomination of Woodrow Wilson in 1912-I was for Judson Harmon, of Ohio-but when Mr. Wilson was nominated I urged all of my friends to register their votes for him have never criticised the president stand ready to back him to the fin-

"I was opposed to America enterin the war, as were many more loya citizens. If you are going to apply he acid test, what of Kitchin, of North Carolina, leader of the Demo crats in the house, who voted against war? What of Fitzgerald, of New York: the venerable Joe Cannon, and the other members of congress who roted against war? Are they charged with disloyalty? They were not disoval, and neither was I, in opposing America's entrance into the war.

For Political Purposes. The newspaper editors charging him with disloyalty were denounced by Mr. Blease, who said, "Any editor who wrote that I was not loyal to the gov rnment knew when he was writing i hat he was writing a lie. He knew that I was loyal, but for political ef-

fect they let the lie go. "When South Carolina and othe outhern states seceded from the Union tobert E. Lee was an officer in the Lion army and was opposed to se ession but when his native state signed the declaration of secession Lee resigned from the Union arm; and took command of the Confederate orces. Where is the man who would dare charge Lee with disloyalty because he opposed war between the states? One of the strongest oppo ents to War of Secession who spoke igainst it and wrote against it was hosen, when war was declared, to be the vice president of the Confederacy Alexander H. Stephens. Were they lisloyal? No. But, forsooth, because was opposed to this war it was

He stated that since the declaration of war he had done all he could the interests of his country. While he had opposed the draft law, he had refused to test it in the courts, although friends had urged him to do so, offer ing to put up all the money neede for the purpose. He had advised then against it.

When the famous Dick law firs came up in regard to white soldiers saluting negro officers he opposed it and fought it as long as he could But when it became a law, he told his friends to stand by it. He opposed the assage of a similar law in this state, but it is on the books. "A company of white soldiers, whose white officers have been killed, will have to fight under a negro officer, if he happens to be next in rank, and you can thank your so-called governor for this law being passed in the state of South

Palmetto Boys Scattered.

winds of the world, sent here and there to fill up gaps. When the his tory of this war is written you will read of such and such a brigade, in dicated by numbers, making a gallan having a third regiment in this state "The shouting must stop, and the and keeping the Palmetto boys in

> He told of his going to Washingto when war was declared and calling of General Crowder personally, offering it could not be done at that time. same as it was July 80, 1917.

dark on the front, he wired his offer again to General Crowder, who replied hanking him and saying that he would Americans DO Big Things in Big

keep him in mind. A Liberty Bond Buyer.

He had done and would continue to do all he could. He did not have much noney but he had bought bonds. At the outset he had borrowed a thousand dollars to buy Liberty bonds, and the other day he had won a suit which gave him a fee of \$2,500. Every cent of this went for Liberty bonds and is still in Liberty bonds.

"If any man says that I have eve said or written a disloyal word hethere being ladies present-he is h slanderer. Where are my slanderers: are they fighting for their country They are sitting behind desks, studying up what they can say against me and, where they can, emptying a bottle to give them courage to write it. They say they are over age. My friends, a man never gets too old to fight for his country." He gave a brief resume and com

parison of his administration as govrnor and the present administration He said the present governor was lauded as a great law enforcer, during the present administration murders had been committed than there were during the two pre vious administrations; more white women had been assaulted than during all administrations since 1880. He pointed out that there was hardly a day that one could not read of crime being committed in the state. He also referred to the fact that the state han when he was governor.

Speaking of the vaunted influence some he asked: "What did you think of this great influence when the shipyard was lost to Charleston the other day?" The shipyard was lost, he said, because Charleston had no ne in the senate to look after it. The New Navy Yard.

He denied that the influence enator Tillman put the navy yard in Charleston, stating that it was through the recommendations of two different ommittees, which at different times nvestigated the facilities on the ports

of the Atlantic. He declared that what Charleston now has here is not getting the attention it should have, and advocated better pay for the men at the navy yard. "Why are other navy yards getting more for wages than the Charleston yard is getting?" he asked. "It is because of lack of representa tion in the United States senate. Ex-Governor Swanson, of Virginia, now a senator, was seeing to it that Norfolk was taken care of, and Norfolk is getting what Charleston should have in face of the fact that Norfolk was withbut recommendation by the investi gating committees, while Charlesto as declared to be the only place suit

for a navy yard. He did no Senator Swanson, he said, but South Carolina needed a representative who was competent to look after the interests of the navy yard here. Mr. Blease closed by congratulatin the people of Charleston for furnish ing the state with a first-class news-

ATTENDING THE WOUNDED

Above Others. An English officer is authority for the statement that the French field and base hospital service is as near perfection as possible.

"The French," he says, "have intro duced the more orderly and systematic of methods into handling the wounded. Their doctors and stretcher bearers work close to the lines. Their work is extraordinarily rapid and good. The physicians are selected for quickness of perception. It is remarkable how rapidly they work. Immediately upon examining a wounded man a tag is placed on the soldier that designates the character and seriousness of his wound. Those who may recover are the inhabitants of New York city, Chitaken up and hastened to the hospital cago, Philadelphia and Boston of nearest the spot. Whatever is possible to relieve the sufferings of the mortally wounded is done at once, but they are not removed until the field is cleared of all whose lives can be saved. for the day when such an army wil The treatment of the wounded has been reduced to a science. In cleansing and dressing wounds there is not only precision but a speed that is supply. amazing. I have been in many hospitals near and back from the front, but I doubt if there are any to compare with those the French have furnished. They seem to have selected the best surgeons of France for work nearest the lines so as to give the best possible treatment to the wounded soldier at the earliest possible moment.

"And the nurses! they are wonder-"The percentage of recoveries is exraordinarily high. It wasn't so in the beginning, but it is now. The Americans have been of very great aid to the French. I doubt whether you know how many American surgeons but in the course of his daily round and nurses have been serving in of supervision. First we went where France, not alone since you came inthe war, but since the war began. another thing that has helped is the mmense stores of medical supplies old U. S. A. uniform, singing as they you have sent over and are sending worked, and the cranes creaking and

"We hear a lot about German effi- with heavy sounds into the freigh ciency. It is over emphasized. In the onservation of life in this war the Fermans have some things to learn from the French. So have we. I be- by American engineers, for one of the lieve the French system will be adopted by the British. "What percentage of the wounded

French used little turntables, which are saved? I have not seen any ofplenty of time. The Americans knew icial reports, but I have been told that he French approximate 90. In the they had to get the loads out of th first year of the war, I am told, it ships quickly, for tonnage depende was below 70. Isn't that a magni- largely on speed in loading and un ficient achievement for the medical men of France?"-Commerce and Finance. supplied with freight cars which roll Hugh C. Wier of New Rochelle, N.

away immediately as soon as burden Y., is suing Rev. Billy Sunday for ed, to be immediately replaced by doing his part in the glorious work for this regiment, but their identity is \$100,000 for alleged breach of contract, the liberation of humanity from des- lost. You can thank Manning for not alleging that he had contracted with empties. Mr. Sunday to write a series of books, In these docks and yards are several of the sixty cranes which were the first of which "Great Love Stories ordered in America several months of the Bible," had been written by him. easons why this port will be the biggest and best equipped in Franc rowers and the price-fixing committee of the war industries board it was

announced that the government had

decided to fix the price of wool the

reaking and clanging is a deafening chorus of American industry—th ound of the great through their branches.

In the harbor the dredging is con-

ENGINEERS IN FRANCE

Way.

Enterprise These Men Have to Car-

Today, writes an American corre-

spondent from a French Port, it is im-

ed States specifically what the Amer-

pick and hammer and shovel and riv-

eter began a few months ago has be

ome so extensive, so gigantic in plan

and realization that it is not the heat

of patriotic fire, but the cold facts of

steel and concrete and wood and stone

which inform the astonished eye that

the men of the rear are winning their

must remain behind the curtain

military secrecy.

Americans are at work.

Railroads, wharves, docks, terminal

ob is still unfinished, baid will be for

Concentration on Supplies.

All energies are concentrated

cludes almost everything in the world

of peace and war; "of shoes-an

ships-and sealing wax-of cabbage

like "of tanks and trains and toot

paste tins-of chewing gum and guns.

Provide for tonnage for 12,000,00

nen-that is the problem of the engi-

neers. Twelve million, because they

figure that if the nation puts 2,000,000

nen into France, it will require exact

ly six times the amount of supplies pe

man that would be required for civili

So if there are to be 2,000,000 men

the army in France, they will nee

just as much in weight and bulk as all

Pittsburg-the food, equipment, hous

es, furniture and traveling accommo

men, and the engineers are preparing

be here, and preparing in such a man

ner that there will be no delays, no

breakdowns, no stoppage in the vas

At the port which I can describ

only in part, the work under way

provides for only part of the army

and the rest will be cared for at an

which there are already improvement

in harbors, docks, wharves and termi

nals. In this one anonymous port the

warehouses alone will hold severe

weeks' reserve supply for the army.

stationed here introduced me to a cap

tain whose most famous work in th

United States was the building of the

railroad along the Florida keys. He

took me to see the work here, no

as a spectacle to impress strangers

were the docks of the city, with huge

ships unloading their cargoes from

America with negro stevedores in th

the loads falling uninterruptedly and

The dock was an American dock

The cars ran on American rails, laid

first jobs was to revolutionize the old

loading ships and getting them ready

for a return trip. So a loop system

was built for big cars, and arranged

peace-time French rail system. Th

cars or the dock.

from many other ports at each

dations of a city or nation of 12,000,00

half of the war.

About it Until After it is Done.

tinuous. The two years' accumulation of mud and debris which was hinder ing large ships has been cleared by DESTROY VILLAGES AND LEVEL HILLS the American engineers. All along the docks there are some minor works

going on. As we left them we motored along Pick and Shovel-The Bigger the the new railroad lines connecting with the great yards the engineers are ry Through the Less that is Said building for the direct supply of the American army. We passed a group of surveyors and men putting in a new switch. The captain got out of the ar and looked over the job.

possible to tell the people of the Unit-"Yes," he said, "that's so. can engineers are doing in France through. Through that brick house

but generally the work may be sum You go right through." med up in one line: They are guar-It was a little red house on the outanteeing victory for the American skirts, the hearth and palace of some army in the figuring months ahead. French workman, and it had to go. This is a big thing to say, but these because the engineers cannot alter are the days of great deeds and great railroads for sentimental reasons. But works also, with the hope of the world they can and did pay for that red set on the accomplishment of the brick house before running rails American army. Its job is just beginthrough its ruins. ning. The job their brothers of the

"Do you have many cases of ort?" I asked the captain.

Village Cancelled. "Well, no," he replied, "but furthe up a little we had to cancel a village because we had to have that ground r part of the main yards, and these villages in France are so thick you can't build anything without bumping into one or two."

And yet the generals and the colon The village is no longer there. els and the captains who with a sweep its place are miles of new track and of the hand and a nod of direction, orars and materials for war. ler the making of cities and the de-There will be 150 warehouses, each

struction of villages in their way, and 50 by 400 feet long, each built on conwho have seen hills torn down and crete piles and with concrete floor: docks sprung up and locomotives arad steel roofs and sides-75 kilome rive which were ordered by mail, say ters of metalled roofs, a sight to amaze merely, "the work is going on," as i the birds and the aviators. to blanket the enthusiasm of the visi-

Significant of Achievement.

Railroad yards are railroad yards And the boys fresh from home, the whole world over, and the yards young lads, whose hearts still beat in the states, all those thousands who we soon entered in this center were like those in many American cities along with their officers want America But while the work is the same, al to know what is going on in France, the difference lies in the fact that ev ecause they are proud of their work, erything here is operated by men in realize that for the present the facts khaki, who, like all the materials they ise, came from the states. This is wonderful thing. A carload of locomo For several days I have been visittive parts is no special marvel in ing all the camps and works in this Altoona or Fort Wayne or St. Louis or rench port, and of the things which Butler, Pa., but here it is significan have seen and of the operations the engineers are engaged upon, little can of achievement in ocean transportabe told, for the greater they are the tion, a success over the submarine, ess must be said. This is a thunder- promise of long and vital ass'stance to an army. The electric crane in this ing city. It is an American city, roaryard picking up an acre of kegs of ing with work and with traffic, and railroad spikes becomes an instrumen inland for many miles in a line that of war against the common foe and eads eventually straight across the therefore a thing of fear and wonder heart of France to its battle front, the

There is also this difference, tha verything completed means greater odds and handicaps overcome than ocomotives-some have been built, face the engineers at home. For exsome are under way, some are yet on ample, it is notorious that locomotive

blue print paper, and it is because the this place is not only unfit for huseveral months, that the men whose man consumption, but it is dangerous duty it is to build characteristically frown upon enthusiastic reports and to the health of the engines, so one say "wait until we are through, and day the order was given to build a reservoir along a creek where ar have moved out of here to the front." ample supply of good water could be obtained. That was done. They now have 1,000,000 cubic yards in the repreparing supplies for the American

Extensive as these yards are. the node of operation is to be on a very simple plan. The entire traffic is to go along a loop, the stores for the army and kings," modernized into something entering from the seaport at one end and departing for the American front on main line connection at the other end. In between will be the 150 warehouses with rows of track between, where by day and by night there wil e loading and unloading, sorting and acking and the making up of trainloads to the order of the staff of Gen Pershing.

ans at home. The soldier eats more While I was at this center, I saw he wears out more—and he shoots off rain made up and dispatched to the millions of tons of steel and explosive American front.

Between this port and the ultimate destination there are other centers o varehouses and storage plants, more omplete than this. In one town, for instance, the ready warehouses will than the Pennsylvania freight terminal in Chicago, that new and enormous building. At this inland center, also the foundations have been laid for the largest refrigerating cold storage plant in the world, and construction is proceeding. The manufacturing capacity for ice will be several hundred ons, thousands of tons of fresh beet will be handled daily and besides there will be a storage capacity for morthousands of tons of beef and additional thousands of tons of other edioles, thus assuring the army with

resh foodstuffs at all times. In this center there are being erect ed a number of huge storage houses naterials, and the buildings are of hollow, fireproof brick, all made in America, and a fireproof system is being built safeguarding the munitions and involving a pipe system of hundreds of miles.

All this work has been and is being done by one regiment of engineers one regiment of foresters and comments. No boom munitions town in America ever grew faster. And, of course, there are other ports and other inland towns in which similar progress has been made.

Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill ninister of munitions, told the British house of commons last week that although England had lost great quantities of munitions and between four and five thousand machine guns to the Germans in the great Picardy-Flanders were good enough for small cars and battle, all these losses had been made good by increased production, more than twice as many guns being ready for the Allies as have been lost. He also said that more airplanes were be ing turned out in one week now than ere produced during the whole of 1914. Women are producing nine so that many ships continually are tenths of the shells. Concluding the munitions minister said: "The first limiting factor of artillery will be gunners, not munitions."

German newspapers received at Zu rich say that two large powder factories at Glasenbach, near Salzburg, ago and which are now some of the 156 miles southwest of Vienna, Austria have been destroyed according to From a distance these cranes, with Company. The explosions, which are the old ones of before the war, re- believed to have been caused by insemble a huge forest of waving, sway- cendiaries, are said to have resulted in swer is to give my other son to the ing, giant trees and the puffing and heavy casualties.

RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE British Captain Gives Details of Heroic

> Achievement Aboard H. M. S. Vindictive in Do ver Harbor, April 25-A correspond ent of the Associated Press visited the cruiser Vindictive today as the guest of Capt. Alfred F. B. Carpenter, who commanded her in the expedition last Tuesday against the German submarine hase at Zeebrugge on the Belgian coast.

TERMS-\$2.25 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

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Captain Carpenter received the correspondent with his arm in a sling from a shell splinter wound. The ship showed innumerable signs of conflict, her decks and super-structure being covered with the scars of shells and machine gun hits. The commander during the attack was at the end of the bridge in a small steel box or cabin which had been specialconstructed to house, a flamethrower. In the course of a long account of the part taken by the Vindictive in the raid, Captain Carpen-

ter said to the Associated Press: "Our chief purpose in the expedition was to distract the attention of the battery while the block ships ran in, especially the battery of 11-inch guns which occupied a commanding position at the tip of the mole. Our business of landing soldiers on the mole, which is of stone 40 feet high and 15 feet above the Vindictive's top deck at the stage of the tide when he attack took place."

"We had a special sup r-structure over the upper deck and three long gangways or 'brows' which were designed to take the men up to the level of the mole as soon as we got alongside. Exactly according to plan, we ran alongside the mole, approaching it on the port side where we were equipped with specially built buffers of wood two feet wide.

"As there was nothing for us to tle up to, we merely dropped anchor there while the Daffodil kept us against the mole with her nose against the opposite side of our ship. In the fairly heavy sea two of our three gangways were smached, but the third held and 500 men swarmed up this on to the mole. This gangway was two feet wide and 30 feet long.

300 marines and 150 storming seamen from the Vindictive and 50 or so from the Daffodl. They swarmed up the steel gangway carrying hand grenades and Lewis guns. No Germans succeeded in approaching the gangway, but a hard hand-to-hand fight took place about 200 yards up

the mole toward the shore. "The Vindictive's bow was pointed toward the shore so the bridge got the full effect of enemy fire from the shore batteries. One shell exploded

against the pilothouse all of its 10 occupants. Another burst in the fighting top, killing a lieutenant and eight men who were doing excellent work with two pompoms and four machine guns.

"The battery of 11-inch guns at the end of the mole was only 300 yards away and it kept trying to reach us. The shore batteries also were diligent. nly a few German sh because it was well protected by the wall of the mole, but the upperstructure, masts, stacks and ventilariddled. A considerable proportion of our casualties were caused by splint-

ers from the upper works. "Meanwhile the Daffodil continued to push us against the wall as if no battle was on, and if the Daffodil had failed to do this none of the members of the landing party would have been able to return to the ship.

"Twenty-five minutes after the Vindictive had reached the wall the first block ship passed in and headed for the canal. Two others followed in leisurely fashion while we kept up the fight on the mole. One of the block ships stranded outside of the canal, but the two others got two or hold more food and other materials three hundred vards inside where they were successfully sunk across the entrance.

"One difficulty we had in prepar ing this expedition was that we could not have open practice of what we contemplated doing for fear the enemy might get information of the plan. Our preparation, therefore, was limited to a certain amount of intensive training at night fighting and bombing, while officers were carefully drilled in dealing with all exigencies likely to occur.

"All the men were tuned up to a high pitch and it was with very anxious hearts that we waited for a suitable time to strike, knowing that every day we waited there was a greater chance of our secret leaking

A Strike That Didn't Go .- Several hundred German prisoners employed in the handling and discharging of cargoes at a French port recently went on a strike because they were asked to assist in handling supplies from America to be used against their country, according to officers of an American ship which arrived at New York a few

days ago. "The strike was instigated by some of the German officers who were acting as foremen," one of the Americans

said. "It did not last long, however, as a dozen or so Americans doing police duty, assisted by French soldiers, promptly took the matter in hand. The German officers responsible were hustled away and the business-like night sticks about the size of a baseball bat carried by the American military police conveyed conviction that it would be better for the Germans to reconsider—which they did."

"I regret that I have but two sons to offer my country." This sentiment was expressed by Mrs. J. A. Wells, of Bryn Athyn, Pa., on receipt of news that her son Leroy had been killed in the battle of Picardy, and that her other son had left for France. "I had looked forward to the day when Leroy would return from France victorious. but now that he has been killed in his untry's service I am quite satisfied that his life could not have been dedicated to a greater cause. My an-

"Oh, I'll leave him to you," respond ed Kellerman airly, "You'll excuse me Wallace, I'm sure, but Mrs. Kenson' The sinister look on his face affect tuto will be here in a few moments." Mark, hot with indignation, answer ed nothing, but raised the man from the ground and got him outside the "If there's been a leak," he said, "i gate. As he did so he heard the door of the house close softly. The tramp was half unconsciou and muttering vaguely. Blood stream ed from two cuts in his head. There was a great spreading bruise upon the forehead. Mark tried to staunch the bleeding with his handkerchief, The man stared at him wildly, and uddenly burst into a fit of hysterical "After four years!" he muttered After four years! And him-the

blackguard!"

vent on muttering.