lation and was fortunate, at a time

when correspondents were forbidden

in spending five weeks with the Bel-

She crossed No Man's Land, spent

everal days at General Foch's head-

quarters, and also visited French and

"I want to work," she resumed, "and

I believe that every trained woman in

the country should work, too. Not

long ago a boy wrote me from a hos-

pital in France. He had been wounded

three times and was about to go back

"'I am just going to keep on,' he

We must gain it through service.

In addition to enrolling nurses for

nurse who, because of marriage or

other reasons, has given up her pro-

in public health nursing or in hos-

ABSOLUTELY SURE TO WIN

John Temple Graves Thrills a New

paper Convention.

One of the outstanding features o

the convention of the Southern News-

paper Publishers' association, in ses

sion at the Grove Park Inn, Asheville,

recently, was the address delivered by

representative of the Hearst publica-

tions. Colonel Graves, one of the most

for years a favorite in the south, re-

viewed in detail the superb achieve-

nents of the American government in

"I note the amazement and inspira

tion with which our allies in foreign

expedition with which this great re-

of our imperial enemy that the United

States under the scress of necessity

and purpose has developed in a nigh

force and efficiency," he said.

into a military power of irresistible

Colonel Graves paid tribute to th

renius and devotion of President Wil-

son, the secretaries of war and the

navy, to the shipping board, the ord-

nance board and the provost marshal

preparations.

nitals, clinics and dispensaries.

ession to enroll as a home defense

gian army at the front.

again to the trenches.

sire for such.

YORK, S. C. FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1918.

question the Government must settle

eventually and the sooner it is dis-

osed of the better for the country."

NO. 58

ESTABLISHED 1855

L M. GRIST'S SONS, Publishers.

PROFESSIONAL MEN AND MECHANICS.

the Mechanics and the Artisans, no knew his business."

Less than the Man With the Gun. (Passed by the Censor.) Correspondence The Yorkville Enquirer.

Camp Sevier, July 13.-Never was a war like this. To carry it to a successful conclusion as the Sammies are going to do, it is necessary that their millions include men skilled in every known profession under the sun. The American army today includes doctors, lawyers, preachers, photographers, printers, plumbers, artists, farmers-men of every known profession and trade. The American army is a world within itself because every trade and industry in progress on the outside is being carried on in it. Hundreds and thousands of soldiers in the National army will never have a chance to take a shot at Fritz with an Enfield. All their time will have been taken up at their respective trades as lawyers and photographers and plumbers and other professions above enumerated. This most modern of wars is being conducted in the most modern way with all the most modern

conveniences and comforts. The veteran of the War Between the Sections even yet sits by the tobacco-amberol colored stove in the corner grocery store and talks about Chancellorsville and Petersburg and Vicksburg and other battles. He relates how he slept on the ground nights and rammed horseshoe slugs in his musket when lead balls were out. It is the rarest thing in the world that one of these old vets tells you that he wasn't engaged at Chancellorsville or Petersburg or Vicksburg with a rifle and horseshoe slug bullets; but spent his time in mending wagons or doing advertising for the cause or mending clothes or some thing like that. In fact, during the Civil war, there wasn't much of that kind of thing done.

Yet, in today's war a large numbe of men who wear the khaki, aye, thousands of them, are doing these things. Twenty years hence or thirty years hence when the veterans of the fight of today will sit around the steam pipes in the corner grocery store (there will be no common stoves anywhere by that time) thousands will tell that they didn't hurl bombs or slash with bayonets or shove cartridges into big guns. They served by dishing out bacon and eggs, by handling the mail, by repairing motorcycles and automobiles, by raising fresh vegetables for their fellow soldiers and all of that. And they will be given just as much credit for their service as they who went "over the top" a hundred times, putting the fear of God and respect for human right into the minions of "Kultur" every time ed in a modern manner, it was necessary that they serve outside the muddy, brackish ditches. Incidentally, he it said, thousands of these men in non-combatant places will be disappointed at missing the thrill and excitement, the dash and picturesqueness of it all. Nevertheless, they

All of this is by way of introduction to a story about the training of automobile mechanics and electricians and workers and blacksmiths which is going on at the United States Mechanical school over at Clemson college. Having a brother in that school and a letter from him a few days ago that he might not be there as long a he has been, I obtained permission this week to visit him and give him the "once over," as soldiers say, perhaps the last for quite a while. There is always much of interest for a visitor to Clemson college to see. The presence of these National soldiers there and the work that they are doing or rather the work which they are learning, is of very peculiar interest.

Some 200 young drafted men from every county in South Carolina were sent to Clemson in April, to enter this government mechanical school the tutelage of the able me chanical professors of Clemson lege. Men who had some experience as carpenters, electricians, auto repair and blacksmiths were selected for the school. Included among those sent were some who owned garages of their own, others who owned car penter and woodworking shops, others who had shod many a horse and fitted many a wagon tire, and others who had worked with electricity for years. Thus these drafted men were not rookies, and this fact has helped the college professors much in training them for the work which they may soon be doing.

Soon after the arrival of these mer of various trades they were sepa rated into four sections-woodworkers, auto repair, blacksmiths and electricians. They were placed in charge of the respective professors of the col lege who teach these trades to Clemson students each year. The woodworkers invited people of Clemson and the countryside who had woodwork to do, to let them do it for experience. There was no charge. Workers in the other departments did likewise. Clemson college bought eight automobile to be used by the automobile mechanics to assemble and dissemble. Pretty nearly everybody in the lower counties who had an automobile or cradle of civilization and the first Ford that once had run, brought it to garden of the world. "The crescent of the soldier automobile mechanics at fertility" stretches from old Judea and Clemson, to put in shape again. At Philistine along the Mediterranean one time during the period of training littoral curving eastward to the upper 25 automobiles were standing at the Euphrates and Tigris and then conmechanical auto repair shop for the tinuing southward to the Persian gulf. struck a mechanical proposition that desert, and again between the mounthey couldn't solve or that the pro- tain and the desert, will be redeemed fessor in charge couldn't show them as Egypt has in our own day been

They learned most of what they know at Clemson and each of them the Taurus and the Anti-Taurus barcould now command a salary of from rier.

\$40 to \$60 a week with Henry Ford. "I thought I knew something about young fellow from Dorchester county, the Baltic provinces commis to me yesterday. "I have been driving the German army.

EVERY MAN AT HIS TOOLS cars for years and working in a gathe average blacksmith auto ex-Never Before Was War Like This Pert.' But under an able professor, I game here. The most intricate part of an automobile's mechanism is the structed in that by a professor who has been here at Clemson college fif-All Are Needed to Perfect the Great teen years. A professor couldn't stay War Machine, the Professional Men, at Clemson fifteen years unless he

That these young soldier mechanics have a high regard for their instructors is evidenced by the way the young fellow quoted above talked. They all feel that way. None of them had any comment other than the highest praise for them. "I would have hated to think that I should some time be driving a truck over there without the experience I have gotten at this mechanical school," said young fellow whom the boys call 'l'at," and who lives in Walterboro. Pat can handle an eighty horse-pow-

er government truck like it were a

Along with their mechanical training the mechanical students have been getting some two or three hours mili- spreading the propaganda. Its fruits tary training each day. They know all about the school of the soldier, bayonet fighting, skirmishing and every branch of the infantry. They are quartered in the barracks of Clemson college and they must keep their respective quarters in military manner. An infantry captain of the National army and three lieutenants are in military training and discipline is stressed. In the drill they use the rifles that the Clemson men left behind for the summer. They are responsible for the good condition of those rifles which shine in a July sun like the rifles of any crack outfit of these woodworkers and blacksmiths hardly ever fight in the line, still, thanks to their military training at Clemson, they will know how to do it if it ever becomes necessary. And any soldier will tell you that one never knows what's next in this modern

So far as military courtesy and respect for officers is concerned, these soldier-mechanics are the equal of the 81st division of Camp Sevier, and the division of the National army or the regulars either, in saluting and military courtesies. I was scated outside the Clemson barracks under the shade of a tree Thursday after dinner talking government, and to secure that politito a dozen or so of these young mechanics. They were dressed in over alls awaiting the bell announcing after dinner work time. There was to be a dance over at Pendleton that state in a vain effort to help people evening and they were discussing whether or not they wanted to go. Their captain passed down the ce-

walk near where they wer standing and sitting, some with cigar ettes in their mouths and others with auids of tobacco or gum.

"Shun," called one of their num-

Cigarettes went flying, Brown's Mule fitting dirty overalls became rigid, right hands went up over the right eve and elbows at an angle of fortyfive degrees.

The captain returned the salute and passed on. It was all done in a moment and with such accuracy and preision that I imagined myself back in Sevier and in the midst of the Stonewall division

Only about two months in service Not intended for fighters and yet they have mastered mechanics to be rated

as proficient and in addition know military to beat the Hun. Jas. D. Grist.

Cotton Statistics for June.-Cotton onsumed during June amounted to 527,464 running bales, and for the leven months ending June 30, it was 6,049,544 bales, the census bureau an-

ounced last Monday. Last year in June 574,110 bales were onsumed and for the eleven months

eriod. 6.250,682 bales. Cotton on hand June 20 in consum ing establishments was 1,661,992 bales, compared with 1.743,527 a year ago, and in public storage and at compresses 2,117,300 bales, compared with

1.402.403 a year ago. Cotton spindles active during June umbered 33,720,413, compared with

33.447.037 a year ago. Imports of foreign cotton during June amounted to 30,194 bales, compared with 26,181 a year ago.

Exports during June amounted to 273,302 bales, compared with 245,709 year ago, and for the 11 months 4,-256,353, compared with 5,467,412 year ago. Linters included in exports were 9,101 bales for June, comared with 20,077 a year ago and for the 11 months 171,002 compared with 416.985 a year ago.

June statistics for cotton growing

Consumed 296,980 bales compared with 327,962 a year ago, and for the 11 months 3,417,952 compared with 3.582.140.

On hand June 30, in consuming esablishments 731.887 bales compared with 788,402 a year ago, and in public storage and at compresses 1,723,-190 compared with 1,117,356. Cotton spindles active 14,287,734 ompared with 14,021,158 a year ago.

Removing Blight of Islam.-The olight of Islam which has sealed erusalem for centuries, which has reduced Mesopotamia to a desert, Syra

to desolation, promises to be lifted at section of Greenville and in Oconee last over all that region that was the soldiers to work on. They haven't yet The zone between the sea and the redeemed, provided the Turk be forced back northward and westward behind

A dispatch from Amsterdam automobiles before I came to this that Germany is trying to recruit its army mechanical school," said one army in Russia by offering boys from McLAURIN STEPS DOWN

pears to be Hopeless Fight. Senator McLaurin has withdrawn rom the gubernatorial race. His rea ons are set forth in the following electrical part. We have been in- given out from the Nygia hospital in Richmond:

To My Friends: I see no good to e accomplished by my remaining is he campaign and desire to release you rom such obligation you may feel as my support.

I am discouraged that my purpose eem so sadly misunderstood and my motives so wilfully misrepresented. What is the use when only 18 min utes are allowed to present great is

I did not offer as a candidate be cause of any personal ambition. My lesire was to serve. Primarily, it was ny hope to unite a conservative element in both factions upon a programme for building a system of finince based upon cotton, which would ender our section forever rich and ndependent.

I have given ten years of my life and spent much of my means ere visible on every hand, but I despair of ever making faction ridden South Carolina a leader in a great movement of this kind and shall make no further attempt so to do.

Let me state the proposition clearly: Section 13 of the Federal reserve ac provides not only for the discount of notes secured by receipts for cotton charge of them, and the importance of on storage, but also for discounting securities, where the proceeds are to enter into the production of the crop. This means that a note secured rent or a crop mortgage can be discounted at the Federal reserve bank It is done now, but not for farmers few of them know these facts. All Uncle Sam's army of the line. Though that we need is the machinery and it can be more easily provided than the and electricians and auto men will present system, which I presented after the failure of the Wade plan.

The warehouse is merely a fundanental incident in a system of finance The real basis is the conversion of all securities which represent cotton either made or to be made into fluid issets which will pass current in the money markets. When you do this the marketing question will logically solve itself and can never be solved except by the firm establishment of Sist has a shade on almost any other system of credits, where the pound of cotton is the unit, and as good in one man's hands as another's. It will never be done by voluntary organizaions; it can only come through the

> cal control is necessary. However, as the people are more in erested in other matters. I see no eason for dragging myself around the who do not wish to be helped. Being side show to a third class country

> > What She Can.

oberts Rhinehart,

Mrs. Rhinehart is expecting a sum

mon to overseas service momentarily.

She has closed her home in New York,

put her personal affairs in order in

Mrs. Rhinehart is a graduate nurse

She received her training in a hospita

in Pittsburg, retiring from nursing

service and devoting herself to writ-

ing after her marriage to the chief

She has no qualms, she says, about

the work that may be given to her to

do abroad. No matter what the task

s, she cheerfully will perform it, she

"I am perfectly willing to scrub

floors," she said when she applied for

enrollment at the heaquarters of the

nursing department of the Red Cross.

"The time has come for American

women to work with their hands.

cannot, just now, think of anything

"No longer," she continued, "can

woman of leisure-she who is not

self-supporting and who has neither

duties nor dependants-sit back with

folded hands doing only the pleasant

tasks which have to do with war ser-

"She is needed in the hospitals, in

the factories, and above all, if she

is fitted to be a trained nurse or a

surse's aid, she is needed by the

American Red Cross. If she does not

answer the need she is not doing her

full duty by her country and hu-

The Long Pull Ahead.

with my hands. Since the very begin-

ning of the war I have been watch

ing and fighting the battles of the en-

isted man, letting his mother and his

sister and his wife and his sweet-

heart know what he is doing and

"I have visited officers' training

amps, have investigated hospitals

have reported on general camp con-

ditions in many cantonments from the

Atlantic to the Pacific at the request

"But the time for the onlooker has

gone by. Naturally, we must recog-

nize this. There is no use deluding

ourselves by the occasional small suc-

cesses which begin to mark the turn

of the scale. The big thing is still be

fore us. We are still merely in our

period of preparation. There is a long

pull ahead and to win will require the

collective individual effort of every

nan woman and child with two

strong hands and a brain to use them

"I am going to nurse simply be

cause I should be ashamed not to do

so. I have always been proud of my

hospital training, but never so proud

as I am today when it gives me some

Has War Experience.

var experience. During the first year

Mrs. Rhinehart has conside

hing to offer my country."

how he is being cared for.

f the secretary of war.

"The time has come for me to work

surgeon of the hospital.

would not do.

nanity.

preparation for a protracted stay

wounded in France.

general. He emphasized the resources of the country and the sub ircus does not appeal to me. all been conscerated to the W John Lowades McLaurin. of humanity's Armageddon. He se in order the mighty and transcendent VOLUNTEERS FOR SERVICE Mary Roberts Rhinehart Will Do

ssues for which the United State is fighting and made it clear that worth living for and America's foremost writers, respondworth dving for." ing to the nation's call for 25,000 Colonel Graves spoke of the les urses, has enrolled with the departnent of nursing of the American Red

sons this great war will teach, speak ing of it as a stern and bloody 'ross and soon will take her place schoolmaster whose teachings will with that valiant army of women develop character and later all the who are ministering to the sick and future race. "It shall be a nobler race," he

said, "more unselfish, more efficient, more patriotic, more helpful, more man-loving and more God-fearing has packed the nursing equipment than in all its previous history provided by the Red Cross and has There will be an equality and fellow ship among the millionaires and the nen in the ranks who fight side by side and bleed and sacrifice together There will be a fellowship of races and nations never known before.

"England and France are bound to he great republic in bonds that cenuries will not dissolve. Italy is our come, as the Czech-Slavs and Poles and redeemed Russia will be knit in the grand brotherhood of man which makes inevitably for the fatherhood of God. All the thousand years bemuch or counted so far toward the ultimate of the race as these bloody heartbreaking but triumphant years that are about us now ...

my mind. I know that we are absolutely sure to win this war. All the prophecies of Holy Writ and all the promises of God are above and be neath and beside America and her allies, against the foe of all creeds and all humanity. The sword of the Lord and of Gideon is unsheathing now in the providences of diplomacy and in the dispensations of God, in the hunger and discount, the reaction and revolution of the Germanic nations, and in the more than natura power which He is putting into the whose strength is as the strength of cause of liberty and humanity. God

For our eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord, He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are

stored: Our God is marching on." Colonel Graves concluded his ad dress with the great question of why God permits this war. He recently addressed a Bible class in Washing ton on this subject which caused so much comment that Dr. Charles Wood of the Church of the Covenant, invited him to repeat it before the grea

congregation. Four hundred and fifty American abroad or delivered at ports for shipment on July 5, the date of the lates complete official report reaching th war department. In announcing this figure last Monday, Secretary Baker disclosed also that deliveries of Liberty motors of all classes on the same date had reached 2.514.

President Wilson went to the wa three-quarters of an hour with Sec retary Baker, going over the news from the front. Official reports were of the war she went abroad for a far behind the press dispatches weekly publication of national circu- cribing the fighting.

CHASING THE U-BOATS British And American Bestroyers

Have Exciting Game. British trenches. But she has no de- POINTERS FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS

Landsman May Get Some Idea of Grim Game From Details of Few Encounters Officially Reported-Thrilling Story of Rescue of Crew From Burning Oil Ship by British Destroyer. The destruction of a German sub

wrote. 'And perhaps out of all this marine is never announced by the wretchfulness and struggle, I shall British admiralty except upon the gain some honorable advancement for strongest possible evidence, which is my soul. He was killed two weeks often provided by the destroyers that later. So it seems to me that the are engaged in a long game of hide vomen who can, should gain this and seek with the clusive U-boats unhonorable advancement for her soul. der conditions of varying excitement. We cannot gain it through fighting. The landsman may obtain some idea of this grim game from the details of official records of a few encounters a assignment as needed to the army to the result of which there is no room and navy nurse corps for military for doubt. service, the American Red Cross

A convoy of merchant vessels wa through all its chapters is making a being escorted by British and Amerispecial effort to encourage every can destroyers. A submarine attempt ed to attack the convoy, but although it maneuvered from one po sition to another the destroyers were nurse for part time service at least too quick for it and every time it attempted and came to the surface it

presence was detected. Finally an American destroye sighted the periscope in a favorable osition and headed for it, with the ntention of ramming. A depth charge was dropped directly over the U-boat which was still visible under water from the American ship. The result was an upheaval of black-colored water, two broken pieces of a spa and some small pieces of wreckage Col. John Temple Graves, editorial Nothing more of the enemy was seen Early one winter's day a destroye sighted an enemy submarine on the eloquent orators in the country and surface and steered for it at ful speed. So swiftly was the maneuve carried out that the German had no time to submerge. Within thirty secthe conduct of the war and the un- onds of the sighting the destroye precedented results of its excellent had rammed the enemy, tearing great rent in the hull of the U-boat At the same time a bomb, "which, said the commanding officer, "explor countries have followed the vigor and ed satisfactorily," was dropped. Afte this the destroyer wheeled back ove public has crossed the ocean to their the spot and dropped another bomb relief, and the staggering realization Large quantities of oil rose to th surface, but no other sign of th enemy's presence could be detected and when the position was swept late the submarine was located, still ly ing on the spot where she had sunk.

Submarine Cut in Two. A merchantman which had falle hehind the main body of the convoto which she belonged was escorted back to her position by a destroyer Just then another of the merchant sources of the country and the succession of the

assed over the spot a severe was felt throughout the stroyer, and just afterward the Ger-"peace short of achievement is a man's periscope was sighted by the ed to drop a bomb on the U-boat. A heavy explosion resulted, and ubmarine came up right astern of her pursuers. Helm was put hard ships, three hits being registered in quick succession. Escort No. 2 had now come round, and, being nearest the enemy, went straight for him and succeeded in cutting the submarine clean in half. Both halves appeared on the surface for a few seconds be fore plunging finally from view.

A destroyer hunting for submarine observed two periscopes about eight feet apart on her starboard bow. The destroyer managed to get within 5 yards before the U-boat 'submerged then a depth charge was dropped over the submarine's course. After the explosion of the charge a second and much louder explosion was heard and bond brother through the ages to felt by everyone on board the destroyer, and a column of black-colored water was thrown to a height of about 30 feet. A film of light oil singing, I see again the splendid then spread over the water, and ir considerable extent.

Sighting the wake of a submarine, oll rose to the surface. Later a periscope appeared. Another depth charge was dropped, and more oil was seen When darkness fell a large and con scicuous patch of oil was observed and was still very clearly marked the gratitude I feel and which no hu next morning. Another depth charge was dropped in the middle of the patch, whereupon more oil and bubbles rose and continued rising for the were then undertaker, and an obstruction was located on the bottom. Mor oil rose to the surface.

Rescued From Burning Ship.

A lieutenant in command of a de stroyer discovered that a British oile armies of the republic of liberty, had been torpedoed and set on fire She was burning furlously and was ten because his heart is pure' to the out of control, although her engines were still running. A continuous Almighty is coming at last to take stream of oil fed the flames, which prevented anyone from entering the ngine room. Her peak was not yet thirty Chinamen, the remainder of the

To extinguish the fire was beyon the power of the destroyer's crew, but her captain determined to make an attempt to rescue the survivors in th peak, although it was obviously a difficult undertaking. He ran his vesse closer past the oiler's stern, and as she passed rafts, lifeboats and life buoys were pitched overboard. This maneu ver was carried out three times.

By now all the destroyer's boats had been lowered to pick up the men in the water, while all her available loose life-saving gear had been thrown overboard. However, there still remained nine men in the peak of th oiler. The concluding part of the ope ration may be explained in the words of the destroyer's captain: "I therefore decided it was sary to place myself alongside the ship

and take off the remainder of the crew. A speed of eight knots being maintained, this was done. We redepartment last Monday- and spent mained alongside locked to the steam scient for all nine men to lower them selves on board this ship, which sus tained slight superficial damage to guard rails and upper deck fittings. East river, New York.

Ten minutes after we cleared the steamer she was burned to the water

AMERICAN SOLDIERSHIP

French People Convinced that th

World Has Never Seen the Like.

Communiques give us the story of

our troops at Cantigny. They "fough

gallantly" is the soldier phrase, and i

covers deeds for which awards have

already been given. But a soldier's re

port can hardly give the impression

that these precursors of the American

armies to follow make upon the sea-

oned warring countries of Europe.

This reaches us in a letter from the

famous French painter, Francois

Flameng, to an American friend, who

tune to be hospitalized, at the splen

affair at Cantigny." And going on

the time, our chiefs had soon discover

soldiers. But what would be the prac

That was the question. Well, the ans

wer came quickly. Under the con

stant bombardment, buried in the cel

lars of ruined chateaux and houses

all officers-generals, colonels, major

and juniors-did their duty calmly

eagerly, with an intelligence always

alive. It was soon realized that the

were model officers, active, hard work

ing, capable of assimilating with ex

traordinary rapidity the experience

and methods of our old armies. It was

a tremendous satisfaction, and at one

absolute confidence and mutual esteen

were established, affection followed

and then admiration. There is not

French soldier, from poilu to general-

n-chief, who does not speak of the

and hearts smile at their courage

estedness. This is the reason that we

vere not without anxiety for you

bebut-not that there was any pos

their devotion to duty, their disinter

allows, through the columns of the

The Arbeiter Zeitung, of Vienna, the official organ of the Australian Social Democracy, demands, according to Havas dispatch, that the Austrian government come to an agreement with President Wilson.

nterests of A. P. Smalling of Bristol, Va., was shot to death last Sunday night. Jess Cantrell, a farmer, is in the shooting.

New York Tribune, the public in gen-\$200,000,000 worth of ships built at eral to share in the pleasure of hearing Portland during the next year. our troops well spoken of. The letter comes from the French front, where Mr. Flameng is also serving, for all lasses in France help to bear her burdens. "I cannot resist the pleasure of telling you," he writes, "of the admiration and joy of the French army corps where it is my good for-

did conduct of your compatriots in the Mayor Byington of Reno, Nev., has "Seeing them work with so much announced the adoption by Reno of nergy, so much intelligence, good the slogan, "Work, Fight or Walk." listeners, questioning and studying al The police have strict orders to enthe army or leave town. Gamblers, ed the rare quality of the American tical value of the officers and staff general police dragnet.

Government control of common lab-American troops with emotion. Eyes by his wife.

sible doubt of your courage, of you contempt of danger, but because on traffic on railroad lines having the was moved to see such good friends easiest grade, was one of the princiface death for the first time, because their lives seemed even more precious pal items of discussion at a conference between William G. McAdoo, than ours. We Frenchmen have become accustomed to give our blood Federal director of railroads, and without stint. To die is nothing, our railroad chiefs from all parts of the beloved patrie, France, is everything country in San Francisco last Monday, "There is a pronounced 'uncon-

for the pollu. "Therefore, when at 7 o'clock in the gestion' in railroad transportation regardless of his love for America transportation we watched for American conditions," said Mr. McAdoo. "We now. The African his same hunter, morning we watched for American

ilt for the enemy's position. As that most dramatic of moments when the soldier goes to death and glory, we had our hearts in our mouths. But there was a shout of unanimous admiration when they leaped out cowardly surrender of all trat is destroyer's sister ship, which hasten-quickly in as perfect order as on pasmoke of obus bursting on all sides. Soon we saw them coming up to the over and fire opened by both British village and taking it so brilliantly that it seemed as if an irresistible force impelled these soldiers fighting for right and justice. . . The proo was conclusive; the American soldier was truly a great soldier, and one could be sure that whatever counterattacks might come, he would stand like a rock against which the enemy waves would be broken. I cannot tell you our joy, for you are the hope of the world, you are the future, you will bring us victory, and also becaus you personify to our people the high

est feeling of honor and generosity. "When on the dangerous road near the front, I met an American poilu covered with dirt and dust loaded with his arms and heavy equipment, sweating and trudging along without a murmur, nay, whistling and specimens of humanity I used to meet with in New York, in Chicago, every where in America, and when I think that this American pollu is one of destroyer dropped a depth charge and them, that he has left everythingfamily, affections, comfort, all his in terests-to come across the ocean and take his part in this sacred fight, cannot restrain my emotion, and want to express to that lone soldie

man words can express. "Dear friend, it is too wonderfu The coming of America into this was will ever remain as the most beautiful next two hours. Sweeping operations and noblest action in the history of the world. You were not obliged to come. Why do you do it? Why thi gigantic human effort of yours, wh so many sacrifices freely consented Simply and solely to save the futur civilization and the liberty of man.'

Good Roads Saved France.-In th July Farm and Fireside an editorial

says:

"Good roads have twice saved France in the present war. Had it not been for the radiating road sysalight, and crouched up there were tem maintained by the Prench gov ernment, the Germans would won the battle of the Marne and reached Paris. The Germans calculated on only three divisions be ing sent out from Paris to stop the invasion. Instead, the excellent system of highways made it possible for five divisions to be sent to this front. "Again, shortly after the battle of Verdun started, the French railroad which was to furnish many of the

French government, however, had a macadam road 32 feet wide on which four lines of traffic, two in either direction, were maintained. Day and night 14,000 motor trucks carried men and equipment.

"The traffic never stopped. When hole was made in the road, a man with a shovelful of rock slipped in between the lines of trucks and threw the rock into the hole, then jumped aside to let the truck roll the rock down."

A French aviator, in America help train American aviators, last Sunday performed the unprecedented feat of flying a big warplane under neath the four bridges that span th

GENERAL NEWS.

Items of Interest Gathered From Various Sources.

John Peters, manager of the farming

jail at Blountville, Va., charged with bayonet is fixed, and with a better Six completed wooden hull ships were launched by one firm in one day at Portland, Oregon, last Sunday. Mr. Schwab, who witnessed the launchings, said that there would be

Returns from the recent enrollmen of women through New York state shows that 679,618 women availed themselves of the opportunity to become affiliated with the party, so as to e able to vote in the primaries and have a say in party management. The number of men enrolled with all partes in the state is 1,475,088.

or throughout the country will become Inited States employment service will Robert S. Armstrong of New York, abricating engineer for the Carolina Shipbuilding corporation, was found dead in a bath room of a hotel at Wilnington, N. C., Monday afternoon. Death was due to apoplexy. Armstrong was for ten years fabrieating engineer for the American Bridge company, and later general manager of the Downey Shipbuilding company. He was one of the recognized experts in his profession. He was 44 years of age and is survived A proposed concentration of freight

ruary 11, when cars sidetracked and ... - ... moved." Organization of the strikers who walkout at the big plant of the Gerard Electric company of Lynn, Mass., rade, faced the formidable barrage last Monday, seriously hampered up to the black spot. The lieutenant work on war contracts, has proceeded did nearly as well. rapidly, according to strike leaders. Between 6,000 and 8,000 employes who have heretofore been unorganizjoined unions connected with the trade. No formal demands were made upon the company. Many depart ments of the plant were closed down

Government control of the tobacco ndustry of the United States may resuit from the heavy requirements the American military forces abroad Rationing of the American population s believed to be a possibility. The war ndustries abroad announced it has een conducting an investigation to determine the requirements abroad and the amount that must be seserved in this country to meet the situation. It estimates that approximately twothirds of the leaf tobacco raised in this country in 1917 will be available for American manufacturers. Out of this must come cigarettes and pipe tobacco for troops not yet overseas and exports of manufactured tobacco in addition to cigarettes and tobacco purchased here for Belgium.

The University of Texas will have sent more than 25,000 into the army by the end of the year. Besides this the university has financed the estabshment of army technical schools to he amount of more than \$600,000. Better still, in the chemical laboratory of the university there recently was made a discovery in the making of munitions, which has been turned over spite of the better stock, and in spite to the War Department, which will save the United States many times the ost of the university, both for building and maintenance, throughout its entire history. The nature of this disovery, for obvious reasons, cannot be made public. These are only several of the prideful statements made by the poard of regents in a review of the university's activities, 40 of whose faculty are actively engaged in the war service, many of them in the army.

Government regulation of the wages of labor and the fees of professional nen in the United States is provided in a proposed amendment to the Federal constitution to be offered in the House by Representive Henry W. Watson of Langhorne, Pa. It authorizes and mechanics employed in any occupations and to regulate the prices of all commodities produced in or offered supplies to the troops was destroyed. for sale or consumption within the sions. Representative Watson said he would address the house at length on the proposed amendment at an early sentials and possibly essentials. A date. He declared there was only one way to prevent strikes and that was by mitted by the treasury department, government regulation of labor. The ranging all the way from a tax on regovernment now is regulating the tail sales of gasoline to a graduated rices of wheat and other food pro- tax on servants is before the commitducts, and if it is going to regulate the tee but members have indicated that prices of the things the wage-earner many of them will not be adopted buys, it follows logically that the overnment must likewise regulate

In the hands of the chap in the sloppy greenish-gray uniform, watch fully waiting in the trench across the way, there is a rifle with higher ve-

THE GERMAN RIFLE

Splendid Weapon But Just a Bit

locity than ours, with nearly a foot greater stabbing length when the stock, making snap-shooting and shooting at night more certain.

The rifle of a nation that has spe cialized on war and its tools, the German Mauser in some respects offers serious advantage to its user over the new Springficia of the American forces. The weak point is the man ehind. It gives unquestionable advantage in bayonet fighting-but the Hun doesn't like the bayonet, and periority in weapon. It gives higher speed to its bullet-but the German soldier is usually a poor shot and even the little, antiquated, patched-up short Lee-Enfield of England proved too much for the better Mauser, because it was in the hands of better men and better rifle shots. The stock ew Springfield or our newer M1917, force it. All idlers must get a job, join modified Enfield, but the bolt handle is so clumsy that the superior speed of polroom touts, saloon hangers-on and fire of the American rifle neutralizes their like will be rounded up in a this advantage and gives us a lead in

the bargain. Consider Mauser rifle No. 2,668, captured at the Somme, and made in the effective August 1. After that date the year 1916 at the German works of Oberndorf, where Paul Mauser dese the exclusive agency through which veloped the great rifle that bears his ommon labor may be enjoyed by war name. It was taken by the British in industries having on their payrolls 100 the year in which it was made, but or more persons. This is inclusive of as it lies before me it looks the part ill employes, regardless of the status, of the battle-scarred veteran. The wood of the stock is chewed up and scarred and full of dents, as if it had een used on barbed wire. But the bore is still clean and bright, testifying to the German efficiency, and the fear of the consequences that compelled its owner to keep it clean in spite of "hell and high water."

The stock is 13 inches long, or oneourth more than the Springfield. It far better shaped, with its neat pistol grip, and semi-shotgun lines, and it is better shaped than the stock of the M1917, because it fits the houlder and aids to line up the rifle In mechanism the rifle is practically the same as the new Springfield and the M1917-which are both modified Mausers.

We tried it out one day at Camp Kearney, Major White and I, and a lieutenant with a very Teutonic accent, a man who had doubtless served his time with some other army

now. The African ble same ae of 13-5 seconds per shot, from a el position below the elbow to the report of the rifle, and using only this bull's-eyes on the little 8 inch black spot at 100 yards, or else "fours" close

We tried out the Hun rifle at long groups at 550. It was accurate enough for fighting-it hit the 3-foot black spot eight times out of ten shots at 800 yards, with the other two shots not far off. At 550 yards it put five shots into a space smaller than a while others were operated on a re- man's chest, but not into so small a space as would the two American

But with all the Mauser's good points, it has a point so bad that our Yankee rifles far outclass it in the sort of fighting now done on the fields of Europe. This is that the American rifle, in the hands of skilled American riflemen, will fire, I should say, three or four shots to only two shots

The sole difference lies in the silly and clumsy shape of the Mauser bolt handle, the only weak point in the Mauser, but the fatal and necessary concession to the rough-handed, halfrained "wop" type of soldier found in the armies of Central Europe. 1 say half-trained, because as riflemen. they are half-trained; a regiment of American marine of the old daysdon't know about them since war broke out-could lie in a field at 800 vards and shoot to pieces a regiment of Prussian guards if said guards depended only on their rifle fire to serve hem. I know this because I know German systems of training and I know the marines.

Wherefore, in splte of the bayonet superiority of the Hun rifle, and in of the higher velocity of the German bullet, our new rifle makes two bullets fly where but one bullet had flown before-and bullets are what are going to end this war .- Edward C. Crossman, in the August Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Eight Billions Needed .- Eight bilions of dollars, double the amount now yielded by present tax laws, are to be raised under the new revenue bill which the house ways and means committee began framing last Monday n executive session. It is part of the dministration's programme of meeting the vastly increased expenses on account of the war, estimated at \$24,-000,000,000 during this fiscal year. The ncome and excess profits taxes will congress to regulate wages of laborers be levied on the basis of the calendar year 1918, the other taxes not earlier han the date of approval of the bill. Eighty per cent of the new reveues are planned to be produced from United States and its insular posses- readjustment of the excess profits and income surtaxes and the remainder

from excise taxes on luxuries, non-eslong list of tentative suggestions, sub-

In addition to these suggestions the committee had before it a mass of vages," said Mr. Watson., "This can be recommendations made to it by witdone by a commission created by connesses who testified during hearings gress. Such a commission, of course, on the bill, which did not end until would have to establish wage stand- last week. Several weeks probably rds according to the economic condi- will be required for framing the bill, tions in the different sections of the which the committee hopes to present country. The regulation of labor is a around the middle of August.