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## **ESTABLISHED 1855**

## YORK, S. C. FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1919.

NO. 7 home and conducted pink teas, made Y. M. C. A. in the American expedi-PARADE OF THE BLUEJACKETS IN NEW YORK MEASURE OF THE Y. M. C.

to hang small pieces of colored cloth They were particularly fond of con-SERVICE OF THE SNIPER or rags from sand bags on the barbed centrating on a small sector of our wire near our post, but well clear of it. front and using a converging fire. Must Be Patient, Brave and an Ex- distract the attention of the Hun from had spotted a Fritz and fired at his pert Shot POSITION OF VERY GREAT DANGER

Various Tricks Are Used in Drawing Fire of the Enemy-They Go at Their Work in a Business-Like Manner and Take What Comes Without

Complaint. By Sergeant R. J. McSwinney, a Canthe American Magazine.

The sniper is a mysterious person of whom you read much- and know little. You do not dream how important he is to the armies. For two years I was a sniper, and I do not hesitate to say that it is one of the most exciting and responsible positions any soldier can fill. Hidden in bushes, in shell holos, in

ruined houses, the sniper lies for hours at a time, motionless, every faculty patience of a Job, and an inexhaustible and shoot through it. Time and again, swiftness of action depend the lives, sometimes, of scores of his fellow soldiers.

At Vimy Ridge one of our snipers was advancing in front of our assaulting lines-watching for German machine guns, snipers, or anything that could endanger our advance. Suddenly he spotted a machine gun and its crew in an abandoned gun pit barely a hundred yards in front of him.

Snow was on the ground and our crest of the ridge, their khaki-clad ly get him. That is what we are pickforms sharply silhouted against the ed and trained for-to observe sharply sky line. They were an ideal target and shoot quickly. But we can't shoot which could not possibly have been missed. Another second and the German gunners would press the button and begin playing a devil's tattoo up

and down that line. At the same instant that the sniper discovered the ambush the Germans caught sight of him. He heard a shout, noticed a second's confusion among the Huns, and then saw the gun swing around in his direction. The sniper, however, had been trained to coolness, quickness and implacable accuracy. Framing the scowling face tense face vanished into the pit. Another took its place almost immediately, but the sniper's rifle spat again,

Blowing in the wind, the rag tended to When one of our snipers thought he our own position, for nothing catches loophole, bullets immediately crashed the eye quicker than movement and into his position from several differcontrasting colors. Just as he was ent directions, maybe three or four cbout to shoot, this rag would sway hundred yards on either flank. Such

with the breeze and attract the eye; shots were very hard to trace. These are some of the tricks and he would lose time examining the ob-

ject and finding out what it was, be- schemes used by Allied and Hun snipcides unsettling his aim. Fritz, of ers. They were very valuable in our course, uses similar "wheezes." At work. Yet there is one quality which one time he brought out colored sand 'every sniper must possess, without bags-reds, greens, purples, every conwhich these devices would be useless ceivable color-to use on his posts, That quality is patience. There are and looking at a bit of his parapet was days and days when snipers must keep adian Instructor at Camp Dix, in like being at an exhibition of futurist their ceaseless watch without getting a good shot at their enemy. Someor cubist patterns.

times a sniper will fix his eyes on a We snipers also learned that any thing with which the Hun was famillikely spot for hours without seeing iar could be used to deceive him. We anything at which to shoot. When his discovered, for example, that if we put chance finally comes, however, he gets an old shoe on the edge of a shell hole his man.

One morning, just about dawn, or a trench, and left it there for three kept my sights lined on a faint wish or four days, t'e Germans would not of smoke floating from the Hun paraeven waste bullets on it. They would think it was just an old shoe and not pet for more than a half-hour before bother with it. Then about the fourth I got my shot. It was a great strain day, we would carefully remove the on my eyes and at moments I felt like heel of the shoe, conceal the muzzle giving it up for a more promising field He must have an eye of a hawk, the of a rifle in the opening thus made of observation. Suspecting, however, that this smoke came from the bowl ingenuity. For on his alertness and his we had the Germans running around of a sentry's pipe, and hoping that bein circles, trying to figure out the lo- fore he went off duty he would take cation of our snipers. Instead of a last look over the parapet, I kept thinking of the obvious and familiar my gun trained and my eyes on that spot. Sure enough, at last he put up thing, they sought the new and comhis head, and I got him.

plex. Lack of patience in a sniper may We expended much more ingenuity however, in getting a shot at Fritz result in his own death. When he enthan in making themselves safe from gaged in a duel with a Hun sniper his bullets. On or off duty, we were both of them were likely to cease always planning some new way to firing after a while, each waiting for make Fritz lift his head above the top the other to make some move. The contest then became one of patience, of the trench. And when we had infantry was just coming over the made him do this, we must unfailingand the one who had the most patience could usually get a shot at the one with the least, for the impatient man, unable to await the other, would at what we can't see. Se we use every make some movement which would possible device to cause the enemy to show a part of his body for a second or two, and the other one would get show himself.

Of all the mathods used, the most him. Patience is doubly necessary for the successful are those based on human reason that a sniper rarely gets more nature. For instance, everyone is curious, and the Hun is no exception to than one shot at the same place. Seethe rule. Therefore, to puzzle him, to ing a low spot in the enemy's trench, arouse his curiosity we would send up the sniper figured that he might be little colored paper balloons. The wind able to get a Hun who failed to stoop would carry them toward the German low when passing along the trench, trenches, and Fritz would poke up his and he kept his gun trained to that head to see what "new thing" was spot. If he got his man, he succeeded But if he only kicked up dust, or shot coming toward him. In the same way, whenever we put up signs or posted a bullet past Fritz's ear, he ruined his his gun-sight, his rific cracked, and the notices in No Man's Land, Fritz would chance of another shot; for Fritz, betake a chance and lift his head an inch ing no fool, put up a sign warning the men to keep their heads down when or so to read what was on them. Allied victories on other fronts, or passing that particular spot.

interesting news, which we knew was In picking or training snipers, we its crew. Again and again the sniper's withheld from the German soldiers, test their patience carefully. One way was the basis of most of the placards. we do it is by having a target, usually dummy head, behind a brick wall.

## S State & Sich &

Part of the welcome extended the returning navy at New York was the grand parade of the bluejackets. The sailors are here seen moving down 23, we gave extracts from a pamphiet Fifth avenue.

Alphabetical War Prose. Meantime, of course, he was diligently clipping our hair when he got the chance. We used to answer in kind, For The Yorkville Enquirer. A-for America, the home of the brave hold up loaves of bread on our bayo-B-for Belgium that suffered to save. nets and say we were not reduced to eating "Koppz" butter. He told us C-for courage that won the war. what the Germans would do when they D-for draft of rich and poor. got London and Canada, and we de-tailed some of our plans for the sack-F-for France, where nation's meet ing of Berlin. I didn't know what be- G-for Germany, the first to hit. H-for Hun, that hit the grit. came of him. We didn't get him. I-for Italy, with the pope in Rome. On one occasion four snipers were J-for Japan, taking care of her own. advancing considerably ahead of the infantry during an attack, when one K-for kaiser, that left his throne. of our "infantry contact" planes was L-for labor and loyalty shown. damaged and seen to fall about sixty M-for money for Liberty loan. yards in front of them. The aviators N-for navies that sail the sea. were stunned by their fall. Seeing O-for oceans, open and free. them, eight Germans leaped from their P-for peace from war and strife-Q-for quick to fight for right. trenches and dashed toward the ma-R-for Russia's revolting step. chine, hoping to complete its destruc-S-for soldiers full of pep. tion and to capture its guns and pa-T-for Turkey, from Moslem's free.

Our sniping officer sized up the sit- U-for U-boats that pirate the sea. uation in a flash. "I'll beat them to V-for victory over fiendish might. t!" he cried, and dashed forward. Had W-for Woodrow Wilson, for justice and right.

Again, at Gallipoli the snipers dis

pended from its loose end. Immediate-

As soon as the embarkation of the

cans and withdrew. Thereafter, as

soon as a sufficient amount of water

had passed from the upper can into

sure of the trigger (from five to seven

fired. The different sizes of the holes

simultaneously, thus giving the Turks

Things that Mr. Bryan Has Stood

For .- The Boston Herald after admit-

ting that to William Jennings Bryan

s due the credit of carrying his party

popular election of the United States

enators, and conceding that his much-

ridiculed grape• juice policy has now

that Bryan further urged the federal

changed vote had thrown out the leg-

islation along this line in the Wilson

Bill in the Cleveland administration,"

Justice Shiras,

bitter

drives

tax, making peculiarly

against Mr.

had been actually evacuated.

Record of the Organization Subject to Criticism INCLUDED MANY UNFIT WORKERS

Some of the Incompetent Ones Thought They Were Conferring a Privilege-Charged the Dough-Boys Exorbitant Prices-Some Were Capable, But Most of Them Were Not.

sheds much light on the vexed question. His letter is dated from Coblenz

ganization, on the ground with money rades to whom they reported were to spend, but also with an anxious heart sore. over the dissatisfaction with earlier says Mr. James, "that there is no soldiers because they did not have the doubt that the Y. M. C. A. was chock- right change and he did not have it. career with the American Expedition- he did not just give some soldiers ary force had been lavishly mismanaged." Mr. James divides this charge replied that if he did he would have to into three parts: "First, mismanagement of the canteens: secondly, unfortunate selection of much of its personnel and, thirdly, overmuch care for

dough-boy." In an article published in The Literary Digest on November leting area until eleven o'clock. Now issued by the Y. M. C. A. setting forth some of the reasons why its policy was tired and cold; asked for some hot necessarily different from the "everything free" of the Knights of Columbus. Mr. James presents the same of the soldiers' reactions:

"It is idle to try to express in a fe words what has been the matter with the Y. M. C. A. Its present unpopularity is an outgrowth of many facors. If I were asked to set forth the biggest factors in making the unpleas ant reputation the Y. M. C. A. now has over here I would say, first, management of canteens: secondly. unfortun ate selection of much of its personnel, and thirdly, overmuch care for the moral welfare of the American dough

"Let us take the matter of canteens Of course, it is true that the army one reply by Y. M. C. A. men is full ment of American homes. We have asked the Y. M. C. A. to take over the of meaning. It means that hundreds too much testimony from fathers, canteens. Disregarding opinions as to of them adopted the attitude that their mothers, and from the men themthe wisdom of that procedure, the Y. serving soldiers was a privilege for selves to have any doubt as to the fi-M. C. A. found itself with the canteen the soldiers and not a privilege for the nal issue.

job on its hands. In accepting that Y. M. C. A. the Y. M. C. A. made its big mis

take. And this is why the dough-boy

has never been able to understand why

M. C. A. canteen when he has read

of millions given to the Y. M. C. A.

by his folks back home.

he should pay fancy prices at the

ionary forces. Chautauqua speeches, or in, some in stances, kept on driving trucks. "Of course, the Y. M. C. A. has done The damage was done the Y. M. C great deal of good in its huts, with A. by those hundreds of secretaries real large rooms, which are generally well filled. There have been many who maintained a condescending atti-

cases of great expense to the organizatude toward the soldiers and whose tion, and I am inclined to believe that every act was done as a favor to the American fighting men. It is mighty in summing up the work of the orhard to set down in a few words just ganization the soldier has not given enough credit to this branch of the Y what this situation was. In its net

effect one must bear in mind that one M. C. A. work. He has rather looked upon it as something his folks paid for silly Y. M. C. A. man would counteract the good work of a dozen capable and to which, as a matter of course, he has had a perfect right. Perhaps Y. M. C. A. men. it was the unfortunate canteen in one "But let us take an instance I wit-

nessed of four dough-boys who walked end of these huts that hurt their repu-Returned soldiers have dropped five and a half kilometers in the rain tation.'

On the day following the appearance enough criticism of the workings of the to buy some cigarettes from a Y. M. of Mr. James's article Dr. Mott. speak-Y. M. C. A. to make a drastic investiga- C. A. canteen and got there ten mintion necessary. Dr. Mott has promised utes after six o'clock, six being closing ing also through The Times, this, but before his report appears, a time for the Y. M. C. A. man. He remuch light on the financial status of long letter from the front, written by fused to sell them cigarettes because of the Y. M. C. A. He shows that Edwin L. James to the New York Times it was after hours and they had to walk the amount available for use is not nearly so large as supposed on account back five and a half kilometers-eleven of subscriptions unpaid up to the preskilometers (seven miles) in all-in the and he reports Mr. George W. Per- rain and without their cigarettes. ent. Some of Mr. James's other points kins, the finance chairman of the or- Those lads were sore and their comare met in this way:

"As for the criticism of the 'Y' can eens, in all of them we brought down

"I have seen dozens of times a Y. M. the prices of all articles. As a result disbursements. He has been told, C. A. man refuse to sell matches to we lost, up to October 31, about 1.800 . 000 francs, and we expect heavier losses for November and December when full of good intentions, but that its I once asked a Y. M. C. A. man why the reports of these months are at hand. Beginning on the first of this three cents' worth of matches. He month we started to sell in the canteens at the same prices charged in the army canteens, and we have an make it out of his salary, and he could agreement with General Pershing not do that.

"There is another instance of a batthat, should there be any profit, all intalion marching back from the front come above outlay will be devoted the moral welfare of the American line and because it was raining and to the good of the men in the service dark the men did not reach their bil-"Point number two relates to the personnel. I want to express in the the Y. M. C. A. man closed up at ten strongest manner possible my agreeo'clock, and when soldiers, wet and ment, and the agreement to the entire association, with Mr. James's position coffee this Y. M. C. A. man refused to that mistakes have been made in the get up and serve it. With that bat- choice of certain workers, the same talion was a former college football as he will freely admit has been done fundamental facts with the added color star. He has one eye and was a big in all agencies called upon to recruit advertising man in New York before large numbers of men and wo sudden call to meet untried and dif-

the war. "He found that Y. M. C. A. secreferent conditions. We have no object tary and told him if he didn't turn out, in retaining in competent workers, and and make that coffee quickly he would I, for one, weed them out as soon as I have his block knocked off. The tired hear of them.

battalion got its coffee and registered "In regard to the complaint that the love for one Y. M. C. A. man and hate Y. M. C. A. is devoting too much time for another. But I ask you, which Y. M. and effort to moral welfare work, I'd C. A. man do you think they remem- say that if selfguarding the morals of bered? . . .

answer when soldiers asked for some- the Y. M. C. A. is really to plead thing at a canteen: 'Well, maybe, I guilty. We are willing to await the guess I can accommodate you.' That issue of time and the impartial judg-

convey the

our soldiers and sailors is a ground "I have heard hundreds of times this for criticism and unpopularity, then

"Mr. James refers to 'seeing a group "I do not for one minute wish to of Y. M. C. A

rifle spoke, until it had wiped out the whole of the venomous nest. Had his first bullet been the fracon of a second later, or had he miss-

he himself would have been killed, as sure as fate. And what is more than that his failure would have cost the lives of more than two hundred and fifty other men. In addition, the whole many more lives might have been sacrificed.

This incident is an illustration of the watching and waiting for the lightning chance which we must not miss. You cannot conceive how different it is rush with the bayonet. You must never waste a shot. But you must never miss one-

It must be remembered that every inch of our trenches, every corner of our positions, was always under the observation of high-powered German glasses. Therefore a sniper's of concealment. Carefully hidden, a sniper could work almost untold damage to the enemy. If any repairing of trenches took place, if supplies were being brought up to the front lines, the sniper could put a stop to it. I remember that once two German snipers forced a considerable body of our men to give up some of the ground they had just taken. Our fellows were prevented from digging in, sand-bagging, or strengthening their positions in any way, because every time one of us made a move, a sniper's rifle cracked

out. In the end we were forced to retire, just because of those two men.

The popular theory that snipers make frequent use of trees for coneverything appeared black in the apercealing themselves is a mistake. In open warefare trees are useful to afford e rapid survey of the ground to be crossed, and may be used for a few

shots before advancing, farther, but in trench warfare it is out of the ques-There were many times however when the Hun snipers were so careful This is because, mainly, there that our efforts to draw their fire failare no trees worthy of the name.

Shrapnel will strip a tree as bare as a ed completely. Our men were being telegraph pole in a few seconds. Bepicked off. We knew that a sniper had and wealth of his subsequent language. got a commanding position over us. We had located a sniper who was firsides, a tree is a hard position to get to and from under the observant eyes Yet, in spite of all our devices, we of the enemy, and ready access to a could not locate his hide closely enough to get him out of it. When this happosition is a valuable consideration. Therefore, in preference to trees, we pened, if we were losing so many men that headquarters complained about it, look for shell holes, folds in the ground, or any natural unevenness that we were forced to the desperate measure to giving Fritz the target he loved is well concealed by nature. We al-

ways study the back ground, of course, best of all-a human one! to make sure that the light, or the I mean that to draw his fire, one of the snipers would deliberately expose color of the ground and vegetation, will not reveal the outlines of our figures. Whenever possible, we choose an

elevated position so that we can look gas from the rifle. The man who took the chance voldown on the enemy. We never get on top of a hill, however, for then the

what kind of a proposition he was up sky line would reveal our figures or against, and he did it deliberately, our posts. Ruins of houses are useful, for the sake of the whole garrison and though we have to be careful lest brick dust fly up when we shoot, and attract no farewells, just, "We'll fix him, Bill! the attention of an observer.

You stay here (in the post) and watch Shell holes and abandoned trenches were probably the best positions. It was him." Then, going up the trench a little way, Bill's partner deliberately exnot hard to convert them into hiding places, and they enabled us to get well posed himself-head and shouldersout into No Man's Land when necesuntil Fritz had fired. Sometimes Fritz sary. Also, one usually found a lot of missed, but not often. In any event, rubbish, tin cans, old shoes and so on the sacrifice was never unfruitful, and the German sniper never lived to all of which were very useful in congloat long over his "good" shot. cealing our loophole. By piling such Do not think, however, that the refuse cunningly around our position you can cover a wide area with your sniping game was a one-sided amusement. The Huns were just as anxious lived in the states, and he used to fire, and, even if your general location is discovered, it is next to impossible to get our snipers as we were to lo- greet us with, "Good morning, Canuck! for anyone to spot the particular cate theirs, and they were wily cuss-How are you to-day? Did you get any

whenever anything unusually funny The candidate for a sniper's job then he not done so we could probably have We also learned from prisoners that or interesting was posted the Huns takes his position two or three hun- picked off the advancing Huns. But, Y-for Y. M. C. A., headquarters for rds away and waits for the tar, as it was, our officer masked our area we get to appear. We may hold it back We couldn't shoot, but we could shout, Z-for Zion, the home of the Jews for fifteen minutes or two hours. When giving him all the encouragement we look at the sign. Accordingly, Our ingenuity was always directed it does appear, we watch the man to could. He reached the machine a few tried to be as original as possible. more at the German sniper, however, see what he does. If he is patient, cool yards ahead of the Fritzes and opened and possesses nerves of iron, he waits up on them with the Lewis gun from than at the ordinary soldiers in their until he can get a good shot at the the plane at point-blank range. He that point, and no one knows how more of a menace to our own men. target. If he is of the other type, ex- wiped the whole eight of them out, so much on curiosity as on their anxiety citable, nervous and impatient, he and saved the aviator, to say nothing Our tricks to get them were based not blazes away the second he sees the of the machine guns and maps. This

to shoot. When a rifle is fired, it head, and probably misses it. We also test a man's patience and cross. gives off a wisp of smoke or gas, and powers of observation by asking him to enormous responsibility the sniper car- by watching sharply through teleries. But our work is not always so scopes we could sometimes discover in report the things which happen at the played remarkable ingenuity in coverdramatic as in this case. Much of the this way the location of the Hun front or in the enemy's trench for the ing the withdrawal of embarking time is just patient, patient, patient sniper. Therefore, to draw his fire, we period of an hour. If he is patient, he troops. In the parapet of the trenches used such things as a dummy head, turns in a full, detailed report. If im- were fixed a number of old rifles pointmade from papier mache, wearing a patient, his report for the first few ed in the direction of the enemy. To trench helmet and perhaps even having minutes is good, but the rest of it is the trigger of each rifle was attached scattered and lacking, showing his in- a string, which, passing through the from the dash over the top, the mad a cigarette in its mouth. This dummy was very realistic, and when we lifted ability to concentrate for any lengthy fling-swivel, had an empty can susthe head very slowly over the top of period. It is not, however, only of patience ly above each of these empty cans

our men cautiously taking a look, and and of scheming that the sniper is con- was placed a larger one, containing the trench Fritz thought it was one of stantly thinking; there is the rifle, his a gallon of water. Holes of different dearest possession. On it and on its sizes were punched in the bottoms of fired at it. When he did so, the head had to be lowered very cleverly, in imitation deadly telescopic sight the sniper lav- the upper cans so the water would of our man ducking, or falling dead, ishes as much care as a mother on her flow from the upper into the lower cans, first duty was to find himself a place for if the enemy sniper suspected that first born. No one may touch it or use which were suspended from the triga dummy had been used he would at it under pain of fearful abuse and ter- gers of the rifles. rible retribution. He is always cleanonce decamp. ing, polishing and oiling it. Some sni- troops had begun, the snipers pulled Dummies and imitation periscopes were also much used by both the Ger- pers, I believe, even sleep with their out the plugs from the holes in the rifles and call them by pet names. mans and ourselves, because if you Snipers always work in pairs one could trap the other fellow into shootman using the telescope and observing at it, the alignment of the holes made by his bullets would give you ing, the other doing the shooting. They the lower one to overcome the presa very close idea of the location of the are, of course, equally good marksmen and they alternate in their duties in pounds), the rifle was automatically place from which the shot was fired. Another scheme was to construct a order to avoid eye and nerve strain. As they eat, sleep, and fight together, allowed the water to flow more rapiddummy loophole and to hang loosely, they naturally become the closest of ly into some of the cans than into othimmediately behind the aperture, a pals. And yet this friendship is never ers, so that the rifles were not all fired large piece of white paper. The breeze evident in their language to each oth-

swayed the paper, and as the white er. A stranger, in fact, would need no the impression that our trenches were surface approached the opening it gave the appearance of light shining through excuse for taking them to be mortal still occupied a long time after they from behind; as the paper -receded enemies, for their affection takes the form of horribly vituperative language.

A soldier hates to display emotion of ture. This gave a very realistic impression of a man at watch through any kind before his pals, but his feelit and blocking out the light, and ings must have some outlet, so, rather stepping away, allowing the light to than make a fuss over a comrade's narrow escape, his partner, who may and the nation over acceptance of the shine through again.

have been quite jarred at the incident, falls back on abuse. My partner must have been terribly

cut up once, judging from the depth been nationally indorsed, goes on to say ing from behind a steel plate, and had not made much of an impression upon him. In fact, all we had done was to reveal our own position, as we discovered when one of his shots hit the bayonet boss of my rifle, peppering my face with tiny fragments of the bullet. was not hurt, but a quarter of an inch one way or the other would have done for me. My partner, thinking I

himself, giving the Hun a fair mark, had "gone west," treated me to a beauwhile his own partner watched for the tiful volley of abuse when he discovered that I was safe. I accepted it as

it was meant-delicate camouflage for unteered for the job, knowing well his real feelings. Abuse, however, was not confined to

the ranks of our own men. You should have heard some of the remarks exof the trench. There were no heroics, changed across No Man's Land where the distance between trenches permitted of shouting! The most interesting ones were told of a German sniper who used a well-protected and concealed position in front of his own trenches for a considerable period before he was moved. This man became known to several of the Canadian divisions as

"The Man in the Cage," and he was a source of great annoyance to every unit that ever took over that sector. He speaks English perfectly, having

-Alph L. Neely. GOV. COOPER INAUGURATED.

Ceremonies on the Front Por Simple tico of the Capitol.

less weigh carefully that the Y. M. C. At four minutes after 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon Robert A. Cooper, of A. had to pay big shipping freights. Laurens, succeeded Richard I. Man- that the Y. M. C. A. had to pay rents, ning, of Sumter, as governor of South that the Y. M. C. A. had to pay many Carolina.

In conformity with Governor Coopfor fighting Uncle Sam's battles. He er's desire, the inaugural exercises today were characterized by democratic simplicity. The oath of office was ad- not having it, he has said: ministered by his lifelong friend and " 'Why the duce should we have to pay big prices for those things when former fellow townsman, Associated Justice R. C. Watts, of the surpreme the money is given the Y. M. C. A.?" court of South Carolina, and the prayr was offered by his pastor, Rev. A. H. Templeman, D. D., of Laurens. Following the ministering of the oath of office Governor Cooper deliver- dough-boys. Yet the conclusion seems ed his inaugural address, which was justified that it did not set forth plainrenerally commended as being con- ly enough that things were to be sold ly, spiritually and physically, and the ducive to a spirit of political harmony to dough-boys, because in countless and general co-operation of endeavor among all the people of the state. The keynote of the address was educational advancement and the administra-

tion of all the laws of the state in the freely to fighting men. spirit of their enactment and in ac-"Judging from this net result, the Y. cord with the intent of the constitu-M. C. A. drive publicity was not managed in that it left a wrong impression tion and the statutes.

He said that he would deal with the n certain quarters. legislative department with perfect "The Y. M. C. A. was not alone in candor, and it would find him as ready this mistake. The Red Cross also to receive as to offer suggestions. He made it in its posters showing a beausaid that the program which he outtiful Red Cross nurse lifting a woundlines would entail additional appro- ed soldier from the field of battle to priations, and that his educational her protecting breast. Now, the program would probably call for the dough-boy knows perfectly well that largest amount ever expended in one no Red Cross nurse lifts wounded soldiers from the field of battle, that a year for the public schools, but that when the tax-payers received adequate wounded man never sees a Rcd Cross returns upon their investment, and nurse until he gets back to some evac-

the future citizenship of the state was uation or base hospital. And that selfat stake, that it was a matter of same poster in the hands of the sollargest public duty, as well as of dier has hurt the Red Cross seriously But that is beside discussing Y. M. C. economy. Governor Cooper spoke for nearly A. canteens.

an hour and was liberally applauded "It is well known and admitted now by an assemblage which represented by the Y. M. C. A. that it made a misevery walk of life in South Carolina take by charging too high prices at an army captain in front of a cafe in canteens. It made the mistake of buy- Paris and of ten Y. M. C. A. secretarand every section of the state. In beginning his address he refer ing cigarettes from an army commis-There were others seated about drink red to the righteous ending of the war, sary and taking them across the street ing with women. This particular capand said that no legislature which had to a canteen and charging twice what ever assembled in the state was con- was paid at the commissary. When it tain was in Paris for the first time, had cut its prices the Y. M. C. A. hoped fronted with greater opportunities. or graver responsibilities than those which that criticism of its canteens would had got permission to come to Parls ease, but it did not.

"I think the Y. M. C. A. as an or ganization is entitled to a lot of symthan counteracted all the good work of pathy over this canteen question. The army expected that it would charge at between the ages of eight and 14 years canteen prices, and that was natural. company."

during the minimum school term. Ad- But it was dealing with a condition Transportation difficulties naturally Mr. James predicts that it is on the way to making another: affect the Y. M. C. A., as its supplies

"I hear on all sides predictions of would have to give precedence to food failure for the Y. M. C. A. educational and ammunition for the troops, but the disappointed dough-boy was not apt campaign. What the dough-boy wants is a ticket home and not a college o reason about the matter, and 'some soldiers branded the Y. M. C. A. as no course on the banks of the Rhine. Despite what he ought to want, he does good when the Y. M. C. A. could not help itself." The question of person- not want to spend spare hours in

school, and that is all there is to it. because much of the dissatisfaction with canteens came from unwise administration of them. Great changes best. What there has been of this presented proportionately." have been made in the Y. M. C. A. per- has been good and has been appreciat-

sonnel in the last few months, reports ed by the soldiers. "If the Y. M. C. A. had confined its Mr. James, saying also that "Mr. Pereffort to entertainments it would have kins points out that in the beginning a

great many men had to be found been a huge success. Theatrical quickly and it was difficult to get all teams which have brought happiness and light to the soldiers' idle hours good men." Going on:

"I agree with Mr. Perkins that that give the Y. M. C. A. its chief claim to statement is probably true, but it be- their consideration. And in recogniing true by no means changes the tion of this the organization is now

efficient, and lovable men, who have discharged, because that is our policy shared dangers and hardships with and practice. I am glad to add that ases as these have been few." dough-boys, and who are loved and are respected for their good work

"For the Y. M. C. A. it was and is There are many of these, but their good A Flui Bulletin That Affords Food for infortunate that the dough-boy is not work has been damned by a smaller Thought .- The following flu bulletin endowed with a judicial temperament. number of fools the Y. M. C. A. sent Were he so endowed he would doubthas been issued by the Equitable Life to France." Assurance society, an institution which

According to the dough-boy's way of has very little interest in encouraging looking at the Y. M. C. A.'s work for carelessness as to matters of health: the moral welfare of the soldiers, "the "Why was the influenza epidemic salaries, bigger than the dough-boy got army is no reformatory and war is no ermitted to enter and spread Sunday-school picnic," and he himself through our country? The answer is would consider all these things-if he is competent to look after his own simple one and it is especially comhad the judicial temperament. But moral welfare in such time as he has mended to those who have been so at his own disposal aside from fight quick to hold our health authorities ing Germans. esponsible. It is this:

"Let me illustrate what I mean by "So far, science has been unable to saying that at Mr. Perkin's dinner provide either a cure or the means of "Now the Y. M. C. A. sets forth per- fully one-half of the conversation o reventing influenza and pneumonia sistently that nowhere in its publicity Y. M. C. A. leaders was taken up with in spite of its earnest efforts to do so. campaign did it say that it was going a discussion of protecting men from "A committee of our foremost health to use money raised to give things to evils which beset the young men in experts at a recent meeting of the leaves areas. Now, the dough-boy be-American Public Health association, lieves he is a pretty good fellow moral in Chicago has formally affirmed this fact. They tell us that while evidence all indicates he is right. Ours measures can be taken that may in letters from home dough-boys were is the healthiest army in the world, some instances ward off this enemy told of how parents and friends had and the scarcity of disease is regarded and that may relieve or retard its progiven money to the Y. M. C. A. so that as phenomenal. The American solgress, yet serums and other alleged canteen supplies would go quickly and dier is well behaved, can take care of remedies are still in the experimental himself, and does not look kindly upon stage. "This deadly and elusive enemy

being wet-nursed when he gets leave. "There is something to be done to help the lads on leave, but too much done in this direction sometimes mess es up the reformation program. To understand this, one has but to understand the average American between twenty and thirty. When he goes to town on leave he appreciates moving pictures to go to, and will enjoy itunless he is told he must go to a moving picture and must not go any where else.

"In its endeavors the Y. M. C. A higher in some cities where public aswas sincere in good intentions, yet semblage was forbidden and masks did not add to its popularity with the worn, than in others nearby which took masses of soldiers. There was an un no such precautions, why it should fortunate factor in this work, and that furiously attack one city and only was the behavior of some Y. M. C. A men in cities in France.

"Let me explain what I mean by saylation, are among the questions not ing that one day in August I sat with easily answered.' Demands of the Newspaper men. ies who passed six were with women

llied and American press, at Thursday, unanimously adopted the following resolution: It is essential to insure full First. Second. The official communique hould be as complete as possible. been several weeks in the lines, and Third. In addition to the communiafter much effort. What he saw of ques full summaries of the day's pro-Y. M. C. A. men while he was seated edings should be issued not neces there with me in front of that cafe more sarily for textual publication, but for

visited America as far back as 1642

and has come and gone many times

since, leaving 'traces' for long periods.

Why it should make its appearance in

epidemic form almost simultaneously

in widely separated sections of the

country shortly after it assumed that

form in Boston, why should it so sud-

denly rise to its highest peak of act-

ivity and as suddenly subside to a

much lower level, why it continues in

waves,' why its death rate was much

mildly afflict another nearby with

must denser and more 'exposed' popu-

the guidance of the press. Fourth. There should be no interfaithful Y. M. C. A. workers with his erence with free intercourse the delegates and responsible jour-

If these are mistakes that the Y. M. nalists. Fifth. Journalists should be per-C. A. has seen and tried to rectify, mitted to attend the formal sessithe conference.

Sixth. It is recommended that there be equal treatment of the Allied press the abolition of the censorship in Allied countr All except the French delegates also

greed to these recommendations There should be direct re-"First. presentation of the press at the sittings

of the peace conference. "Second. The press of each of the great powers should be represented by "Now, the entertainment feature of not less than five delegates, and each

> the All bad habits are formed gradually, and good habits can be for ly in the same way.

# Thomas Edison says it's easier to improve machinery than to improve men.

star It takes a well balanced mind to see both sides of a question. Often

similar to that in force in Virginia, the various countries according to taxable The inaugural exercises today departed from the usual procedure, in nel links' up with the canteen question that they were held on the front portico of the state capital. In previous

years the governors-elect took oath of two Belgian peasant women in their office before the general assembly in

The Price of Peace .-- Magistrate-

Great Scott, officer, how did these men come to be so badly bruised and

3ill in the cleater asking' "What energy on the store one when the store of the sto has Bryan stood for?" thing, he has stood against militarism face us today. He recommended an act providing in the United States, and, not so long go, was ridiculed for taking the for a minimum school term of seven tion that if the country ever neede months and a state-wide compulsory them would defenders, millions of chool attendance law of all children spring from the ground. How near e was right is exemplified in the de mobilization problem now confronting the government. It was easier, appar equate pay for teachers and school of- and not with a theory." ently, to get defenders into the ranks cials was stressed in this connection.

than it is to get them back to their He outlined at some length his ponomes .- Christian Science Monitor. sition upon the question of taxation,

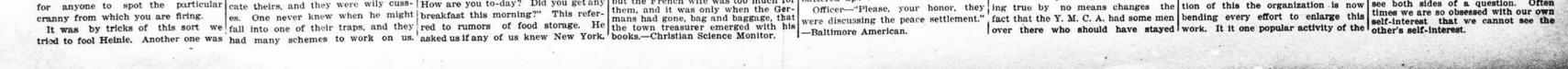
recommending an executive budget Foiling the Germans.-There have been some wonderful tales told of the way in which men in occupied dis- total amount to be apportioned to the tricts have escaped detection by the

Germans. To the ingenuity and cour- wealth. age of countrywomen many British, French and Belgians owe their lives or their liberty. There is the case of that British Hussar who, in the Mons retreat, managed to escape capture by hiding in a wood and, after many days

cottage. Little by little he assumed the the hall of the house of represenair and appearance of a peasant of the tatives. neighborhood, and passed muster e el with the Germans. Then there is th

story of the treasurer of a French town who was hidden by his wife in the garden for three years. As town treasurer the Germans were very anx-

ious to catch him and obtain his books. but the French wife was too much for battered up?"



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