ESTABLISHED 1855

man morale was decisive and imme-

sires had the long-prophesied and ex-

Allies' Hour Arrives.

casion with magnificent spirit. Some-

The battle of Bapaume from the 21st

French and British forces between the

come disorganized and constantly sur-

rendered. This defeat in the south of

withdrawal from that salient and the

abandonment of immense quantities

Sir Douglas Haig describes the third

phase of the advance from Aug. 26 to

Sept. 3 as the battle of the Scarpe.

It resulted in the defeat of 13 German

divisions by 10 British divisions, the

and great quantities of material. Dur-

Canadian corps assisted by several

The fourth stage of the advance

from Sept. 12 to 18 was the battle of

Havrincourt and Epehy. The battle

was preparatory to an attack on the

Hindenburg line and succeeded in

breaking down the old British and

Canal, running in places 60 feet be-

low the surface of the ground, formed

an integral part of this great system

Attack on Hindenburg Line.

The attack on this position was

well-wooded and open country now

The second phase of the British of

The enemy's transport blocked the

12,000 prisoners and 100 guns.

of ammunition.

HAIG'S STORY OF VICTORY

Official Account of Last Days of

SPLENDID FIGHTING OF THE BRITISH

Defeated Ninety-nine German Divisions and Brought the War to an the downfall of all their hopes and de-

Prepared as one has been by the pected effect—the German armies daily telegrams and reports from the were defeated from the moment they British front of the remarkable series turned back from Paris and Amiens. of victorious battles which ended in They lost belief in their invicibility the complete defeat of the German and they ceased to be invicible. forces on the western front, it is not possible to read without emotion Sir Douglas Haig's consecutive narrative of ing from vastely different motives, felt the events leading to this result. A that at last their hour had come; they grimness and bulldog tenacity in de- "moved forward from one success to feat, a magnificent dash and gallant endurance in victory call forth Sir forgotten in their desire to beat the Douglas Haig's frequent expressions enemy and their confidence that they of gratitude and admiration for the could do so," and they rose to the octroops under his command.

The dispatch deals with the operatimes slowly, sometimes with dramations of the British Expeditionary force tic swiftness the enemy was forced in France from the end of April to the back. 11th of November, 1918, on which day the troops entered Mons and the armof August to the 1st of September extended the line of advance northward. Delivered by the third and fourth

The fierce onslaughter of the German armies in March and April had armies, aided later by the first army, left the British forces gravely weaken- it ended with a general advance of the ed and on the defensive everywhere. Eight divisions had to be written off rivers Oise and Somme and the capture the strength, two divisions were great- of Peronne by the Australians on the ly reduced and five divisions had been 1st of September. During this offensent to a quiet part on the French sive 23 British divisions drove 35 Gerfront for rest and training. There man divisions from the field in 10 days, were only 45 divisions available for retcok the whole line of the old Somme active service, and of these three-battlefield with 34,000 prisoners and fourths had already been heavily en- 270 guns. The German troops had begaged with the enemy and reenforced by inexperienced recruits.

All available men were being hastily the Lys salient compelled the enemy's sent out from England and reenforcements were arriving from other fronts. All these troops had to be assimilated and acclimatized and trained before they could be considered fit for frontline trenches. The American army was rapidly gathering and training, but was not yet in sufficient strength to take any great part.

In fact, there was cause for grave anxiety, it being apparent that the ing this battle the celebrated Droenemy must strike again immediately in order to obtain every adventage possible while he still possessed supe- strong points, connected with the rior forces and before the weight of famous Hindenburg line. This gallant the American army could be thrown feat of arms was carried out by a into the scale. The Allies had, therefore to contemplate acting on the de- English divisions. fensive and on withstanding severe assults during the next three months

equilibrium of strength. The next two months on the British front were spent in intense activity. 200 miles of broad-gauge railway were German lines to a depth of three laid and 5,000 miles of new defensive positions were dug and built. The German divisions by 15 British, the enemy was harried by frequent attacks and harrassed by artillery fire. The strength of the British divisions was increased from 45 to 52, much crillery the famous Hindenburg line, a for-British army was reconstructed and mideble position of great strength in had once more become an efficient striking force, and the German High command had missed an opportunity which was never to recur to them.

German Surprise Attack.

The German high command having and afforded cover for the troops from been brought to a stan-istill before the severest bombardment. A tunnel Amiens, altered their strategic objec- 6000 yards in length was taken advantive, and on the 27th of May launched tage of and converted into concrete a surprise attack on the Aisne, between shelters and dugouts. The enemy had Soissons and Rheims. The five British concealed along the top of the canal divisions constituting the ninth army, emplacements. Trench lines, barbed which had been sent to that poirt to wire, switch trenches, etc., covered a rest and train, thus suddenly found belt of country varying from 7000 to themselves involved in the fighting on 10,000 yards in depth and organized the French right, northwest of Rheims. into a most powerful system of de-Despite the fact that their ranks had fense well meriting the great reputation but lately been filled up by young attached to it. drafts still inexperienced in trench warfare, they most gallantly held their

When the enemy broke through in the center of the line north of Fismes, canal of Moeuvres on the 27th of Septhe left and center of the ninth army tember. This most difficult maneuwas obliged, after fierce fighting, to ver on a very narrow front was carried swing back west of Rheims, and finally out with complete success. After two to withdraw across the river Vesle in days' heavy and continuous bombarda southeasterly direction. The fight- ment the forty-sixth division stormed ing raged hotly until June 5, when the the western arm of the Scheldt canal at enemy advance was definitely stayed Bellenglise. The canal was crossed on and Rheims was saved. The French mats and rafts by foot bridges, by general under whose orders this Brit- swimming or wading, and so gallantly ish army fought wrote of them as fol- and rapidly was the attack carried out, lows: "They have enabled us to es- that the troops of this division captablish a barrier against which the tured German batteries in action, over hostile waves have beaten and shatter- 4,000 prisoners and 70 guns on this one ed themselves. This, none of the day. The second American corps took French who witnessed it, will ever for- port in the action on the Hindenburg get. . . ." Sir Douglas Haig writes: line and though heavily engaged press-Their behavior was magnificent. . . ." ed on with great gallantry. The bat-

The twenty-second army corps was the raged for nine days. The enemy sent at the beginning of July to the frequently counter-attacked in great French front at the request of Marshal strength. It resulted in the whole Foch and took part in the great counter- of the Hindenburg defenses passing offensive of July 18. After 10 days' into the hands of the British. A wide continuous fighting they took Mar- gap was driven through the enemy's faux and Montagne de Bligny and com- rear trench system which constituted pleted an advance of four miles south- a direct and instant threat to his line west of Rheims in most difficult and of communications, for nothing but

The counter-offensive proved strik- lay between the Allies and the Geringly successful, and by the end of man great railway center at Maubeuge. July the American army was begin- In this battle for the Hindenburg line ning to make itself felt and Marshal 36,000 German prisoners and 380 guns Foch arranged for plans for an offen- were captured, and the enemy's morale sive on all fronts from the Belgian was greatly reduced. coast to the Swiss frontier. To the At this time the second British army British was assigned the relief of was engaged under the king of the Amiens which, from the beginning of Belgians in the battle of Flanders April had been under the fire of the Launched on the 28th of September enemy's guns, and had become "a city by the end of the first day, the British of the dead." The interruption of were far beyond the historic battle railroad traffic between Paris and grounds of 1917. The British and Bel-Boulogne and Calais at this point had gians followed up the retreating enemy been a serious and dangerous incon- with vigor, and by the evening of the

1st of October they had cleared the venience to the Allied forces. Elaborate precautions which were left bank of the river Lys. On the 2nd quite successful were taken to deceive of October the enemy began extensive the enemy, who was led to expect an withdrawals from Lens to Armenattack on the Flanders front. Mean- tieres, and shortly afterward the dewhile secretly assembled and under velopment of operations on the Hindenadmirable staff arrangements which burg line forced the enemy to further left nothing to chance, the British re- retreat. sumed the offensive on the morning of the 8th of August on the Amiens front. fensive now began in open country

After a heavy artillery bombardment and consisted mainly of heavy actions favored by a ground mist and assisted with rear-guards and delaying troops. by many tanks and cavalry, this attack developed with brilliant success, road to the east, while the armies reand by the 12th of August the infan- tired to the line of the Meuse. Cavtry had reached and occupied the old alry, tanks and aeroplanes did valu-German Somme defenses of 1916, able work. Thousands of prisoners a pin a day is a groat a year. Montdidier had been recaptured by the and many guns fell into our hands French and Amiens was placed beyond By the 13th of October the Selle River tain, but expense is constant and cerwas reached and Laon was in French tain. the reach of the enemy guns.

As a result of their defeat on the hands. Ostend fell to the Belgian Marne, and the battle of Amiens, in forces on the 17th of October and on which 20 German divisions were heav- the 20th of October the Allies reached Governor Cooper Issues Proclamation ily defeated by 13 British divisions, the Dutch frontier. three cavalry divisions and an Amer-

On the 17th of October Doual was ican regiment, the reaction on the Ger- occupied and the enemy was given no time to evacuate stores or destroy diate. Buoyed up with the promise bridges and on the 18th the British had that they were fighting their last fight surrounded Lille and by the 22nd had of the acreage customarily planted is or peace and that victory would come reached the Scheldt. In the Selle batbefore the autumn, believing, as they tle the 24 British and 2 American di-In Detailed Report Field Marshal Tells were repeatedly told, that the Allies' visions engaged had captured 20,000 How Fifty-nine British Divisions reserves were exhausted; scouting the prisoners and 475 guns from the 31 German divisions opposed to them.

Hopeless German Situation. The capitulation of Turkey and Bulgaria and the collapse of Austria had made Germany's situation ultimately impossible. Sir Douglas Haig now prepared a principal attack on a 30mile front on the Sambre on the 1st of November. On the 4th of November, after an intense bombardment, the troops moved forward and advanced

On the other hand, the Allies, fightto a depth of five miles along the whole battle front. In these operations 20 British divisions utterly defeated 32 German divisions, captured 19,000 another, suffering, danger, losses alike prisoners and over 450 guns. The enemy now fell back on the whole front. The roads packed with

troops and transport provided excellent targets to our airmen. Fighting their way forward, our troops compelled a general retirement of the enemy on the whole front of the British armies and the fortress of Maubeuge was entered on Nov. 9, thus cutting the German line of communications. On the early morning of Nov. 11 the

third Canadian division captured Mons, the whole of the German defending force being killed or taken prisoners. At 11 a. m. on that day fore the enemy's resistance had been broken beyond the possibility of re-

In the three months of epic fighting the British armies in France had tilizers. brought a sudden and dramatic end to the wearing-out-battle of the past four years. Throughout all those years and amid the hopes and disappointments brought with them, the confidence of our troops in final victory never wavered. By the long road the trod with so much faith and with such devoted and self-sacrificing bravery we have arrived at victory and today

they have their reward. In the great series of victories won capture of 16,000 prisoners, 200 guns by the British forces between Aug. 8 prudent merchant who is overstocked and Nov 11 the strongest and most vital parts of the enemy's front were court-Queant switch was broken, an attacked by the British and his best elaborate system of trenches, wire and divisions fought to a standstill, this paid for. Southern cotton growers despite the fact that the attacking must operate on this same principle. British troops were always numerically Unity of purpose and concert of action inferior to the German forces they will save us from calamity, and give

defeated. On the different battle fronts 187,- which other sections of the nation are 000 prisoners and 2,850 guns were cap- enjoying. numbers of machine guns and trench olina, and as one to whom the happi- against entangling alliances and woul mortars. These results were achieved ness of this state is of first import, I withdraw us again into an impossible their strength of mind. by 59 fighting British divisions which, call upon the farmers to assemble in status of world isolation without rein the course of three months of bat-

miles. It resulted in the defeat of 20 German divisions.

Sir Douglas Haig concludes his discapture of all the British objectives, patch by referring to all branches of protection of this cotton from deprethe service by land, sea, and air, which dations of weather, and for the curtail-The british were now confronted by have so contributed their share toward ment of the 1919 crop so that it will the great result achieved. He also not exceed two-thirds of the average pays a glowing tribute to the loyalty yield. I call upon the farmers to sign the building of which the Germans of the leaders of the various Allied the cotton reduction pledges which had employed all their powers of orforces to the ideals which they pur- will be presented to them on that day, ganization and resource. The Scheldt

> realized. RED FLAG MUST GO.

Congress Considering Strong Prohibi

dered. A sub-committee, comprising other. Senators Walsh, King and Brandegee was instructed to prepare an amendpened by the crossing of the Scheldt ment excluding from the mails and prohibiting the carrying in interstate commerce of the printed matter declared by the bill to be unlawful. This will be added to the bill before it is re-

The bill as approved by the judiciary

committee, follows: "Section 1. That the display, or exhibition, at any meeting, gathering or parade, public or private, of any flag, banner, or emblem, symbolizing or intended by the person or persons displaying or exhibiting the same, to symof the United States or all governments, is hereby declared to be unlaw-

"Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to advocate or incite or to write or with intent to forward such pur- are persecuted. pose to print, publish, sell or distribute any document, book, circular, journal or other written or printed communication in or by which there is advocated or incited the overthrow by force or violence, or by physical injury to personal property, or by general cessation of industry, of the government of the United States or all governments.

"Sec. 3. That any person or persons this act shall be fined not more than New York, and Judge Julian W. Mack \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than of Chicago, to attend the conference, five years or both."

A large majority of congressmen favor the enactment of such legislation ligionists, has contributed largely to as is carried by the new bill. It is re- the omission from any work done so garded as certain of passage if it can far of measures intended to safeguard be brought to a vote before this session them. of congress expires.

makes a mickle. Look before you or you'll find your-

self behind. He that waits upon fortune is never sure of a dinner. Learning is to the studious and rich-

es to the careful. All things are cheap to the saving, dear to the wasteful. If you would be wealthy, think of saving as well as getting.

Beware of small expenses; a small leak will sink a great ship. A penny saved is a twopence clear; Gain may be temporary and un

REDUCE THE ACREAGE.

to Cotton Farmers. Governor Cooper has issued a proc-

Reduction Day." A cut of one-third urged and also a reduction in the quantity of fertilizer used. The governor calls on the farmers

to assemble in each county that day to discuss and agree upon plans looking the protection of this cotton against rights and guaranteeing them in their to the holding of the present crop, to damage incident to exposure to the weather, to the curtailment of the yield nations constitution dropped the 21st the French to a group of their aviaof the 1919 crop, and to sign the reduction pledges presented. "Unless this be done, we may expect poverty while others enjoy wealth," the governor warns. The full proclamation reads:

Whereas, an extraordinary situation exists in the cotton growing states, due to the low price cotton is bringing, which situation threatens dire financial distress and suffering to these states, because the existing market prices do not allow any margin of profit to the producers of cotton; and

Whereas, this situation is caused by the fact that the available supply of raw cotton is in excess of the demand. which condition will continue if the 1919 crop should be a large one; and Whereas, the only plausible solution

for the situation that presents itself is a reduction of the 1919 cotton crop: Now, therefore, I, Robert A. Cooper governor of South Carolina, do declare Saturday, February 28, 1919, to be Cotton Acreage Reduction Day, and do hostilities were suspended, but not be- call upon the cotton planters of South Carolina to pledge themselves upon that day to reduce the acreage ordinarily planted in cotton by one-third and to curtail the use of commercial fer-

> Cotton growers today have on hand more than one-third of the 1918 crop, which they cannot sell at prevailing prices without sustaining a great loss. It is a matter of common knowledge that the ratio of supply to demand determines prices, and should the supply of raw cotton, already too large, be greatly augmented by a large crop in 1919, the result would be tremendously disastrous to the individuals of the states, and to the south at large. The that which he has on hand, and has to us our just share of the prosperity

Therefore, as governor of each county of the state on Cotton prensent cotton on hands, for the proper sued in common and have so gloriously and to create a public sentiment which will not permit individuals to violate the reduction programme. Unless this be done we may expect poverty while

others enjoy wealth. During the world war our people re sponded nobly to every call of patriot-The red flag must go. Legislation ism. This movement to prevent the has been planned to prevent its use in financial collapse of the south should parades or at public meetings. Circu- appeal to the patriotism of every citilation of literature advocating use of zen, and no one should desire a personthe red flag as a symbol of violence, or al gain to the injury of the whole peooverthrow of government, will be for- ple. I, therefore, most earnestly urge that the bankers, merchants, business The new bill in a modified form has and professional men, co-operate with been approved by the senate judiciary the farmer in this movement, and that committee and a favorable report or- the farmers co-operate with each

FUTURE OF PALESTINE.

Leading Jews at Odds as to the Best

charges and counter charges made by without this specific provision the being as a result of the situation grow- is, maintain the justice and wisdom of ranks was astounding, but no records ing out of the peace conference, and the whole Monroe doctrine." have spread to every country where

Jews are to be found. The subject is of special interest to millions in America, for the failure of bolize a purpose to overthrow, by force their leaders to take action has been or violence, or by physical injury to made the cause of severe strictures. personal property, or by the general The quarrel lies in the claim of the essation of industry, the government anti-Zionists that foolish efforts to erect a Jewish state in Palestine have absorbed attention that should have been devoted to measures tending to rectify and secure the position of the Jews in those countries in which they

> Instead of having done this, the charge is made that the peace conference was besought to busy itself only with obtaining the return of Palestine to the Jews, Zionists pursuing the object with total disregard of the thousands being killed and tortured in many parts of Europe.

Leading Jews here say the failure of the American Jewish congress delegaconvicted of violating any section of tion, which included Louis Marshall of and add their pressure to requests already made for relief of their co-re-

French, English and American Jews had hoped to put into the recognition Ben Franklin's Wisdom.-Every little given the new countries of Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia conditions preventing further attacks upon members of their faith. Roumania, too, they wanted to have pledged to ble." abandonment of inhuman practices, and all were to be compelled to remove various disabilities existing against the

religion in question. Nothing has been done along these lines, and hard feeling is developing over the attempt to place the blame. More than 5,000,000 Jews are included among those who live in daily fear of last Tuesday night was that by Mr. holding the native tribes in check. One

be assured them has not been granted. They say that the Polish elections saw seventy-five Jews returned, but that fewer than thirty were permitted to hamstrung and rendered null. In Rouurday, February 28, "Cotton Acreage mania they add, Jewish representation is none able or willing to speak for MADE UP OF MENTALLY UNBALANCED the Jewish population in the country's councils, though Jews form a large and industrious part of the inhabitants. Jews are demanding that America join with France and Great Britain in granting members of their faith full

TAFT ANSWERS CRITICS.

dause, which safe-guarded religions.

League of Nations is All Right.

on the ground that we should mainof our national duty."

The former president declared he the justice and wisdom of the whole Monroe doctrine," but if Article 10 was not sufficient, he had no doubt such provision would be inserted. Mr. Taft denied that the Carnegie

from San Francisco. I have been made break away from the squadron, disreto say that I would not trust overnight gard the orders of the flight commandsenators opposing this treaty. What I er, and dart away erratically to do bat-

said was this: among those engaged in this were cialists to study the offenders. men whose adherence to the guaranmore of those wares before he has sold ment and the means of maintaining anced mentally, that their daily labors them through the courts, had not been under extreme nerve tension and conconspicuous in the past, and whose disposition to amend or weaken them youd complete sanity. Slavish and in the past made me feel that I would monotonous employment in desperate tution overnight."

"I have said that those who oppose should maintain the socalled policy to make them abnormally reckless. power of assistance to the world in seminimize America's proper part as They thereby belittle America and become little Americans.

"In reference to Senator Borah's question whether I would recommend is specifically reserving from its re-Article 10 of the covenant.

ship in the western hemisphere, without the consent of the United States, and other American powers, then peace, the concert of nations at Paris Jewish unity, writes a Washington inserted. Of course, I would favor

Senator Borah In Reply. other speech in the senate last Friday, especially because of what he termed league does not conflict with the Monroe doctrine or Washington's injunction against entangling European alli-

constitution was the "greatest triumph the fliers was particularly short. of English diplomacy of three centu-

Articles appearing in newspapers the league were ridiculed in the house efficient. Friday by Representative Hersey by Maine.

ed for something which has not yet the other French forces. It is deemed been approved by the country?" Mr. impossible to return the men to civil Hersey asked. "The thanks should be life, as their hunger for excitement postponed until it is seen whether or and craving for thrill would immedinot the constitution will be accepta- ately cause them to be disturbers of

the United States congress should re- speed-crazy chauffeurs.

YORK, S. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1919. "COHORT OF THE DAMNED"

Fighters

a Special Organization, the Members ful 'Cohort.' of Which Were Allowed to be as Reckless as They Wanted to Be.

tors formed of men whose minds had pecome somewhat unbalanced in their of troop ships, it will be possible for er people good. One of his particular ormer President Says Charter for the to the point of recklessness, and in- by the end of the coming summer. stead of transferring them to another William H. Taft, president of the branch of the service, as was done by thorized by the department to clear the bly plant himself in the doorway, and League to Enforce Peace, has given out the British in similar cases, the French atmosphere regarding the return of you have to run over him or squeeze a statement in which he reiterated his military authorities grouped them, iso- troops and the ships available and in by him in order to enter or leave the assertion that "those who oppose" the lated the group, and allowed its memproposed league of nations covenant bers to fight in their own way, with ica will not leave in Europe a consid- mains quietly seated for over two minrather picturesque results, as narrated erable army to co-operate with the Al- utes at a time. He saunters along the tain the so-called policy against en- by Douglass Reid, in Popular Mechan- lies. tangling alliances have a narrow vision ics (Chicago, January). Now that the war is over, Mr. Reid tells us, it is proposed that this unique cohort shall be was confident that without "specific used to police the Algerian deserts. provision the league of nations would. The peculiarities that led to its formaunder the covenant, as it is, maintain tion were first noticed among French fliers, he says, when French aviators. following the example of the Germans. began to fly in squadrons, or "circuses."

"As soon as the French began to Peace Foundation was financing the send up these circuses they discovercongresses of the League to Enforce ed trouble. A certain number of the airmen refused to fly in formation. "I observe," the statement said, "that Either from impatience or a mistaken have been misquoted in dispatches sense of the dramatic, they would 225,000 is assured. The rate is then ing the ladies. "I yield to no man in my profound seized with a strange eccentricity, respect for the constitution of the would persist in doing stunts in for-United States as the greatest funda- mation, causing accidents from collimental instrument ever struck from sions, breaking up the carefully planthe brain of man, but it makes me im- ned battle-line, and ruining the attack patient to see a perversion of its mean- of the squadron. Punishment for ing and purpose urged in order to keep these irresponsible fliers did not cure this great country out of a covenant them. So the French air-service set to secure peace among men; that psychologists and trained nerve spe-

"These scientists discovered that the tees of civil liberty in that great instru- insubordinates were slightly unbalstant excitement had carried them behesitate to trust them with the consti- air-fights, the daily absorption in this strange new occupation, had combined with the peculiar effect of swiftly this covenant on the ground that we changing air pressure on their nerves,

"At approximately the same time the sponsibility for the peace of the world, British Royal Flying corps began to tle, engaged and defeated 99 separate Acreage Reduction Day, to discuss and have a narrow vision of our national study its own men of this type. It agree upon plans for the holding of duty. They fail to realize ous enormous followed the practice of discharging such 'unmanageables' from the sercuring peace by concert. Thus they vice, sending them into the infantry or upon destroyers in the Grand Fleet. factor in the advance of civilization. Its technical name for them was 'wild

"The French, however, always a race with more understanding of genius and temperament than the Anglo-Saxon an amendment to the covenant of Par- peoples, forebore to cashier these fliers. It realized that they were, man for strictions any limitation of the power man better than their German oppoof the United States to enforce the nents; that individually they were the Monroe doctrine, I have to say I be- best aces of all in an air-duel, for lieve the whole spirit and essence of their very disregard of rules and regthe covenant is not only to preserve ulations, their very carelessness of the Monroe doctrine in the western death, made them terrible foes. So it hemisphere, but also to extend it to the organized a special corps, called 'The world and to give it the sanction not Cohort of the Damned,' filling it enof the United States alone, but also of tirely with these untrustworthy pilots, the whole league of nations. This is placed it apart from all organized esparticularly and specifically shown in cadrilles; forbade its members to approach the regular branches of the "If it be said that Article 10 does service; isolated it entirely at a point not prevent a foreign nation from near the front-line trenches; furnished buying its way into territorial owner- it with the best equipment, and turned it free to fight at its own sweet will.

"Lonely and tragic, this band fought I for the rest of the war, its members doubt not that before the covenant is dying rapidly out of the air, but a consigned and embodied in the treaty of stant flood of new fliers coming to take their place, as the nerves of pilots here will consent to have such a provision and there among the disciplined escadrilles gave way and made their owncorrespondent, is being shaken by the this, but personally I am confident that ers fit only for this reckless company. "The execution these half-mad mer the factions which have sprung into league would, under the covenant as it of the 'Damned' wrought in German

could be kept of the number they shot down, on account of their lack of or-Senator Borah of Idaho, made an- ganization, and the irresponsibility of their testimony. Captured Germans, however, are known to have reported misicading statements of Former Pres- that their own fliers swore fervently ident Taft. He vigorously disagreed and wrote their wills when ordered to with Mr. Taft's assertions that the occupy that part of the line opposite the 'Cohort.

"The statement is made that France at one time had three of these strange groups, but there is definite infor-Declaring that America would be mation only upon the one and original outvoted five to one by England alone, band. This, on one occasion, had over because of the recognition of British one hundred members, but the figure is colonies, Senator Borah said the league not of great value, since the lifetime of

"In the last year of the war, too, the ries." He declared that the tentative number which the government was constitution was almost identical with forced to consign to this isolation grew that presented to the peace conference less and less, due to the greater knowllast month by General Smith, the Brit- edge of fliers air temperament obtainish drafting representative, and added ed by the special corps of scientific that the English press and other for- men attached to the hangars. Psyeign authorities concede that the plan chologists learned how to treat the deinvolves the end of the Monroe doc- mentia when it made its first appearance, and it was found that frequent vacations spent far in the south of urging the people to write President France, in complete rest, would, in the Wilson and thank him for his part in majority of cases, allay the nerve drafting the proposed constitution of strain and keep the men tractable and

"'The Cohort of the Damned' at present, it is understood, is to be kept "Why should the president be thank- in service after the mustering out of the peace. Still 'wild men,' peaceful Mr. Hersey appealed to the members pursuits would have no avenue for their of the house to carefully study the satisfaction, and they would become proposed constitution, declaring that criminals from sheer force of nerve if it conflicted with the constitution of strain, or at the least, they would be

"Consequently the French army will send them across into Algeria to be - A bill of statewide interest passed used in policing the desert wastes,

"France has the tenderest affection for these unfortunate heroes, and has decorated them with all the honors Members of the Holy Order of Haw given more sane fliers. It will mainqualify, and the influence of these was Remarkable Body of French Air tain luxurious quarters for them in their African exile, it is said, and will the regular branches of military ser-

> "in succeeding years, the French people, with their love of the picturesque and tragic in literature, will gard Discipline, They Were Sent to write much of this terrible and beauti-

> > BRINGING THEM BACK.

This picturesque name was given by All Americans to Be Returned From France Before Fall.

work. These fliers were totally unable the war department to return to the fads is to stand in everybody's way if to maintain discipline, but were brave United States all troops now in France possible. This announcement has been au-

which have been or are to be allocated gab nonsense for a fifty-mile run. to the United States. Already eight

be assigned at Bremen. It is hoped that in April 250,000 me expected to increase to 300,000 a month during the summer.

York, and that port necessarily mus handle the larger proportion of re- on them as long as a populist's. turning troops.

The movement of returning transports to Newport News, where extensteadily increasing. A larger use will vessels of lighter draught, and of Boston. Some ships will be sent to Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., and other southern ports, as many large camps are in the south.

When the Allies withdrew their ships from our transport service, imof negotiations, Allied and neutral Birmingham Age-Herald. shipping interests are again furnishing considerable troop tonnage, with still more in prospect. A total of 98,000 men were brought home in December and 114,000 in January. The aggregate this month will be 160,000.

Some of the biggest ships in the army fleet have had their troubles during the winter months. For example the American, one of the largest liners, has been out of service since October 15; the Mount Vernon, which was torpedoed in French waters, since September 28, and the Northern Pacific, which grounded on Fire Island, since January 1. The big Leviathan lost a month through turbine trouble on re while the Great Northern was rammed in French waters and was out of commission from November 19 to Febru

ary 11. Up to date ten large American cargo ships have been converted into troop transports and have sailed from France. Twenty-nine are undergoing conversion and fifteen more will be converted. These fifty-four ships will

aggregate 550,000 deadweight tons. Since the armistice was signed our troopships have increased from 400,000 tons to 830,000 tons. In another month it will reach 950,000 tons. These figures are exclusive of the large number of naval vessels converted temporarily into troop carriers and the ships turned over by Germany.

The German ships ultimately are expected to carry 50,000 to 60,000 men a month. The army now has the use of British tonnage with a monthly capacity of 30,000 men and other Allied and neutral ships are transporting troops at the rate of 20,000 a month.

His Specialty .- "Yes, but what has Senator Smugg ever done?" "Well," replied Grout P. Smith, "he has delivered some of the most voluminous speeches that were ever addressed to my wastebasket."

BIRTHPLACE OF CLEMENCEAU



NO. 16

EASILY RECOGNIZED.

eaters are Numerous. Scientists claim that the class of food

TERMS-\$2.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

SINGLE COPY, FIVE CENTS.

eaten has a marked influence in formgrant them large increases in pay over ing the man's character. I never believed in this theory until I met up with the Haweaters, and now I am a confirmed believer of the grub proposition. In fact I would be willing to bet a modest sum that I can tell a Haweater fifty yards away by merely watching him and noting his actions. In the first place you would always find the Haweater perched up in the most prominent point of observation possible. He wants to see, but prefers being seen. He seems to cherish the With a steadily increasing tonnage silly idea that a sight of him does oth-

At railway depots, where seats are in abundance, the Haweater will invariaprospect. It does not mean that Amer- room. On board a train he seldom reaisles, stepping on first one person's Under the present schedule, by foot and then suddenly on another's. March 1 approximately 400,000 troops If he discovers any one he knows, he will have been embarked on the other will refuse to be seated, but placing his side for home. During March embar- elbows on the arm rest of the seat, will cations will reach 200,000 possibly 225,- double out like the letter Z, with the 000. The March capacity will depend larger part of his anatomy completely on the usefulness of the German liners blocking the aisle, and stand there and

At a postoffice delivery window the large German ships, including the Im- Haweater shines. He can poke his perator, which are at Hamburg, have head further through the window, stay been apportioned, and other craft will there longer, and get less mail than a nigger cotton picker. At theatres he stands by and assists the doorkeeper may be brought, and a minimum of in taking up the tickets and inspect-

On street cars he talks so everybody can hear him and often gets gay with As the return movement increases the conductor and says funny things atmore ships will be diverted from New which he laughs alone. At hotels he York, in order to prevent undue con- grows confidential with the bell boys. gestion in the port and in the camps In drug stores he calls for drinks, the adjacent to the city. All of the larger names of which he can not pronounce, ships will continue to berth at New and if the jerker is silly enough to listen, will tell him stories with whiskers

He will butt into a consultation of the smartest thing that ever wore sussive facilities have been provided, is penders, when, in fact, he hasn't as much common sense as a june-bug. be made of Philadelphia's facilities for Really, the law ought to turn him out like Cain, so that "every man who saw him, might slay him."

Scant courtesy and withering looks have no effect on a Hawester. He won't be squelched, no matter what you say or do, and about the only argument to which he will respond is a mediately after the signing of the armistice, the army was left with a fleet an irrepressible, jackassical nuisance, whose carrying capacity was approxi- who flourishes in every community to mately 85,000 a month. As a result the intense disgust of decent people.

> Fixed Price of Wheat a Terribly Perplexing Problem.-The house remained in session until a late hour Friday night in an effort to reach a vote on the bill providing means for the government to carry out its guarantee of \$2.26 a bushel to the farmers for the 1919 wheat crop. The measure was taken up after the railroad appropriation bill was passed and was

> freely debated. After adopting amendments changing from October 15, 1920, to June 1, 1920, the date on which the government guarantee would expire and giving the president power to prohibit importation of wheat should unfair tactics be used in trying to force down the price, the house adjourned without reaching a vote on the bill. The measure was made the unfinished business for Saturday and a vote was expected soon after the house met.

> Representatives from southern states made a determined effort to include as amendments provisions for lifting the embargo on cotton, reducing the number of grades traded in on the New York cotton exchange and making cotton speculation unlawful, but they were ruled out by Representative Hamlin of Missouri, who was presiding. Objection to the bill was made by

> both Republican and Democratic members because it does not specifically provide that the wheat be sold to the consumer at the price determined by the law of supply and demand. Representative Lever of South Carolina, in charge of the measure, told the house that public sentiment would force the government to sell the wheat in this country at the price prevailing in the world markets.

> Twice Saved by Chance.-Fates kind or unkind or singular, coincidences have given Aaron Walker, negro, at the state penitentiary a short lease of ife. Walker was to have been electrocuted one month ago, but was granted a reprieve of 80 days because of the illness of the state electrician with influenza.

> Yesterday was the day set for the execution and everything had been arranged for the electrocution of Walker when it was discovered that the electrical apparatus refused to apply the current. Several tests were made while the doomed man waited in an adjoining room. The death warrant was read and another test was applied. It was then discovered that the current failed to travel through the wires. The witnesses and doomed negro patiently waited for about 40 minutes when the elt-ctrician announced that the electrical equipment failed to work. Walker was carried back to his cell once more and the governor was immediately notified. Governor Cooper granted a two weeks' reprieve.

> The officers of the state prison are not superstitious, but like many others believe that the law may be imposing the death penalty upon an innocent man. Walker had maintained that he is innocent and repeated the statement yesterday after the death warrant had been read to him.

The legal document was read to the egro and Captain Day approached the negro and said. "Aaron, what have you to say?" The negro looked at the officer and replied, "Boss, it looks like I have to go, but you are going to kill an innocent man." Entrance to the house in Mouilleron, Walker was convicted in Greenville

losing life or property, and it is to suc-losing life or property, and it is to suc-cor these that measures were to be procure special tags, so that auto-procure special tags, so that auto-procure special tags, so that autourged.

The proportionate representation which the Jews have expected would which the Jews have expected would represented by the state highway description.

The proportionate representation of physicians may be readily distinguished. These tags are to be furnished by the state highway description.

The proportionate representation of the pententiary tablet bearing the formal declaration to the pententiary tablet bearing the formal declaration that he has "deserved well from his two occasions on his march to the province before the war.