

AMERICAN SOLDIERS HURL GERMANS BACK

ENEMY ADVANCED NOT MORE THAN 3 MILES ANYWHERE

French and Americans recapture two towns and reestablish their lines dominating the valley of the Marne—Germans on south bank of Marne in grave danger—Germans unable to attack generally

Paris, July 16.—At the conclusion of the second day's fighting, it is safe to state that the German offensive on the 65 mile front from Chateau-Thierry to Massiges in Champagne has proved a failure. At no place has the enemy succeeded in advancing more than 3 miles. Already he has lost his initial dash. His efforts now are reduced to local attempts. Late tonight the war office was able to announce the recapture by the French and Americans of the towns of St. Aignan-la-Chapelle and Monothodon, and the re-establishment of their lines upon the heights dominating the valley of the Marne. This new victory came as a brilliant climax to 2 days of incessant counter thrusts and the fact that the important dominating positions are again in the hands of the Allies adds heavily to the danger in which the Germans find themselves on the south bank of the Marne. "During daylight," said General Petain in his night bulletin from headquarters, "the Germans, unable to attack generally, endeavored to increase their local success."

The very use of the word "unable" shows the French high command considers the foe's major scale effort definitely stopped and is confident the Franco-American forces will continue to pin the invaders down where they are, and ultimately sweep them back. The only tactical advantage gained by the attackers lies in slight gains to the west of Rheims threatening to pinch off the Rheims salient with the famous 12-mile elevation dominating the plain. Expert estimate is that 35 German divisions already have been engaged. Sixty-five per cent of Luden dorff's total effectives have been brought into action for the most insignificant gains.

The bloodiest fighting took place Germans tried to break through to Mourmelon-le-Grand. Later the Germans made seven vicious assaults on the Marquises farm, all of which broke down with the heaviest losses, the Teutons streaming back, leaving the ground strewn with dead. Hundreds of corpses were counted on this field of combat. The Boise-de-Nauroy was turned into a veritable charnel house.

Late today there were signs of the battle spreading eastwards. It is presumed that the kaiser's heir has been forced to call in reserves from the Bavarian crown prince. In no previous offensives this year have the Germans gained so little ground on their first day or lost so many prisoners. The result is that there is a marked depression of their morale; some dispatches go so far as to say that the enemy's spirit actually seems broken by the punishment dealt from the hands of the very troops whom they thought they could crush like chaff—the "untrained" Americans.

Latest advices as to the strength in which the drive was started are that easily half a million troops have been engaged on the first day, with almost as many in the support positions, so that the Americans and French, as well as some Italian units, have successfully met and checked nearly a million of the kaiser's fighting men. Significant of the effect of yesterday's stonewall defense is the fact the enemy did not attack during the night. Today's assaults, while still powerful and furious, have not nearly the "punch" of the initial onslaught, a fact that augurs well for the ultimate outcome of this battle.

WILL CURTAIL BRICK MAKING

No Materials Will Be Used in Manufacturing That Are Essential to the War

Washington, July 16.—The brick manufacturers of the country have pledged the War Industries Board that the manufacture of brick will be curtailed if possible and that no materials will be used in the manufacture of brick that are essential to the war. There are 7,000 or more manufacturers of the brick in the United States. It was found that with the exception of the zones north of the Potomac, east of the Allegheny Mountains, including New England, that the shortage of coal and distribution in deliveries have not been sufficiently serious to disturb manufacturing. In other sections, however, the output was materially reduced during the past few months on account of the lack of labor. It was decided that the necessity was apparent to curtail all uses that would not interfere with the war program of the government, and to give attention only to those demands of the civilian population which are imperative or essential. The manufacturers have agreed to supervise all uses to which their products are to be put to guard against its being consumed in any defensible class. The representatives of the Priorities Board have agreed to give all brick manufacturers favorable consideration in their efforts to ship brick for war purposes.

FRANCH SAY GERMANS FAILED AT START OF NEW DRIVE

Even the Most Cautious Critics Exhibit a Lively Satisfaction

Paris, July 16.—All news from the battle front indicates that the element of surprise, a favorite German weapon, was a total failure Monday. The newspapers point out the importance of that fact. The French military chiefs, says Maurice Barres in The Echo de Paris, foresaw with wonderful approximation the date and locality of the German effort, and Gen. Foch made all dispositions so that the attack was begun under conditions favorable to the Allies. The Matin declares that the French command was informed perfectly of the German preparation and knew on Sunday morning that the German troops had begun to use their reserve food supplies. This enabled the French artillery to deliver an intense fire against the Germans with the result that the attackers were badly battered. That the Germans failed at the start is the common view of all French military critics, and even the most cautious are unable to conceal their satisfaction over the results of Monday's fighting.

"It would be silly," says Col. D. Thomasson, "to prophesy after one day's fighting that one can certainly say that the beginning was altogether encouraging for us. Nowhere have the Germans made any particular advance. East of Rheims they lost heavily and made practically no progress. West of Dormons they crossed the Marne, but we hold the bridgehead and mean to defend it from the left bank. They, however, soon lost the few miles gained south of the river. There, beside our men, were American divisions who bore themselves so that German newspaper men can hardly continue the usual twaddle about their new adversary." Writing in the same tone, Henri Bidou, of The Journal des Debats, says: "Whatever local advantages the Germans may have gained, one already has the feeling that the first shock, so redoubtable in an affair of this sort, and in which lies the best chances for the assailant, has been carried and one has the right to look ahead with confidence."

FACTORY BLOWS UP AT JACKSONVILLE

Fertilizer Plant of A. A. Chem. Co. is Completely Destroyed by Fire

Jacksonville, Fla., July 16.—A fire caused by the explosion of nitrate early this morning completely destroyed the fertilizer plant of the American Agricultural Chemical Company near here, entailing a loss of a million and a quarter dollars. The fire is believed to have been caused from spontaneous combustion, resulting in a series of mighty explosions of nitrate, which could be heard for miles around. Debris and wreckage was thrown hundreds of feet in the air, but because of the early hour of the fire few employees were on the ground, and no one was killed or injured. According to officers of the company many thousands of tons of fertilizers and many tons of nitrate were destroyed. It is estimated that the loss of materials and finished product amounted to \$1,000,000, and that the loss to the plant and property was \$250,000. About forty box cars standing in the yards were consumed by the blaze.

Because of the terrific heat caused by the highly inflammable material, firemen found it difficult to get near enough to the scene to prevent the complete destruction of the plant. Most of the loss is covered by insurance officials declared.

PARIS HEARS GUNS OF GREAT BATTLE

Paris, July 16.—Violent artillery fire continued last night on the fighting front. Residents of Paris again heard the roar and saw the flashes of the guns. There was a dim flickering in the sky resembling summer lightning, varied now and then by a red flash reflected from the low clouds. The reports of the guns were more faint than Sunday night, and Monday, and were felt rather than heard. An intermittent dull muttering, punctuated by occasional heavier thuds from the French heavies, kept up during the night. Houses in the suburbs were shaken slightly, but in some places the rocking of the earth was sufficient to displace pictures on the walls.

GERMANS HAVE NEARLY A MILLION IN DRIVE

Paris, July 16.—The Germans apparently have from sixty to seventy divisions in position for the present offensive, of which some forty have already been engaged. (This would mean a potential force of approximately 950,000, with 540,000 engaged.) Eating Up Reserves With the French Army in France, July 16.—The Allied resistance to the Germans in the present offensive has been so great, and the German losses consequently so heavy that enemy divisions which the German staff had not intended to utilize until tomorrow had to be thrown into the line by noon yesterday.

BLEASE AT MANNING SENATORIAL MEETING

By J. K. Aull.

Manning, July 15.—At the first regularly attended senatorial campaign meeting which he has yet attended in regular order held here today Former Governor Blease, Reform candidate for the United States senate threw out this challenge to the candidates against him: "I am a Democrat, and I am an American, and any man who says that I have ever said a disloyal word against this country or that I have ever done a disloyal act against this country, is a contemptible liar." In his speech Mr. Dial disclaimed responsibility for any such charge in these words: "The remarks which have been used do not apply to me. I have said behind his back whatever I have had to say today," and he went on to say that he was not indulging in personalities and intended only to present the issues to the people.

Compared to the Blease reform meetings which have been held in South Carolina during the past several weeks there were very few people here today. The crowd could be counted by hundreds instead of by thousands as heretofore.

The death of Senator Tillman brought Mr. Blease into the regular campaign today. It was the first time on the regular schedule that Mr. Blease had faced his opponents for the sole purpose of a regular campaign address. He simply reiterated his Wagner and Little Mountain speeches and the real feature of the meeting was that the other candidates in the face of his challenge did not today, at the first meeting, which they had attended, renew their charges against him in regard to his position upon the war. It was another Blease-Reform crowd, as all the real crowds have been throughout the state during this campaign. Mr. Blease reiterated his position upon the war in the same terms which he used at Wagner, as follows:

"Whatever I may have said, or whatever I may have done, the people of South Carolina know that I have never made them a promise that I have not fulfilled. I have never said that I would do a thing that I did not do it; I have never said that I would not do a thing and then go on and do it. That everybody knows."

"And I want to say this: That when I am elected to the United States senate I am going to President Wilson and tell him that here is an American senator, and whatever is necessary to win this war, I am with him to the finish."

"If it be necessary, in order to win the war, to break the precedent set by President Washington, in reference to a third term, I will support him for a third term, and make speeches for him in any part of the American continent to which he may wish to go."

"I go yet still further, and will say to him, that I will raise a regiment now, or at any time in the future, if he deem it necessary, of as true South Carolinians as ever went on a field of battle, and resign my seat in the senate and lead that regiment for the fight of the American people."

He paid a fine tribute to the late Representative Lesene, member of the legislature from this county, and to the late Senator Appelt. The meeting here today was a real comparative test of strength, and it all narrowed down to this, that at his own meetings Mr. Blease draws the crowds and that the people are paying no attention to the other meetings.

Messrs. Dial and Rice made their usual addresses with the exception of the elimination of the attack upon Mr. Blease.

AMERICANS HAVE SET UP A MODEL

London, July 17 (By Wireless) General Pershing has issued an order to the American troops in France congratulating them on the successes which have marked their brilliant debut on the fighting arena. "These divisions subjected for the first time to all the most painful ordeals of modern warfare have invariably behaved with the greatest courage," says the order. Their cooperation with their brothers in arms under the unified command was prompt and effective and their allied comrades speak in praise of them. "The conduct of these brave soldiers and of their comrades who have made the supreme sacrifice by falling on the field of honor has established a model which each unit of the American expeditionary corps will strive to follow."

REGISTER YOUR BIRTHS

The allotment in money, for each child, from the United States Government, under the Draft Act will not be paid unless a birth certificate is produced as proof of birth.

SAYS WILSON MAY VISIT FRANCE

London, July 16.—President Wilson may visit France and England during the recess of the United States congress, it is rumored again in official circles, according to the Evening News. The paper prints the news of the rumor in its gossip column today.

NEWSY HAPPENINGS FROM PAXVILLE

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold the regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. B. W. Cutler on Tuesday afternoon, July 23, at 5 o'clock. Any one wishing to attend whether a member or not will be welcome.

Miss Ira Geddings entertained with a house party last week these young ladies: Miss Alberta Cunningham, of Rock Hill, Elizabeth Griffin of Pine-wood, and Almeda Weldon of Spring-hill.

Soldier F. E. Geddings, of Camp Jackson spent Sunday with his parents.

Miss Laura Condon, of Georgetown, is a guest of Miss Jessie Curtis for a few days.

The members of the missionary society of the Methodist church were delightfully entertained by the Pine-wood society on last Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. R. Griffin.

Miss Hattie Herlong left Wednesday to teach a summer school at Bascombeville.

Mr. and Mrs. Robbie Barwick of Charleston recently visited at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Barwick.

On Tuesday, July 23rd, Miss Catherine Richardson will hold an all day demonstration at the school building, beginning at 10 o'clock. She desires a full attendance of the club members and every woman and girl of the community is urged to attend. Every body is expected to bring a light lunch, watermelons, fruits, etc.

Mr. Manly Geddings left on Sunday for service at Camp Jackson.

Mr. H. Cain has resigned his position here as railroad and telegraph agent to accept a similar position at Summertown. He will move his family there as soon as a residence can be secured. The place here is being temporarily filled by Mr. P. C. Geddings.

FARM HELP FOR SOUTHERN STATES

Washington, July 16.—Federal farm help specialists from all the southern states, with representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural colleges are to meet July 18 and 19 in Birmingham, Ala., to consider ways of assuring sufficient labor for the harvesting of the south's great crop of cotton.

In some states plans to assure labor already have been made. Reports from the states will be received by the farm help specialists and arrangements will be made to adopt their plans in other states so far as possible.

The cotton crop, one of the largest the south has ever grown, will begin to be generally harvested about August 15. It presents a problem of particular importance, according to officials of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Prof. G. I. Christie, of Purdue university, in Indiana, who, as assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture in farm labor matters, is to present the farm labor policy of the department. Dr. E. V. Wilcox, of the office management, also is to attend the meeting.

WANTS BREST TREATY REVISED

Copenhagen, July 16.—George Bernhard, writing in the Vossische Zeitung, demands the revision of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, saying it "must be the foremost aim of German policies to destroy the belief of the Russians that the treaty can be revised only through England." He continues:

"This pact is prolonging the war. England is forming new theatres of operations in the east. Is there anyone foolish enough to suppose that the Germans can fight on any fresh theatre of war?"

7,000 DRAFTED FOR SPECIAL TRAINING

Washington, July 16.—Fifteen States were called upon by Provost Marshal General Crowder today for 7,000 draft registrants fit for general military service to be sent to schools for special training. The movement will be between August 1 and 15. Registrants may be voluntarily inducted for service until July 22. A special call also was issued for 399 draft men qualified as cooks, to move August 1, and to be accepted as volunteers until July 23. California is asked for 128 cooks; Louisiana for 36, and New York for 235.

The allotment for the school call includes: District of Columbia, 100; Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Kentucky 210; Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Louisiana 200; Alabama Polytechnic Institute, North Carolina 150 (colored); Negro Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C.

BOMBARDING PARIS

Paris, July 16.—The long-range bombardment of Paris was resumed this morning.

BRILLIANT WORK OF AMERICANS Americans Hurl Enemy Out of Towns in Dashing Charge

FRENCH AIRPLANES BOMBED BRIDGES

Worried the Enemy Crossing the Marne—Heavy Losses Inflicted

On the French Front in France—it was a brilliant operation in which the American troops ejected the enemy from the positions he had gained temporarily on the southern side of the Marne. The Americans counter-attacked vigorously this evening with remarkable dash, throwing the Germans back across the river near Fos-soy.

Earlier in the day this part of the line had been the scene of the most desperate fighting when the Germans started to throw pontoons across the stream. A few German elements at first succeeded in getting over in boats, chasing the Allied troops away from the banks while the German engineers began to lay the bridges. Six of these bridges formed a lattice work and rapidly joined the banks on either side. Two of the bridges were most substantial structures and between 20 and 30 feet in width.

French airplanes played great havoc in the German ranks while the bridges were under construction. One bombing squadron flying at a height of 200 meters, dropped bombs on two of these bridges while enemy troops were crossing. The bridges were broken and the soldiers thrown in the river. The aviators constantly bombed the other bridges and did great execution among the Germans on the bridges as well as on the banks where the enemy was concentrated in great mass.

When the Germans had crossed the river the fighting, which already was heavy, became terrific. The French and Americans holding the southern side fell back on to their principal combat positions. They fought all the way and counter-attacked occasionally, creating confusion in the ranks of the advancing foe.

British Praise Americans

London, July 16.—The brilliant contribution of American troops to the Allied defense at Fossoy figures conspicuously in the battle reports under big heads and is made the subject of special mention in the editorial columns of the morning newspapers. "Splendid men," is the description contained in The Times, while an editorial in the paper calls the American defense "the most encouraging feature of the day's fighting."

GERMAN LOSES HEAVY; TWO ARMIES DRAWN UPON FOR BIG SCALE OFFENSIVE

London, July 16.—Advices received in London up to noon said that little change in the situation had been created by the German offensive. The attacks which continued throughout yesterday were conducted by the forces of Gen. von Below and Gen. von Bohm, who are directing the operations of the two armies on the left wing of the German crown prince group.

Great numbers of German corpses are hanging on the tangle of barbed wire in front of the French positions and all the reports state that the losses of the Germans must have been exceedingly heavy.

The main attack to the east of Rheims continued up to 7 o'clock last night. The fighting was extremely severe in the vicinity of Souain and at Prunay, where Germans captured a wood south of the village. This, however was an exception, the German attack elsewhere being repulsed with heavy losses. The French line of resistance remains practically intact everywhere.

From a captured map it is evident that the Germans' main attack was intended to be down the Marne valley into Epernay. There is every indication that the enemy intended the attack should be a really big one. Thirty divisions so far have been identified. Some of them came from the army of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, so it is believed that there is little likelihood of the Germans launching another attack while this one is on. The French military authorities are quite satisfied and say they have the situation well in hand.

NEW YORK MAY HAVE MARSHALL JOFFRE STREET

New York, July 16.—A suggestion that a street in this city be named after Marshal Joffre was laid before the board of aldermen today by Mayor Hylan. It is believed that the suggestion will be carried out, but action cannot be taken before December 1, because of the provisions of the city charter governing change of street names.

AGREE ON EXCHANGE OF WAR PRISONERS

London, July 16.—Germany and Great Britain, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam, have reached an agreement regarding prisoners exchange. All noncommissioned officers and men who have been prisoners for eighteen months, says the dispatch, will be exchanged as will all civilians.

HOARDERS OF STEEL MUST GIVE UP SURPLUS

Government Expects to Take an Inventory of All Steel Supplies in the Country and Determine Amount Needed to Win War—Seel for No Other Purpose Can Be Had

Washington, July 16.—Inventories of all steel on hand in the country is being demanded by the government, at once, together with estimates of the amount of steel to be needed during the coming year. The government also is taking stock of its own supplies and needs.

On the basis of the showing of these reports, steel schedules of the coming year will be planned by the war industries board. It may find it necessary to further cut the allotments of the nonessential industries. ask the war finance board for action to stimulate the construction of new mills for the production of additional steel. A part of the latter development was the granting of \$20,000,000 new capital to the Bethlehem Steel Company yesterday.

Government requirements of steel this year are running far ahead of estimates. The shipbuilding program is eating up great quantities of steel that earlier schedules had left free for other consumption. Speed in construction is pushing two ships down the ways where one was the original plan. The additional steel must be found for these.

Nonessentials and new surplus steel must furnish this. Building construction is to be sharply contracted. No steel will be allotted for this purpose unless the buildings directly contribute to the win-the-war program, such as foundries, furnaces, airplane factories, ordnance plants, shipyards or buildings for government offices or to house war workers. Public buildings and big commercial buildings must wait until the war ends.

Hoarders of steel are to be forced to give up their surplus. The government's own "cost plus" contracts have made it possible for contractors in some instances to get steel under priority orders in excess of their actual needs. They have resold this, or hoarded it. In the latter case, this surplus will show on the sworn inventories they must now give the government and it will be taken from them. In the former case, it will show on the inventories of the concerns to whom they have sold it and these purchasers will be forced to declare whence it came.

Such steel profiteers and violators of their agreements with the government are threatened with business extinction by the war industries board. The board has discovered also that certain large manufacturers who use steel in their products and have been buying it under priority orders from the board have been reselling the steel instead of using it in their business. In this way the steel has been falling into the hands of other industries whose supply has been limited.

No steel can be bought from any mill in the country without a priority order from the board. The board warns that it will refuse further priority orders to any concern that sells steel purchased under them. This would cut off from such concerns any further supplies and automatically shut their doors for the duration of the war.

The board later may decide to refuse priority orders to any concern that may be caught buying steel from another concern, which has secured it on priority orders. Such an order would close those concerns for the same period.

"Steel moving under priority orders can go only to the industry to which the order was issued," says J. Leonard Replogle, head of the steel division of the war industries board. "To permit such purchasers to resell it without our consent would defeat the entire purpose of our priorities control. Whoever violates this order does so at his own risk."

STEAMER LOST IN COLLISION AT SEA

An Atlantic Port, July 16.—The sinking at sea on July 11 of the American steamship Ossterdijk, after a collision with the American steamship San Jacinto, was reported by a Swedish steamship arriving here today. The Ossterdijk's crew was taken aboard the San Jacinto which, although badly damaged, had managed to reach an Atlantic port, it was said. Both vessels, manned and officered by naval crews, carried cargoes of army supplies. The San Jacinto's S. O. S. calls brought one American and two neutral vessels, which stood by until her safe arrival at port was assured. The collision occurred in port Atlantic waters.

The Ossterdijk was a vessel of 8,250 gross tons, built in 1913 at West Hartlepool, England, and owned by the Holland-America line. She was one of the Dutch ships recently requisitioned while in an American port.

FINLAND TO BE NEUTRAL IN WAR

Copenhagen, July 16.—Finland intends to remain neutral in the event of war like operations on the German coast, according to advices from Helsingfors, the Finland capital.