

**THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE**

H. D. Niles and E. N. McDowell, Publishers.  
Published every Friday at 1109 No. Broad Street, and entered at the Camden postoffice as second class mail matter. Price per annum \$1.50.

Camden, S. C., Friday Sept. 13, 1918.

Some newspapers are nominating Richard H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers' Record to represent America on the board that will formulate the terms of peace which Germany will have to accept. Second the nomination! No other American editor has done so much to promote virile patriotism and righteous enmity toward the Huns as Mr. Edmonds.—Greenville News.

General March says neither Americans nor allied soldiers can understand "why big, strong men like Americans should be tagged with" a nickname like "Sammy". Well, the nickname is already dead as a door nail. Only a few unimportant and somnolent publications ever use it. The nickname was on a par with some other things that came to light during the brief "silly season" that followed our nominal entry into the war. It could not last a minute after our participation became real. Nevertheless, a compliment must be paid to General March for expressing his honest thoughts about it. It strengthens the already strong conviction that the general is a he-man.—Dawson News.

The man who has been considering his automobile an institution for pleasure now looks upon it with awe—an institution for the production of unexpected taxes.

To have lived for 78 years and never to have owed a debt is the record claimed by C. G. Howe, of Smith Center, Kan. He has always paid cash and by so doing has avoided much worry, he said.

**The Effect Upon Germany.**

Describing the gratification felt by the American army in France over the passage of the new man power bill, a dispatch from the American front adds: "The high command in particular is interested in the effect it will have on the enemy. His man power is now concededly at its weakest point and his replacement sources are limited; and the military authorities count upon a reaction in the morale of Germany as a strong factor of the winter situation."

Many individuals have cherished the hope from the moment when the new man power bill was announced that its effect upon the morale of the enemy would be not only considerable, but ultimately decisive. To these it has seemed clear that the outlook which the German and Austro-Hungarian peoples will contemplate during the coming winter will be so dark that it may actually bring about the disintegration and collapse of the German military organism before next spring. We are justified in interpreting the statement that the American high command in France expects the passage of the man power bill to have a marked effect upon the morale of the enemy as further evidence of the reasonableness of the hope which an increasing number of people have entertained regarding developments in Germany this winter.

That hope, frankly stated, is that this winter the peoples of the German Empire and of the Austro-Hungarian Empire will become thoroughly convinced en masse that if the war continues into next summer the American and Allied

armies will penetrate deep into Germany. The reasons for believing that this conviction may come to the Teuton peoples within the next few months are: the victories which the Allies have won and will win this fall in the west; the strong probability that the tide of events in Russia will continue to disrupt and destroy Germany's plans for the reorganization of that country for her own purposes; and, perhaps most important of all, the immense army which America will certainly have on the western front by the end of the winter. Defeated in the summer campaign of 1918 in which she had expected to win the war, deprived of the hope of aid from Russian sources, confronted on the west by greatly superior Allied forces, Germany this winter will face an outlook so dark that it seems reasonable to expect not only the complete extinguishment of her peoples' hope of victory, but also the disappearance of their belief in their ability to defend their own frontiers against invasion.

It would be rash to try to predict what will be the immediate effect upon the Teuton peoples when once they are convinced en masse that their utter defeat is inevitable. We have been warned against expecting a German revolution which would overthrow the autocracy and set up a German democracy, and probably the warning is wise. But the question is of minor importance. A nation which knows it is going to be beaten is already beaten; and if the handwriting on the wall becomes so plain this winter that the Teuton peoples really and finally and completely grasp its meaning, the Allied armies moving to the attack early next summer will meet, at most with only ineffective resistance and the campaign will be short.

The great and heart-lifting fact of the present is that there is good ground for belief that this winter the Teuton peoples will read and completely understand the handwriting on the wall and that before next spring comes the great mass of the peoples of Germany and Austria-Hungary will know with an absolutely certain knowledge that if the war continues into next summer their armies will be overwhelmed, their homes invaded, their cities occupied. It is the new American military program, for which the man power bill paves the way, that should drive this knowledge home to them; and every one of us who in any way assists in the carrying out of that program is helping to bring victorious peace at a minimum cost of lives—a victorious peace which may not come until the enemy has felt the weight of our new armies, but which, on the other hand, may come because the mere existence of those armies should—unless meanwhile the unforeseen occurs in France or in Russia—suffice to convince the enemy that further resistance must be an utterly useless sacrifice.—News and Courier.

Dalton Hunter and Miss Henrietta Hunter, both of the Kershaw Cotton Mill village were married last Sunday night at the home of the bride's mother Mrs. Jane Hunter by Rev. J. M. Neal.—Kershaw Era.

**A CARD.**

To the more than one thousand voters who gave me their support in the election on Tuesday last I desire to express my sincere thanks. This expression of confidence and esteem will ever be fondly cherished by me, and it shall be my aim to conduct the office with the honor and dignity that it deserves, and to serve you in the future as in the past—honestly, faithfully, and conscientiously.  
Very respectfully,  
W. L. McDowell.

**AMERICANS STRIKE BLOW**

Made Four Mile Advance on Twenty-Mile Front Capturing Prisoners.

The American first army under command of Gen. Pershing is in action against the Germans on a twenty-mile front on the famous St. Mihiel salient in Lorraine, which has stood as a sharp wedge in the French line southeast of Verdun since the commencement of the war.

In the preliminary thrust ground was gained on both sides of the triangle and also at its apex at St. Mihiel and at last accounts the Americans with whom some French troops are brigaded, were fast sweeping across the salient in an effort to close the mouth of the big pocket before the Germans can extricate themselves from the perilous position they are in as a result of the suddenness of the blow and the element of surprise it carried with it.

Although the advance of the Americans was swift and sure and gains in excess of four miles on the southern side of the battle area were made, the cavalry outstripped the tanks and footmen and was last reported operating along the railroad near Vigyville almost in the center of the salient and some ten miles northeast of St. Mihiel and also northwest of Pont-a-Mousson, through the forests and along the railway line running northward to Metz, the great German fortress, the southern outer fortifications of which are less than ten miles distant.

Thiacourt, Bouillouville, Panes and several other towns in the south were captured in the initial dash while on the west at the northern edge of the pocket, the village of Combres was captured and the environs of Dammartin-la-Montagne were reached. To the south everywhere the Americans penetrated into the heights of the Meuse and the French fought their way into the outskirts of St. Mihiel. Unofficial reports are to the effect that the town has been recaptured by the French.

The fighting front at the commencement of the battle aggregated twenty miles—eight miles on the western side and twelve miles on the southern side. The fighting was preceded by an extreme heavy artillery bombardment and the troops and tanks advanced under barrage which was carried out with mathematical precision.

From the war maps it would seem almost impossible for the Germans to evacuate the salient as they apparently are trying to do without huge losses in men and material. The first reports show that the Americans took 700 prisoners in the first stages of the battle and had suffered remarkably small casualties.

The strategy of Marshal Foch in the present maneuver cannot be foreseen except that it has as the first objective the leveling of the St. Mihiel sector and the straightening of the Allied line from the region of Verdun eastward. The obliteration of the salient would be necessary before a direct thrust toward German territory from this region would be possible. Whether Marshal Foch has in view a campaign up the Meuse valley or Metz, and the Moselle valley in mind remains to be seen.

In the north Field Marshal Haig is still hard after the Germans in the region of Cambrai. Here he again has advanced his front toward the much-desired German base; penetrated into the old British defense line; crossed the Canal Du Nord north of Havincourt; taken Harrincourt and another section of the Hindenburg line, and sent a thousand Germans into the British prisoners' cage in the rear. The Germans fought hard at Harrincourt to stay the British, but all their counter-attacks were beaten off.

Further advances for the British also are reported in the region of LaBasse Canal and northwest of Armentieres.

**KERSHAW NEWS NOTES.**

(From The Era.)  
Mrs. C. T. Lane of Greenville, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Alex Brown in the Abney community. She was accompanied by her husband who spent a couple of days there, having to return sooner than Mrs. Lane.

T. C. Nelson received a card last week notifying him that his son, Carlisle Nelson, had arrived safely over seas. Carlisle was one of Kershaw's first volunteers and was only sixteen years of age

**MEN REGISTERED THURSDAY**

Total of Five Hundred and Sixty-One From Camden and Vicinity.

Five hundred and sixty-one men between the ages of 18 and 45 registered at the Court House yesterday with the local registrars. Of this number 250 were white men and 312 negroes. 557 of this number were native born Americans. Only three enemy aliens registered, all being Turkish subjects, peddlers who happened to be in Camden on that day.

So far as reported all who helped in the registration at the various precincts have signified their willing to serve without pay, with only one exception.

Yesterday at the Court House Mr. L. T. Mills prepared the following letter addressed to the Local Board for Kershaw County:

"Sirs: I beg to report that the following named gentlemen came forward and this day assisted in the noble and glorious work of registration without hope of fee or reward at Camden, S. C.: Laurens T. Mills, Edward N. McDowell, W. R. Hough, L. A. Kirkland, L. C. Shaw, S. N. Nicholson, Eugene Zemp, T. B. McLain, J. B. Shannon, R. B. Pittman, I. J. McKenzie, C. W. Evans, D. A. Boykin, G. E. Taylor, M. H. Heyman.

**Thirteen Million Registered.**

Washington, Sept. 12.—Thirteen million men, probably more, the force from which will come the reserves to win the war, were registered today in the second great mobilization of the nation's man power.

As these men were moving in every city, town and hamlet over the country, to add their names to the roll of the 11,000,000 who had registered before, the nation's fighting army overseas was hurling itself against the enemy in the first distinctly American offensive operation on the Western front.

**German Gas Mask and Helmet.**

Mr. Lennox Kirkland, who left Camden a good many months ago and who has been with the Rainbow Division since it first reached France, has sent his parents a German helmet and gas mask, taken from a dead German soldier. The gas mask is a new one and had evidently not been worn. It was taken from a German who was shot down while manning a machine gun against the Americans. In the place of rubber for elastic bands to make the mask fit snug over the wearers face steel springs are used, showing a shortage of rubber in that country. The whole apparatus is put up in a tin can which greatly resembles an ordinary baking powder can, and is swung over the wearers shoulder while not in use by means of a shoulder strap.

**PERSONAL.**

Policeman L. T. Stewart and Mr. Newberry Langley were in Charleston a couple of days the past week.

Mr. Fred Williams who enlisted in the Navy some time last year is at home for a few days. Mr. Williams has received a commission as Ensign.

**Socialist Candidate Convicted.**

Cleveland, O., Sept. 12.—Eugene V. Debs, charged with violating the espionage act, was found guilty by a federal jury today.

Talking to newspaper men after the verdict Debs said:

"It is all right. I have no complaint to make. It will come out all right in God's good time."

**Many Germans Captured.**

Washington, Sept. 12.—American troops operating in the St. Mihiel sector made considerable gains today, Gen. Pershing reported in his communique to the war department late tonight. Already 8,000 prisoners have been counted and the movement still is in progress.

**Suspicious Man.**

"Unless my plans are frustrated," says Ike Van Quentin, "I shall marry a small, slender girl, who has a big, fat sister. Then I will have reasonable assurance that the clothes I see my fiancée in are her own."

when he united with Co. M., which was the old Kershaw Guards of Camden, right after the declaration of a state of war. His first service was to aid in guarding the railway bridges in Florence county.

Miss Maggie Brown of the 3 C's community has received a card informing her of the safe arrival of her brother Larnie Brown over seas.

The detonations of the heavy cannon used in gun practice at Camp Jackson were distinctly heard here several times last week by different persons. The sounds were heard in the early morning. The distance on a direct line is something like 45 miles.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Clyburn and Messrs. J. V. and P. M. Hilton motored to Charlotte Monday in Mr. Clyburn's car to see Lee Hilton, brother of the Messrs. Hilton who had been stricken on Monday with paralysis and was in a very critical condition. No hopes are entertained of his recovery. He suffered a stroke of paralysis about two years ago, from which he recovered sufficiently to be able to get about again.

**Bank No. 235.**  
**STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF BETHUNE**  
Located at Bethune, S. C., at the Close of Business August 31st, 1918.

Resources	
Loans and Discounts	\$74,609.25
Overdrafts	1,289.76
Bonds and Stocks Owned by the Bank	3,500.00
Furniture and Fixtures	1,375.00
Banking House	1,482.00
Other Real Estate Owned	500.00
Due from Banks and Bankers	17,196.06
Currency	1,584.00
Gold	340.00
Silver and Other Minor Coin	595.10
Checks and Cash Items	633.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>103,094.68</b>
Liabilities	
Capital Stock Paid In	15,000.00
Surplus Fund	5,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	2,070.50
Due to Banks and Bankers	10,000.00
Individual Deposits Subject to Check	48,671.61
Time Certificates of Deposit	21,816.31
Cashier's Checks	536.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>103,094.68</b>

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, County of Kershaw  
Before me came J. C. Parker, Cashier of the above named bank, who being duly sworn, says that the above and foregoing statement is a true condition of said bank, as shown by the books of said bank.  
J. C. Parker, Cashier.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of September, 1918.  
H. E. Hyatt, Notary Public.

Correct Attest:  
G. B. King  
D. T. Yarbrough  
E. Brannon  
Directors.



The funniest of all musical cartoon comedy, Bringing Up Father at Home, Camden Opera House Monday Sept. 16.

# Subscriptions Must Be Paid in Advance...

Notice has been received from the War Industries Board requiring all publishers to place their subscriptions on a prepaid basis, beginning October 1. Those subscriptions that are not now paid in advance before October 1 will have to be discontinued.

We hope that we will not be forced to discontinue sending The Chronicle to any subscriber, but the above was not made by us and is therefore not optional with us, as to whether or not we enforce it.

Statements will be mailed out during the next few days to all subscribers showing the expiration of their subscription, and those not paid in advance on October 1st will positively be discontinued.

Beginning October 1st, the date of expiration will appear on the label, and all subscriptions will be discontinued on the date of expiration.

Mail your check today so that you will not miss a copy of The Chronicle.

## The Camden Chronicle

Camden, South Carolina