



AIRMEN TELL OF FIGHTING.

No Better Aviators in the World than Allied Fliers.

A committee on Public Information representative in London says:

There are no better sportsmen in the world than the allied airmen, and American aviators now fighting in Europe always play a fair game, as they learn it from the allies. F. P. Magoun, a former Harvard student, now a member of the Royal air force, recently wounded, tells how the lives of German observers escaping from balloons have been spared.

"We caught three Hun balloons above the allied grounds in a mist, prevented their gunners seeing us," said he. "It was a cinch. You should have seen them hustle out their parachutes and abandon the balloons. As they came falling down through the air we circled about closely but, of course, didn't open fire, as that's against the rules of the game. As soon as they touched ground they took cover like rabbits."

Magoun is the only American in his squadron, having joined in February of last year. He has bagged five German planes. While carrying bombs for low attack in the recent offensive he received a bullet through his left arm, but managed to return to his own lines. Magoun tells of a companion in his squadron who had one of the luckiest escapes during the war. He was put out of action at 1,000 feet in the air when a bullet perforated his gasoline tank. He was rendered unconscious by the fumes and his machine took a nose dive to earth, but he escaped without a scratch.

A section of the Royal air force operating in the Ypres salient has lost its only American member, who had been with the squadron only 10 days when he went on a bombing raid at low elevation. He was hit by a machine gun bullet and his plane fell in flames. He was taken prisoner.

The efforts of newspapers to promote good feeling between the people of England and the thousands of Americans received official backing when Sir Randolph Baker, member of Parliament, offered to take charge of the American troops welfare department of the British Government. His plans contemplate a continuous programme of healthful recreation in every American rest camp and training camp in England. Special London theatrical companies will be sent out. An organization known as "Sammy's Blighty League" is being formed.

No Joke—Just a Lie.

A fisherman stopping at the farm house of a well-to-do and educated German, referred to the inability of the average German to appreciate an American joke. Yet the American was quick to catch on to any of the jokes given out in the *Flegende Blatter* and other German comic publications. The German disputed this statement and said: "Germans were just as quick to understand a joke as anybody else."

"Well," said the fisherman, "here's one: 'We had down in our country a farmer with such big feet that when he went to bed nights he had to go out into the forks of the road and use it for a bootjack to pull off his boots.'"

The German never cracked a smile. "I told you so," said the fisherman.

"Wait a minute, just," said the German, "so I see vedder I you understand correctly. You say dot you know a man what makes a bootjack already of de forks of de road to pull mit his boots off, he such big feet got?"

"Yes," said the fisherman. "You mean by de forks of de road vere de road, one goes dis way, and de odder dat vay, a fork making?"

"Yes." "And he got out dere and his boots he must pull off like a boot-jack he uses?"

"Yes." "Vell, I understand, don't I? Vat?" "Yes." "Oh, den dat no joke vas, dat was a lie."

"Keeping Our Fighters Fit—For War and After" is the title of an official book issued by the Commission on Training Camp Activities, describing the athletics, mass singing, social life, and other recreations of men in Army and Navy camps. The book tells of the theaters, the work of the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, and other organizations associated with the commission in welfare work, and gives details of life in the camps.

DRIVE THE ENEMY BACK

MARINES GAIN GROUND AND CAPTURE PRISONERS.

Crown Prince Throws New Division Into Fray to Oppose American Troops.

With the American Army in Picardy, June 6.—American marines attacked the Germans at dawn this morning and gained three and one-half kilometers over a four kilometre front, and captured 100 prisoners in the Chateau-Thierry sector. The French attacking at the same time on the left took 100 prisoners.

The Americans now hold all the important ground northwest of Chateau-Thierry.

The marines again attacked at 5 o'clock this afternoon and the battle is still raging.

The fight started at 3:45 o'clock this morning and the Americans had attained all their objectives by 7:45 o'clock.

The Americans have been pressing the Germans so hard that the enemy has been forced to throw new divisions of his best troops in the line during the last three days.

The Americans are like tigers. The commanders have all they can do to hold the men back. Even the wounded are enthusiastic and eager to fight. They are proud of their wounds. A general who visited a field dressing station said he was elated by the sight.

Mentioned by Pershing.

Washington, June 6.—Gen. Pershing's communication tonight announces that American and French troops advanced their lines northwest of Chateau-Thierry about a mile this morning, capturing prisoners and inflicting severe losses in killed and wounded on the enemy.

Beyond their Objective.

June 7.—There has been no let-up in the offensive of the American and French troops against the Germans in the region northwest of Chateau-Thierry, where in the past two days severe defeats have been inflicted on the enemy and American marines have won great praise for their fighting.

Battling shoulder to shoulder over a front of six miles from Vinly, which lies just to the northwest of Veully-La-Porterie, to Boursesches, the Americans and French have captured the towns of Veully-La-Porterie and Boursesches, and also made progress all along the front. Previously Torcy had fallen to the Americans.

The plan of the American command did not include the capture of Torcy, but when the marines reached the objective assigned to them their ardor for battle could not be restrained, and they kept on until the village was in their hands. Twenty-five marines drove out 100 Germans from Torcy.

Last on List is S. C.

Charleston, June 8.—The last report from the treasury department shows that South Carolina has made the worst showing in the entire country in the sales of war savings stamps and this fact renders it more imperative than ever, that the people respond to the intensive campaign which will be conducted in this State from June 14 to June 23 in accordance with the recent mandate of President Wilson.

Over the Top Handsomely.

South Carolina went over the top in the second Red Cross "drive" by \$110,537.66, more than twice the allotment for the State, according to figures supplied the Governor's office. The allotment was \$550,000 and the subscriptions aggregated \$1,210,537.66. The subscriptions for the State in the first "drive" totaled \$400,000.

W. Grover Edwards Dead.

Branchville, June 8.—W. Grover Edwards, one of Branchville's young men, died June 4. He was only 24 years of age. Last September he was called with the army, and about six weeks ago was discharged at New York when his regiment was sent overseas on account of ill health. He had made considerable progress while in the army and was in the mechanical branch of the aviation department. He is survived by his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Edwards, and one brother, Tommie Edwards.

A Story of Love.

Once there was a young man who was madly in love with a beautiful girl, says the *Chicago-Record Herald*. After he had called on her a few times her father went to the young man, saying:

"I should like to have a few minutes private conversation with you on a little matter of business."

The young man's heart began to beat violently, and his face turned very red.

"I assure you Mr. Mingleham," he said, "that my intentions are strictly honorable, and that"—

"I beg your pardon for interrupting" said the girl's father, "but before we proceed any further I should like to ask you a few questions. What are your resources? Do you own any property? Have you any money in the bank? Have you any paying investments?"

"Oh," replied the young man, becoming enthusiastic, "I think I can reassure you on these points very quickly. In the first place, I inherited \$20,000 from my grandmother. This is invested in gilt-edged stock which is paying annual dividends of 14 per cent. I have for several years held a lucrative position, and I've been careful in using my money. I have invested \$12,000 in a house and lot, which I rent for \$175 a month, and I have money scattered around in various banks. If it became necessary I could raise \$50,000 in cash tomorrow, and I have no reason to doubt that I shall continue to advance here, so that—"

"Very well," the old man replied. "Much obliged, I've just been appointed a member of the board of equalization and I notice that you are down on the list for \$425 worth of personal property, while your \$12,000 house is listed as being worth \$950. Good morning."

When the young man revived an hour later, it was found that his reason was gone, perhaps forever.

Opportunities Open for Specialists.

There is a list of 137 occupations where the demand for men in the War Department constantly exceed the supply.

A pressing need exists in the Army for men experienced in handling mules, and before the future needs are met a recruiting campaign may become necessary. No difficulty has been experienced in getting men who can buy and handle horses, but blacksmiths are scarce.

There is a constant demand for butchers, and cooks are greatly needed. In several technical branches, particularly the Engineers, men for the higher positions are plentiful but the workers for the ranks are scarce. Experienced mechanics, especially those familiar with automobiles are always in demand.

More interpreters than can be used have applied for positions with the War Department, and applications for commissions as Army chaplains are also in excess of the need. The excess totals thousands in each case. Clerks for general work are plentiful, but there is demand for specialists. At present there is a surplus of dentists and pharmacists.

Donated to Red Cross.

Information recently reached Governor Manning that a certain notary public in the State had charged a fee of one dollar for probating a paper for a citizen who found it necessary to sign certain documents before he could enlist for service in the army. The Governor immediately addressed a letter to this notary, asking for the facts in the case. Governor Manning desired to know whether any man who had been commissioned by him would accept a fee in a case of this kind. In reply the notary wrote, admitting that he was paid one dollar for probating the paper, but stated that he was not familiar at the time with the circumstances in the case. The Governor immediately wrote the notary, suggesting that the money be returned. The notary has since written, expressing his regret at the incident and stating his inability to locate the person who paid him the fee, but suggesting, in order that he may not violate any patriotic ideals, that he donate the amount received for probating the paper to the Red Cross. Governor Manning has approved the suggestion as a means of closing the incident.

An additional credit of \$3,250,000 has been extended to Belgium by the United States, making a total of \$107,850,000 loaned to that country and credits to all the allies of \$5,288,850,000.

Total Casualties.

Washington, June 9.—Casualties among the American expeditionary forces thus far reported by Gen. Pershing, including today's list, total 7,315, the war department announced today in making public the first of regular weekly summaries of casualties. Deaths in action, and from wounds, diseases, accidents, and all other causes number 2,927, while 4,046 men have been wounded and 342 are missing in action, including men held prisoners in Germany.

The department's recapitulation follows:

Killed in action (including 291 at sea), 1,033.

Died of wounds, 310.

Died of disease, 1,192.

Died of accidents and other causes, 392.

Wounded in action, 4,046.

Missing in action (including prisoners), 342.

Total, 7,315.

While no official explanation was given for the decision of the department to advise the country weekly of the exact total of casualties since the landing of the first American forces in France last June, it is understood that it resulted largely from widespread reports that casualties had been very heavy and that total figures were being withheld from the public.

It has been explained at the department that the daily lists sent by Gen. Pershing are issued with as little delay as possible. The casualties are so scattered in the lists that they do not give information of value to the enemy, but this does not mean that any appreciable numbers are held back. After heavy actions, such as that at Cantigny, it requires several days to check up the casualties.

J. Crim/Mixon Arrested.

Columbia, June 8.—J. Crim Mixson, formerly assistant city clerk and treasurer of the city of Columbia, who is alleged to have defaulted with \$19,129.50 of the city's funds, and who has been missing since April 27, is under arrest at Jacksonville, Fla., according to information received in Columbia tonight. Mixson's apprehension was made known by John W. Richardson, chief of the Columbia police department, in a wire to his associates. While it is not known definitely, it is presumed from Chief Richardson's wire that Mixson is in the military service of the nation at the Florida metropolis, as the telegram stated the police officer would have to remain in Florida a few days longer to arrange for Mixson's transfer from camp.

It is understood that Mixson wrote to a friend of his in Columbia under an assumed name, giving his address and stating that he would shortly be sent to France. The letter was placed in the hands of Chief of Police Richardson yesterday, it is said, and the police chief recognized the handwriting as that of Mixson's and some of the phraseology as the missing man's. With this alleged clue in his possession Chief of Police Richardson left for Jacksonville yesterday and, it is presumed, located Mixson and immediately placed him under arrest.

Kaiser's Gold Cup Pewter.

New York, June 8.—German proof of the saying that all is not gold that glitters was forthcoming here today with the disclosure that the "magnificent" cup which Emperor William awarded to the American winner of his ocean yacht race in 1905 was not gold and was not worth \$5,000, as was announced at the time. It was made of pewter, with a thin veneer of gold and was worth scarcely \$40.

The deception recoiled against the Emperor during the recent Red Cross drive, it was revealed today as it was auctioned and reaucted until it added \$125,000 to the nation's mercy fund.

President Wilson was in the audience when the "gold" trophy, bearing the Emperor's likeness engraved on one side, was smashed with a hammer on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House here a few weeks ago. Persons who had desired to see the cup broken had paid \$5 each to the Red Cross to get on the stage. The "gold" remnants were later to have been sold for cash for the Red Cross, but the dealer to whom they offered them said they were pewter, and he was not an alchemist.

Wilson Marshall's yacht *Atlantic* won the race for which the cup was the prize.

Read The Herald, \$1.50 a year.

KILLS THOUSAND GERMANS

AMERICAN MACHINE GUN BATTALION KEPT BUSY.

Officers and Privates Fought Desperately in Great Battle Along the Marne.

With American Army in France, Wednesday, June 5.—An American machine gun battalion accounted for approximately 1,000 Germans while holding a bridge at Chateau-Thierry during the recent fighting. The Americans lost only one man killed and a few wounded.

At the same time French troops wiped out a force of 300 Germans who had obtained a footing on the southern bank of the Marne.

While the Germans dominated the town from Hill 204 the Americans and French set up machine guns in the windows and doorways of houses. Great fierceness marked the fighting which raged for several days.

One officer told the correspondent today that it was all the commanders could do to keep the Americans from crossing the river in the teeth of the enemy fire and assaulting the hill position.

Great Daring.

With American Army in France, June 5.—Many American officers and privates showed great daring and fortitude in withstanding the German attacks along the Marne at Chateau-Thierry and Jaulgonne.

Capt. John R. Mendenhall, of New Rochelle, N. Y., went without sleep for three days and remained steadily at the head of his company during that time. Corporal Jules Mangold, of McDonald, Pa., was sent out to investigate German snipers under a heavy fire from the American line. He found the snipers, pointed them out to his comrades and the Germans fired no more. The first American to receive the French war cross for bravery in the present battle was Lieut. Walter R. Flannery, of Pittsburg, who swam across the Marne and rescued a wounded French soldier. Lieut. John T. Bissell, of Pittsburg, has been cited for leading his machine gun command to the north side of the Marne in an attempt to stop the German attack. Lieut. George Wakerline, the French officer with the American unit, stood by the Americans in the thick of the fight encouraging and cheering them. The Americans, he said, showed most wonderful fighting spirit and were jolly, even laughing and joking while a perfect hell raged around them.

The Germans concentrated large forces in Veully wood and started across in mass formation. They were mowed down by the American machine gunners, their formations were broken and they were put to flight in confusion before reaching the American line.

Decorated their Helmets.

With the French Army in France, June 6.—When the American troops were entering the line at Veully-La-Porterie, where they fought such a gallant battle, they decorated their steel helmets with poppies from the fields, according to details of the fight given by the French soldiers. An American officer told his French comrades that his battalion would not yield an inch of ground and it did not.

"We will do anything France wants," was the declaration of the soldiers going into battle.

American Initiative.

London, June 6.—The behavior of the American troops at Chateau-Thierry has demonstrated more than anything that has yet happened on the American front the splendid initiative and enterprise with which the American army is endowed, and nothing has aroused the keener enthusiasm of commanders, says The Daily Mail correspondent with the American army in France. He quotes an unnamed French general as saying that the American spirit and enterprise at a critical moment served to maintain the morale of the French troops around Chateau-Thierry.

Among the incidents of the engagement the correspondent mentioned is the steadiness and persistence of the American machine gun fire in the streets of Chateau-Thierry. Company after company of the enemy marching four abreast, repeatedly tried to advance, but recoiled sorely shattered before the fire of the Americans.

KILLS INVALID MOTHER.

Killing Said to Be Outcome of a Simple Quarrel.

Aiken, June 9.—One of the worst killings that has ever stained the annals of this county occurred near Perry, Aiken county, yesterday morning when Govan Stephenson, Jr., the son of a well-to-do farmer, shot to death his own mother.

Mrs. Stephenson was a semi-invalid for the past year, having only partly recovered from a stroke of paralysis, and was shot by her son three times in the head with a revolver.

From what can be gathered from the affair here—the prisoner refuses to talk—the killing was the outcome of a simple quarrel over a foot path that ran through young Stephenson's garden, and which the dead woman insisted upon leaving open for her family's convenience to and from the house.

According to reports, Stephenson shot his mother twice in the head, then turning and shooting a young niece once in the face before he emptied the revolver's fourth bullet into his mother's brain. The dead woman was about seventy years old and was respected by the whole community where she resided.

Arthur Busbee, a neighbor, when he heard the shooting, ran to the Stephenson home and catching hold of young Stephenson, disarmed him and tied him hog fashion while he sent word to Sheriff Howard.

The niece will recover from her wounds, but will be disfigured for life. It is reported that young Stephenson also ran his father from the premises after killing his mother.

When seen at the jail the young man appeared entirely indifferent to the fearful crime he had committed and smilingly replied to the reporter's question that he "had nothing to say at present."

Will Hear Farmers First.

Washington, June 6.—Before the meeting of the price fixing committee of the War Industries Board today were representatives of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association for the purpose of discussing the question of fixing the price of cotton goods. Congressman James F. Byrnes, of Aiken, S. C., Chairman Baruch, of the board, and Chairman Brookings, of the price fixing committee, who urged that no action be taken which would affect the price of raw cotton until the growers of the staple could be heard. Mr. Byrnes called attention to the fact that the price of raw cotton had declined considerably and therefore should not be held responsible for the present high level in the prices of the manufactured products. Assurances were given to the South Carolina congressman, he said, by Chairman Baruch that no discussion of the price of raw cotton would be permitted at today's meeting, and by both Baruch and Brookings that no action would be taken which would affect the price of raw cotton without giving the farmers proper opportunity for the presentation of their side of the case. The meeting itself was behind closed doors.

The streets were strewn with German dead and wounded and the American officers estimate they inflicted at least 1,000 casualties.

Quick of Judgment.

When a bridge across the Marne was blown up the correspondent adds, the Americans were left on the northern bank with the enemy in front of them and the river at their backs. Carrying their guns, the Americans descended to the lower banks of the river and, under enemy machine gun and artillery fire, succeeded in reaching the next bridge.

The correspondent predicts that much will be heard of the deeds of the Americans in the next few days and adds:

"American troops, fresh from the United States, continues to arrive with regularity and in numbers more than sufficient to justify renewed confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Entente. The Americans at this moment are distributed over a very wide front indeed.

"In some sectors entire American divisions form one unit, holding a certain extent of line, while elsewhere they are brigaded with French and British regiments. In the Lunerville and Toul sectors the Americans hold very difficult salients; in the Toul sector completely dominated by the German artillery on Montsec by the enemy. The Germans recently have been drenching these positions with gas, but the Americans stood firm and won the ready appreciation of all observers.