



# The Bamberg Herald



One Dollar and a Half a Year.

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Established 1891.

## GREAT AMERICAN DRIVE

TAKE 150 SQUARE MILES AND 15,000 PRISONERS.

St. Mihiel Salient, in German Hands Four Years, Falls to Americans. 200 Big Guns Captured.

September 13.—The American First army has carried out the initial task assigned to it—the leveling of the famous St. Mihiel salient in Lorraine.

In a little more than twenty-four hours not only has the work been accomplished but Gen. Pershing's men had all the important towns, villages and strategic positions in the sector within their hands and were standing on the banks of the Moselle river at Pagny, looking across the stream into German territory.

Large numbers of Germans have been taken prisoner—more than 12,000 had been counted and others were still on their way back to the prison cages—and many guns and machine guns and great quantities of ammunition and other war stores were in American hands.

From Hattenville, on the north, across the salient eastward to Pagny, the Americans have closed the mouth of the big sack that extended southward to St. Mihiel, trapping within it by their fast advance all the enemy forces who failed to take refuge in flight when the great bombardment of Thursday morning heralded the approach of the offensive.

In addition, along the eastern side of the heights north of Hattenville the Americans have debouched from the hill region and are astride the railroad running from Commercy to Verdun. Likewise the Thiaucourt-Metz and Nancy-Metz railroads are in American hands.

Beginning in the northwest and crossing the salient eastward, Fresnoes-Les Eparges, Hattenville, Prey and Pagny and all the ground lying between them are in American hands. The towns of Virgneulles, Thiaucourt, Pont-A-Mousson and St. Mihiel are far in the rear of the present line. Montsee, the dominating height in the center of the salient, and from which much trouble had been expected, fell without fighting. Among the numerous prisoners taken were men from Austro-Hungarian armies.

Into Germany Next. Although the operation of the Americans has been described as having "limited objective," it cannot but have a most important bearing on the future of the war.

Bombing Metz. Already Allied armies are heavily bombing the Moselle region around Metz and the outlying fortifications, having dropped many tons of bombs on the strategic railways leading from the great fortress and it seemingly is not without reason to expect that with apparent supremacy in the air Metz and the surrounding country henceforth is to be sadly harassed by the Allied flying squadrons.

Beyond Objectives. With the American Army in Lorraine, Sept. 13, 1 p. m.—Gen. Pershing's troops continued their steady advance against the St. Mihiel salient throughout the night. They reached and even passed the objectives set for them. Prisoners continue to pour in. The Americans pushed ahead all along the front except at one point. They were met with less resistance

## Second Primary Election, Official.

	Comp.	Gen.	Senate.	Atty. Gen.	R. R. Com.	Com. Ag.	Co. Com.	Cot. Wg. Bg.	Cot. Wg. Olar
Bamberg	75	57	53	116	57	114	98	72	109
Hunter's Chapel	1	36	4	3	38	8	33	37	4
Midway	2	15	9	11	3	17	9	11	12
Edisto	1	8	6	1	14	4	11	13	2
Clear Pond	5	4	4	13	13	10	3	13	3
U. S. Service	1	4	3	1	8	3	6	3	8
Denmark	20	58	52	32	103	56	78	87	46
Hightower's Mill	1	3	4	17	3	18	19	2	7
Lees	19	1	3	11	12	17	6	11	12
Ehrhardt	11	74	23	17	93	22	88	77	31
Kearse	15	4	3	4	18	11	11	13	9
Olar	46	22	35	47	56	51	52	55	47
Govan	25	11	25	20	42	36	25	35	25
Colston	5	22	7	7	27	8	26	24	10
Totals	185	323	255	209	568	279	498	496	277

### DID WORK IN 27 HOURS.

Reduced St. Mihiel, Adding 150 Square Miles Territory.

Washington, Sept. 15.—It required just twenty-seven hours for the American troops and their supporting French divisions to reduce the St. Mihiel salient. This was disclosed by Gen. Pershing's communique for yesterday, received tonight at the war department.

Gen. Pershing said that besides liberating 150 square miles of territory and taking 15,000 prisoners the Americans captured more than 100 guns of all caliber and "hundreds of machine guns and trench mortars."

A partial examination of the battlefield, the American commander said, shows that great quantities of ammunition, telegraph and railroad materials, rolling stock, clothing and equipment was abandoned by the enemy. This was in addition to the large stores burned by the Germans during their hasty retreat.

### Text of Statement.

The statement follows: "Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, Saturday, Sept. 24:

"Section A: In the St. Mihiel sector our advanced units have maintained touch with the enemy's forces and have repressed a counter attack attempted by them in the region of Jaulny.

"We are now able to estimate the success obtained during the two previous days. The dash and vigor of our troops and of the valiant French divisions, which fought shoulder to shoulder with them, is shown by the fact that the forces attacking on both faces of the salient effected a junction and secured the result desired within twenty-seven hours.

### Vast Stores Taken.

"Besides liberating more than 150 square miles of territory and taking 15,000 prisoners, we have captured a mass of material. Over 100 guns of all calibers and hundreds of machine guns and trench mortars have been taken. In spite of the fact that the enemy during his retreat burned large stores a partial examination of the battlefield shows that great quantities of ammunition, telegraph material, railroad material, rolling stock, clothing and equipment have been abandoned. Further evidence of the haste with which the enemy retired is found in the uninjured bridges which he left behind.

"French pursuit, bombing and reconnaissance units and British and Italian bombing units, divided with our own air service the control of the air and contributed materially to the success of the operation."

than they had expected. The Germans made only one counter attack in an attempt to stem the onrushing tide of Americans.

The Germans, however, began their protective barrage too early. They gave the Americans warning of what was coming and Gen. Pershing's men were completely prepared for the counter attack when it started.

### Americans Fire Deadly.

Prisoners unanimously testified to the accuracy and deadliness of the American preparatory fire.

Observers had so completely located the principal German works in advance that the enemy troops could only take to their dugouts and await the end of the bombardment.

There was a high wind during Thursday, but the balloons were able to remain up for observation. One American balloon broke away and drifted eastward. One of the German balloons was aloft near St. Mihiel, but it remained up only about five minutes.

The smoke screen the American gunners placed about Montsee appears to have been successful in preventing the enemy observation from

### BIG SALE OF HOGS.

Duroc Hogs at Cartersville Average \$160.00 Each.

Cartersville, Sept. 14.—About 1,000 people representing Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina, attended a big hog sale here yesterday on Duroc Hog Farms, owned by George G. Palmer. Forty-five registered Duroc hogs were sold at public auction and averaged \$160 each. Sandwiches and hot coffee were served at 11 o'clock under the oak trees of the Palmer home, after which the sale took place. Col. Evans and Mr. Pennery, of the Duroc Association, were present. The auctioneer was Col. Walton, of Chicago. Mr. Palmer donated one of his finest sows to the Red Cross, of Florence county. It brought \$500.

### 90,000 HUNS IN SALIENT.

Escaped at the Rate of One Thousand Every Hour.

American Headquarters in France, Sept. 14.—When the St. Mihiel operation began there were from 90,000 to 100,000 Germans inside the salient. They escaped at the rate of 1,000 hourly, but the pincers closed and trapped a hitherto unknown number. The 13,000 already taken prisoners does not include the bulk of those believed to be trapped in the salient.

### Shot By Playmate.

Bennettsville, Sept. 14.—A distressing accident occurred in Bennettsville late Thursday afternoon when little Coke Breeden accidentally shot little Joe Reynolds with a shotgun resulting in a short time in the death of the latter. The two boys, each with a shotgun, had been out in the pasture and swamp adjoining the home place of Mr. Breeden and in some way the gun was accidentally discharged, the load taking effect in the side of the lad. The accident has cast a gloom over the entire community.

The two boys had been close friends and this was not the first time that they had been out together shooting at squirrels and rabbits in the pasture.

The market basket is an old and valued member of the community, but it has only recently taken its place in high society.

### From Two Angles.

While the heavy attacks were being made on the north and south lines of St. Mihiel sector, a force around the point of the angle was inaugurating a series of raids, rushing far into the sides of the German body. The strength of the Germans is not known, but it is certain there are at least seven divisions in the salient. It has been learned that the enemy had collected a quantity of stores in the sector and will doubtless attempt to remove them.

The front under attack was about forty-five miles in length. The French were in the line at allotted points, but the distribution of the forces was such that wherever the Germans turned they faced American troops.

Just how much the Germans were surprised by the offensive in a sector so long inactive is uncertain. It seems not improbable, however, that they had noticed the indications given for many days past that some new plan was being adopted. The mobilization of the big force was accomplished, however, almost wholly in night marches, the men slipping from other sectors into positions in front of the enemy here, oftentimes without even the population of the districts through which they passed being aware of the movement.

### TRANSPORT TORPEDOED.

All of the 2,800 Soldiers Aboard Rescued.—Off British Coast

Washington, Sept. 11.—News of the torpedoing of the British liner Persic, with 2,800 American troops on board in the war zone September 6 was given to the American people today, first through the British admiralty and then later through the navy department. All the soldiers were rescued by accompanying destroyers; the steamer itself was beached and the submarine is believed to have been accounted for.

Officials here review the result of the attack more as an Allied success than as a disaster. The fact that the steamer was torpedoed when she was endeavoring to overtake the convoyed fleet of transports after overcoming engine trouble which had forced her to lag convinced officers that submarine commanders still are fearful of attacking troop ships in convoy. And the immediate and completely successful assistance rendered by the destroyers was taken as an additional evidence that the convoying system in vogue is practically perfect.

### News Held Back.

First word of the attack on the Persic, it was learned officially, reached the navy department on the night of September 6, in a brief dispatch from Vice Admiral Sims, although navy officials have emphatically denied in the interim that any important news of submarine activities was being withheld. It was understood that the British admiralty expressed the request that they be permitted to announce the news of the attack.

Rumors that a troop ship had been sunk, probably with heavy loss of life have been current in Washington since the publication of what evidently was an inspired London dispatch stating that Allied naval circles had reason to believe that German submarines soon would concentrate their efforts in an attempt to stop the steady flow of American soldiers overseas. No explanation of the purpose of this article could be obtained, however, from naval officials here.

### Troops Well Protected.

Attacks on troop ships by submarines constantly are expected by officials and it may be that a new and more determined campaign has been decided upon by the Germans because of the reverses suffered by their armies. The greatest possible protection is afforded troop ships and this increases as the American naval forces in the war zone are added to by new construction in American yards.

The records achieved by the American and Allied navies in the transporting more than 1,600,000 American soldiers overseas with the loss of only 291 of them still is considered miraculous, and it is accepted by naval officers as testifying to the success of the convoy system.

### Dyches Defeats Still.

Barnwell, Sept. 11.—With four boxes out of 24 yet to be reported, Ellis and Hudson apparently have defeated Folk and Patterson for the house of representatives. In the first district James J. Ray is elected county commissioner over N. A. Hiers and in the second district E. F. Owens has defeated G. B. Ellis, Jr. In the second primary for county supervisor, with the vote complete, B. H. Dyches received 1,025 votes to 927 for J. S. Still. Following the first primary two weeks ago the county executive committee declared Still the party nominee, but Dyches appealed to the State executive committee, which sustained his appeal and ordered a second primary, with the result that Dyches is the winner.

### HUN PEACE OFFENSIVE.

Austria Outlines Plan for Exchange of Views With Enemy Powers.

Amsterdam, Sept. 15.—In extending an invitation to all the belligerent governments to enter into non-binding discussions at some neutral meeting place, the Austro-Hungarian government states that the object of the conference would be to secure an exchange of views which would show "whether those prerequisites exist which would make the speedy inauguration of peace negotiations appear promising."

The Austrian proposal which is announced in an official communication telegraphed here from Vienna suggests that there be no interruption of the war and that the "discussion would go only so far as considered by the participants to offer prospects of success."

The proposal calls for all the belligerents to send delegates for a "confidential and unbinding discussion on the basic principles for the conclusion of peace in a neutral country and at a near date that would yet have to be agreed upon."

### Conference Proposed.

The proposal says the conference would be one of "delegates who would be charged to make known to one another the conception of their governments regarding those principles and to receive analogous communications as well as to request and give frank and candid explanations on all those points which need to be precisely defined."

The government announces that a note embodying its suggestions had been addressed to the various belligerent powers and that the Holy See had been apprised of the proposal in a special note. The governments of the neutral states also had been acquainted with the proposal.

### Quick Answer Given.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The United States, as was fully expected, has unconditionally rejected Germany's peace feeler. In doing so the government has spoken for all the co-belligerents.

Alomst immediately after receiving the Austrian Government's note from the minister from Sweden, Mr. Ekengren, Secretary Lansing tonight issued this formal statement:

### America's Answer.

"I am authorized by the President to state that the following will be the reply of this government to the Austro-Hungarian note proposing an unofficial conference of belligerents:

"The Government of the United States feels that there is only one reply which it can make to the suggestion of the Imperial Austro-Hungarian Government. It has repeatedly and with entire candor stated the terms upon which the United States would consider peace and can and will entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain."

### New Bank for Aiken.

Aiken, Sept. 15.—Officers and directors of the Citizens' Bank, a \$25,000 organization which will begin business in Aiken in the next few days, were selected at an organization meeting held here. The officers and directors are: President, J. M. Holley, Aiken; first vice president, A. M. Denbow, Bamberg; second vice president, W. C. Plunkett, Aiken. Directors, C. W. Plunkett, A. T. Johnson, James Verenes, J. M. Hatch, A. F. Hatch, J. W. Norwood and A. M. Denbow.

Fixtures have been ordered and the bank will open for business in the opera house building. The cashier is yet to be selected.

## THE GREAT WAR IN 1918

BRIEF OFFICIAL REVIEW OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.

Germany's Drives and the Allies' Counter Attacks from March to August.

When the military campaign of 1918 opened, the battle line on the western front was about as it had been established by the retreat to the Hindenburg line a year before (March, 1917). It ran in a southerly direction from a point on the North Sea near Ostend, across the western corner of Belgium, past Lille and Cambrai to La Fere, on the river Oise, in Picardy. Thence it turned gradually to the east, passed to the north of the battle-scarred cities of Rheims and Verdun, and crossed the Vosges mountains about midway in their course. The line then dipped southward on the German territory of Alsace, for some fifty miles to the Swiss frontier.

### German Preparations.

The collapse of Russia enabled the Central Powers to gather on the western front enormous forces of men, guns, munitions, airplanes, liquid-fire and poison-gas apparatus. Their purpose was to force a military decision in 1918, before the United States could get effectively into the fighting. "If the enemy does not want peace," the Kaiser had said, "then we must bring peace to the world by battering in with the iron fist and shining sword the doors of those who will not have peace."

Five successive drives of the Germans followed, constituting the greatest and most momentous struggle in the history of the world. One of their collateral effects was to force the Allies to a belated step for attaining greater unity of military action by appointing General Foch (April 15) supreme commander-in-chief for the whole western front.

### The Battle of Picardy.

The first drive opened on March 21 in the region of the river Somme. It is called the battle of Picardy. The base of the drive stretched for 70 miles from near Arras on the north to La Fere on the south. The success of the enemy was in part due to the wholesale use of "mustard" gas shells and in part to new "wave attack" methods worked out by the German General Hutier. Under this pressure a British army under General Gough fell back and left dangerous gaps in the Allied lines. These were filled partly by French troops, but much of the credit for arresting overwhelming disaster belongs to the makeshift battalions hastily organized by General Carey from cooks and other non-combatant forces, including American engineers. Nevertheless the Germans penetrated in six days a maximum depth of 36 miles; but Amiens proved untakeable.

### Second Battle of the Marne.

On May 27 the third drive was launched, this time in Champagne, and under the personal direction of the German Crown Prince. It is called the second battle of the Marne, or the Aisne-Marne battle. It was preceded by the most tremendous preparations ever made for battle. Between Soissons and Rheims the Germans crashed through to the river Marne at Chateau-Thierry, an advance of about 30 miles. This brought the menace within 44 miles of Paris. The Germans announced the capture of 45,000 prisoners and over 400 guns.

June 9th the fourth drive began on a 20 mile front west of Soissons. It advanced the German line a maximum of 6 miles, but at a tremendous cost in men killed and wounded. The German attempt to reach the important town of Compiègne failed. It was in this battle on June 6 to 12, northwest of Chateau-Thierry, that the American marines fought so brilliantly.

### Fifth German Drive Stopped.

The fifth and last German offensive was launched on July 15. It covered the whole eastern side of the Soissons-Rheims salient and the line for some 15 miles east of the latter city—roughly about 80 miles from Chateau-Thierry to Prunay. The immediate object was to encircle from east and west the high wooded hills which lie south of Rheims, capture that city, and seize the important railroad center of Epernay. East of Rheims the drive was stopped by the French un-

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