

ASK NO QUARTER IN FIGHTS WITH HUN U-BOATS

Lion-Hearted British Crews Give Good Account of Themselves in Sea Warfare.

MANY DEEDS OF HEROISM

Led by Clever Skippers, Sailors Battle Against Almost Hopeless Odds, Winning Victory Frequently by Scantiest of Margins.

London.—Sometimes it is illuminating to look deeper into shipping reports than the statement, for instance, that "in three weeks six, four and eleven British ships of more than 1,000 tons have been sunk." Doing so, one finds that in one month—mid-March to mid-April—61 vessels were attacked by U-boats and escaped.

From the logs of a few tramp ships in the custody of the admiralty which have come safely to port with their cargoes in recent days some typical tales may be told.

A tramp proceeding at a leisurely six knots, entered the danger zone. All precautions were taken, extra lookouts were posted and the gun's crew—for she was defensively armed—were standing round their "piece." The day had just dawned and there was every promise of a fine day. Another three miles away to port, with the red of the morning sun glinting on her gray back, a German submarine was sighted.

As she was seen the U-boat opened fire and shells dropped all round the steamship, which shifted her helm and put the U-boat dead astern, firing at her all the time. The steamship's gun crew were very cool and planted their shells all round the submarine; and the U-boat did not like it a bit. Then the steamship put up a smoke screen and the U-boat dived in a panic, apparently expecting instant dissolution.

Second U-Boat Appears. She had hardly disappeared when another U-boat, about 300 feet long, and mounting guns fore and aft of the conning tower, broke surface. The smoke screen was no longer serviceable, for the wind was blowing the wrong way; so the steamship let fly at her second antagonist, who replied with vigor, shrapnel sprinkling the tramp's decks. For half an hour the fight went on. Then one of the steamship's shells fell close to the U-boat, which dived and vanished under the water just as a patrol boat appeared on the scene and loosed off a couple of devastating rounds. It was a fine performance to beat off two pirate ships in such a short space of time, and master and gun's crew received commendation from my lords of the admiralty.

In another case it was a duel both of gunnery and seamanship. Proceeding steadfastly on her course, a British steamship heard gunfire in the distance, but could see nothing of the enemy. The propeller thrust her ahead.

The white cliffs of Albion were lifting on the horizon when, just as twilight was falling, a U-boat appeared a point or two on the starboard bow to the northward. Instantly all hands were ordered to their stations. Helm was put full over, and the U-boat brought astern, fire being opened on the enemy, while a firebox was lighted. It was difficult to distinguish the enemy—a large boat, apparently mounting two guns—which maneuvered backward and forward across the steamship's course in an endeavor to bring both her guns into action at the same time.

Skipper Gets Fritz in Tangle. But the British skipper was a better seaman than the German, and he skillfully thwarted the enemy's scheme, and got Fritz in no end of a tangle. Now and again the U-boat scored a hit. The steamship's wireless aerials were carried away, her mainmast was holed, the exhaust steampipe was perforated and the starboard lifeboat and dinghy damaged. But that did not bother the steamship or her crew.

The latter were grinning at the gunners, who were having an exasperating time of it. Just imagine a crew of expert gunners with a fine gun, and a burning desire to strafe a submarine, finding that their gun platform has collapsed, and that with a "sub" as a target they have to fire more or less by guesswork.

But as the navy men always do, these gunners buckled to. The gun kicked abominably, and the skipper had his eyes blackened and his face cut, but despite this the shooting was too close and too hot for the U-boat, which kept at a respectful distance. The boss and "Sparks," the wireless man, took the risk of the U-boat's fire and repaired the aerials, and the steamer plugged ahead for harbor. But it was some hours later before the plate drew off, battered by the indomitable pluck of the British sailormen.

Crew Below Decks Also Heroes. And just a word here for the "black squad." Both watches of engineers and stokers were below throughout the action, and though a shell came through the bunkers and filled the stockhold with coal and ashes, they "carried on" with amazing pluck.

Here is another fine bit of work. A big ship in ballast, standing out of the water like a cathedral, was nav-

igating to a certain port to pick up an urgent cargo when the skipper, who had been on the bridge for many hours, saw the track of a torpedo approaching his ship.

"Hard a-port," he called to the quartermaster at the wheel, and "Full astern" was rung down to the engine room, where Bob, "the third," was on duty by himself. The ship spun around on her heel, as it were, and the torpedo passed her by. Then the engine room bell clanged for full ahead, and down the voice-pipe into Bob's ear came the insistent call for speed and more speed.

By this time the chief engineer and his staff were on the foot-plate, and the ship, which ordinarily did eleven knots at her top gait, began to cut up the water at a rate which would have astonished her builders. From the wireless the S O S call was sent out and the gunner got busy, but the U-boat was out of range and fire was held until the pirate got closer, when he was driven back again.

Fight Continues for Three Hours. When the fight had continued for four hours a shell from the steamer fell amidships on the submarine's star-

board side, but did not prevent him from continuing the engagement. The German kept trying to creep out on the steamer's port side, but the master checkmated him each time and continued to keep him dead astern.

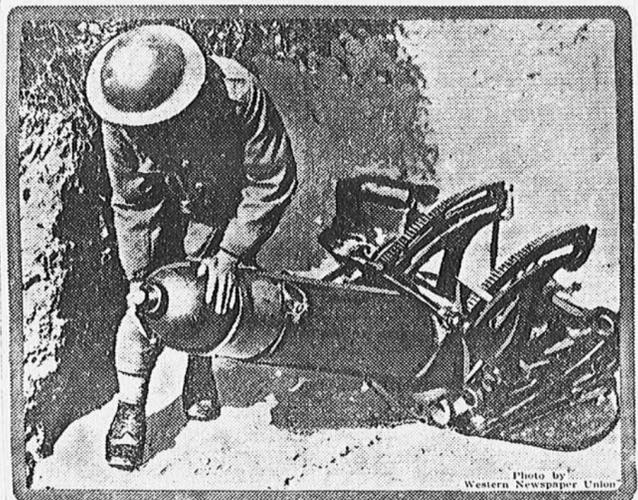
When the sun began to set the German tried to maneuver so that the steamer's gunners would have to fire into the eye of the sun. But the master prevented him from getting the benefit of such a position until the sun was obscured by clouds.

Throughout the engagement, which lasted six hours, the German managed to score only one hit. This shell broke the steamer's deck surface pipe, punched a hole through the boat-swin's and carpenter's room without touching two men who were there, finally exploding in the second cook's room, which it wrecked. Apart from this the steamer suffered no damage. The last shell fired by the steamer appeared to explode in the U-boat's bow, whereupon the enemy turned away and abandoned the action.

The master's opinion of his crew is expressed in the following words:

Specially Praises Engineer's Staff. "They all behaved splendidly and carried out their various duties coolly and with a will to save the ship. The careful and deliberate shooting undoubtedly contributed to our successful escape, while the chief engineer and his staff, working in ignorance down below, deserve special praise for getting thirteen and an eighth knots out of an undocked ship, whose usual speed is about eleven knots."

CANADIAN LOADING TRENCH MORTAR



Here is a Canadian on the west front loading a trench mortar with the big projectile that will carry death to the Huns not far away.

TO REFIT ARMIES FOR INDUSTRY

British Cabinet Already Has Plan of Work for Soldiers After War.

GERMANY ALSO PREPARING

Colonization on Farms, Carefully Worked Out by an Expert, Liable to Be Upset by Revolt of the Proletariat.

London.—The British government is now at work considering how the great task of demobilizing the army and the resettlement of the soldiers into civil occupations at the conclusion of the war is to be accomplished. The plan drawn up by the minister of labor is receiving careful attention, and it is understood considerable progress has been made.

Germany also is giving this subject her attention and the series of articles by Herr Utsch in the Deutsche Land-wirtschaftliche Presse considers the proposed settlement on the land of soldiers returning from the war.

Herr Utsch begins by pointing out that it is a national duty to provide the disabled or injured soldier not only with an adequate pension but with suitable employment which will enable him to support himself and his family in sufficient comfort. In providing such employment, he says, due regard must be paid to the wishes and the capacity of the individual, and no better means for effecting this can be found than home colonization, for in no other domain are the possibilities so great, since vast tracts of waste land still exist in Germany waiting to be opened up and the returning soldier cherishes no dearer wish than to have a home of his own.

Sees Added Wealth. At the same time, says Herr Utsch, the interests of the country will be served, since every fresh small colony increases the national wealth and makes it more independent of foreign countries in the production of food. He sees a further advantage in attracting labor to rural districts.

The writer divides the nature of the employment of the settlers as follows: Settlements for men employed in industries or factories.

Holdings for agricultural laborers. Holdings for independent artisans. Small holdings with land attached up to 60 acres or more.

Considering the first class named they necessarily will be only possible in the vicinity of towns or large industrial concerns.

The question of the settlement of those coming under class two will be vi-

tal for agriculture after the war. These holdings, he says, should be large enough to enable the settler to grow sufficient cereals and potatoes for himself and family and to keep one or two cows.

As for the independent artisans in class three, it would be for the interests of every community to do its utmost to attract labor to the land in its immediate vicinity.

Under class four, which would be providing for peasant holdings, the district authorities and the provincial settlement companies would have it to deal with. These settlers would be those who could command adequate agricultural knowledge, those who before the war were tenant farmers, farm agents, or belonged to the more efficient class of farm laborers.

Herr Utsch believes that during the first period after the war it will be necessary to proceed mainly with the establishment of individual settlements near existing villages, for the settler will find it easier to make a living and with the assistance of the communes buildings will be cheaper. It will not be necessary to undertake road making and drainage operations on a large scale. This character of settlement he believes, would induce soldiers to settle near their old homes, where, as they are known, assistance will be more readily given to them.

Funds From War Profits. As to the capital that will be necessary to establish such communal settlements, the writer suggests that about 10 per cent of all war profits which after the payment of taxes exceed 20,000 marks ought to be lent on mortgages on the settlements at the rate of 3 to 3½ per cent.

Another article dealing with conditions in Germany after the war, but on entirely different lines from the pen of C. D. Stelling, considers the extent in which revolutionary ideas permeate the German army and what may be the outcome. The writer says:

"The fuel of revolt is being heaped up to await the torch that will set it aflame. Competent observers foretell that revolution will inevitably follow the conclusion of the war. The drugged and brutalized proletariat is waking from its trance. With organization and leadership the torpid German people will at last turn against the false gods it has been worshipping and dash them to the ground."

Two-Headed Calf Lives.

Enu Claire, Wis.—A two-headed calf born on the farm of Matt Leet, who lives a short distance from this city is still alive. Both heads have perfectly formed mouths, two eyes and two noses, but there are only two ears, one on the outer side of each head.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES IN DRIVE TREMENDOUS

A LOSS OF 120,000 MEN IS PRACTICALLY ONLY RESULT OF OFFENSIVE.

STILL FIGHTING FIERCELY

Enemy Is Being Steadily Pressed Back Towards Western Bank of Turbulent River.

The Austrian losses in their offensive on the Italian front exceed 120,000 men, according to a dispatch to La Liberte from Rome, quoting the correspondent of The Corriere D'Italia.

The barrier the Italians and their allies have raised along the great battle area from the Asiago plateau to the sea remains insuperable to the Austrians.

The operations by which the enemy had hoped to press his way from the mountain peaks in the Alps and across the Piave river to the plains of Venetia thus far have met with almost signal failure. Where the enemy was able in the mountains to press back slightly the allied defenders of the front in the first day of their offensive the ground has been regained; where he crossed the Piave river and apparently was threatening the plains with invasion he now is being sorely harassed at every point.

The battle is not a stalemate. In the mountains, the Italians, British and French troops seemingly have the upper hand; along the Piave from the Montello plateau to the mouth of the river east of Venice the Italians, apparently are gaining the upper hand.

Little fighting of moment is in progress in the mountain region but all along the Piave battles of great violence are in progress with the invaders meeting resistance upon which they had not counted and being steadily pressed back toward the western bank of the now turbulent river which has swept away many of their pontoon bridges in the center of the line, leaving them in a rather precarious predicament.

Fresh rains have forced the river well out of its banks and the question of sending Austrian reinforcements to the western side or conveying food and military supplies to the men already on the border of the plains has become a critical one.

Hoping to alleviate the situation, the Austrians again have delivered attacks on the Montello plateau,

TO ESTABLISH AIR ROUTE FROM U. S. TO EUROPE

Washington.—Establishment of an air route to Europe from the United States in order to bring the full force of American effort in the air to bear against Germany has been decided upon as a definite project by the British air council, the new organization into which all British air service has been merged. This was disclosed today by Major General William Brancker, controller of equipment on the council, who is in Washington to discuss this and other projects relating to air warfare with American officials.

Plans for an initial flight across the Atlantic in August, September or October of this year are already well advanced. American co-operation is sought and General Brancker hopes that the first machine to make the crossing will carry both British and American pilots. At least three British pilots regarded as qualified for the trip are now here and several types of machines produced in England have ample fuel capacity for the 40-hours of flying. It is estimated the trip would take.

WORK OR FIGHT ORDER WILL BE ENFORCED

Washington.—Instructions to draft boards were issued by Provost Marshal General Crowder explaining and amplifying the "work or fight" order under which after July 1 all men of draft age, regardless of their present classification, must engage in employment held to be productive, or join the army.

ACUTE FOOD SITUATION IN SWEDEN EVIDENT

An Atlantic Port.—Evidencing the acute food situation in Sweden, it is now necessary for Swedish ships leaving this port to be provided with supplies of coal for the return trip to United States ports. The fact was disclosed when the masters of two Swedish ships, about ready to sail from this port, presented themselves with the necessary federal permits for supplies of coal for the return voyage.

ANOTHER AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE SOON

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy.—It is considered only a question of a brief lapse of time before the Austrians will begin another offensive. It is said that this time they will probably concentrate their efforts instead of scattering them as they did a week ago when they followed the German plan of attempting to make a big offensive over a long line before revealing their point of attack.

RESERVES TO WIN THE BIG BATTLE

General Foch Says Offensive Is Necessary for Victory.

SURPRISE, MASS AND SPEED

Final Attack With These Characteristics, by Troops Carefully Prepared and Then Thrown In Without Regard to Losses.

London.—Battles can be won in the end only by the army which takes the offensive. This is the significant declaration made by General Foch, commander in chief of the allies, in an article contributed by him to the weekly journal, the Field, in which he discusses the problem of the soldier and the way to victory.

"Modern warfare, to arrive at its end and to impose its will on the enemy," General Foch says, "recognizes only one means—destruction of the enemy's organized forces."

"War undertakes and prepares this destruction by battle, which brings about the overthrow of the adversary, disorganizes his command, destroys his discipline, and nullifies his units as far as their fighting power is concerned."

No Victory in Defense.

"Our first axiom must be that to achieve its object a battle must not be purely defensive. A purely defensive battle, even well conducted, does not result in a victor and a vanquished. It is simply a game that must be begun over again."

"From this it is an obvious corollary that an offensive, whether started at the beginning of an action or whether it follows the defensive, can only give results, and, in consequence, must always be adopted at the finish."

"To maintain our position is not synonymous with being victorious and even prepares for a defeat. If we remain where we are and do not pass to the offensive to fix the direction of attack, to guard against the plans of the enemy, and prevent him from carrying out the same maneuver, we must undertake to carry on and sustain numerous combats, each with determined aim."

All Depends on Reserve.

"But since there remains no doubt that decisive attack is the very keystone of a battle, all other actions which make up a battle must be envisaged, considered, organized, provided with forces in the measure in which they will prepare, facilitate, and guarantee development of a decisive attack characterized by its mass, its surprise, its speed, and for which, in consequence, it is essential that there shall be the maximum reserve force possible of troops of maneuver."

"The reserve—that is to say, the prepared bludgeon—is organized and kept carefully instructed to execute the single act of battle from which results are expected—namely, the decisive attack."

Surprise, Mass and Speed.

"Reserves must be husbanded with the most extreme parsimony so that the bludgeon may be strong enough to make the blow as violent as possible. Let loose at the finish, without any lurking idea of saving them, with a well thought out plan for winning the battle at a point chosen and determined, reserves are thrown in all together in an action surpassing in violence and energy all other phases of battle, an action with proper characteristics—surprise, mass, and speed. All our forces really participate, either by preparing it or by carrying it out."

"In this, our supreme aim, we must not be deceived by appearances. Although theory falls when applied by feeble hands and when accessories obscure the main principle, history and reason show us that in battle there is a single argument which is worth while—namely, decisive attack, which is alone capable of assuring the desired result—the overthrow of the adversary."

Praying for a Miracle.

Thomas A. Mott, superintendent of the city schools at Seymour, tells the story of a little girl who had been taught to believe in miracles. One night, following a hard examination at school, she went to her room and before climbing into bed she offered her customary prayer. Her mother was standing near and was surprised when the girl prayed: "Please make Boston the capital of Maine." When the prayer was finished her mother asked her why she wanted Boston the capital of Maine.

"Well, mother," she replied, "I wrote it down on my examination paper that way this afternoon, and I want to have it correct."—Indianapolis News.

Belgian Queen Visits Hospital.

"There is never a day when the queen of Belgium does not visit the hospitals and comfort the wounded at the front. She encourages all ambitious among the soldiers and has organized a symphony orchestra for their entertainment." A cablegram says:

"Paul Glinisty, of the Petit Parisian, just visited a Belgian school at the front where 600 little war victims find refuge. These children have suffered greatly and everything is done to make them happy. The hours of work are arranged in accordance with their years. In the dormitories on each bed is hung a gas mask."

BEEF CURTAILMENT PORK EXPANSION

DEMANDS FOR BEEF BEYOND OUR PRESENT SURPLUS; PORK IS PLENTIFUL.

LESS BEEF MUST BE USED

Limit Not More Than One and One-Half Pounds Per Week Per Person.

William Elliott, food administrator for South Carolina, has received a telegram from Herbert Hoover, in which the federal food administrator says:

"The demands for beef for our army and the allied armies of their civil populations for this summer are beyond our present surplus. On the other hand, we have enough increased supply of pork this summer to permit economical expansion in its use. It will, therefore, be a direct service to our armies and the allies if our people would in some degree substitute fresh pork, bacon, ham and sausage for beef products."

The food administration, in view of the demands for beef for the army and the allies, has now reached the point where it must request all hotels and restaurants not to place on their menus or serve boiled beef for more than two meals per week, and beef-steak for not more than one meal per week. Roast beef is also limited to one meal a week.

The State food administrator is asked to enforce this rule against all public eating places.

Mr. Hoover's telegram to Mr. Elliott continues:

"Householders are not under any circumstances to buy more than one and one-quarter pounds of clear beef weekly (or one and one-half pounds, including the bone) per person in the household. The public will realize that the changing situation in shipping, and, therefore, of the markets available to the allies and the increasing demands for our growing army with the fluctuating supplies of local beef in France all make it impossible to determine policies for long periods in advance. We have recently asked for economy in all meat consumption. We wish now to emphasize further reduction of beef by the substitution of pork. It is anticipated that it will hold good until September 15, and the co-operation of the public is most earnestly requested."

Generous Order From Nims.

Columbia.—Boyd Nims has written General French, commanding the Artillery Replacement Depot at Camp Jackson, offering his pond as a recreation place for the soldiers to bathe and fish during the summer months. In that enlargement of the water plant facilities is contemplated, Mr. Nims also offers to allow a pumping plant to be placed on his place from Gill Creek and also the right of way for pipe lines to the camp.

Mr. Nims purchased his place with the intention of building up a community recreation park, which was abandoned with the development of war plans.

Patriotism at Cedar Springs.

Spartanburg.—Patriotism was the keynote of the commencement exercises of the South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind at Cedar Springs. Patriotism was sounded at the opening of the exercises when the school band played "Over There"; it was in evidence in the decorations in the recitations of the children.

Officer Missing Short in Accounts.

Spartanburg.—Interesting developments in the case of Capt. James H. Bowen, commanding officer of Company A, Fifty-fourth Pioneer Infantry, who disappeared some weeks ago, have arisen. The accounts of Captain Bowen have been carefully audited and it has been found that the missing officer is short about \$550.

Senator Tillman Injured.

Special from Washington.—Senator B. R. Tillman appeared at the capitol with his head completely covered with bandages, giving every appearance of having come off second best on the Western front. His appearance caused so much comment that he was forced to explain that he had not been in the war with the Huns or in a serious railroad wreck, which might be assumed, but that on the contrary he attempted to sit down in a chair in his apartments and the only part of him touching the chair was his head.

Veteran Fighter Would Enlist.

Lancaster.—Sheriff John P. Hunter of Lancaster county is exceedingly anxious to get into the thick of the fighting in France, notwithstanding his 62 years, but a letter from Mr. Stevenson in which he incloses a letter from the adjutant general relative to Sheriff Hunter's application states that the sheriff's age precludes him for the present time, at least, from active army service, though in their letters, both Mr. Stevenson and the adjutant general, take occasion to thank Sheriff Hunter for patriotism.