

EARL OF DUNMORE COMING.

WILL SPEAK IN SUMMER, CHARLESTON AND COLUMBIA.

Six Veterans of General Pershing's Army May Visit This State After the 15th.

Columbia, May 9.—Colonel, the Earl of Dunmore, V. C., M. V. O., D. S. O., one of the most distinguished soldiers of Great Britain, who has served with distinction on the western front for two years, twice being named in the casualty list, will speak in this State during the week of May 30 to June 6, under the auspices of the State Council of Defense. The specific date is not to be announced. Lord Dunmore's itinerary has not been arranged, but, in addition to Charleston, he is scheduled for addresses at Columbia, Sumter and Spartanburg. He will probably speak at two other points in the State.

The State council of Defense is arranging a series of receptions and social events for the great soldier at the various cities in which he will stop.

Six veterans of Pershing's overseas army now in America, which the State Council of Defense was attempting to secure for the Red Cross drive in South Carolina, have been sent to Fort Meyer. However, the probabilities are that they can come to this State after the middle of May.

Few British officers are better qualified to speak on the war than Lord Dunmore. Lord Dunmore has fought in every campaign that it has been possible for him to take part in, since he joined the British army as a youth.

Born in 1871, his first campaign was in the Sudan in 1896, where he served as a lieutenant in the Sixteenth Lancers, one of the historic cavalry regiments of the British army. In 1897 and 1898 he served on the Indian frontier, gained the Victoria cross for saving the life of a comrade under fire, and was twice mentioned in despatches for military prowess.

From India he went South Africa and fought through the war against the Boers. He was at first at the head of a cavalry regiment which he raised himself and which was called Fincastle's Horse, after the name that he bore while his father was alive. Towards the end of the war he was promoted to the command of a column, as the small armies that were used to chase the Boer Commandos were designated. During this war he was three times mentioned in despatches.

After the Boer war, Lord Dunmore retired from the army and on taking his seat in the House of Lords went into active politics. He was a frequent and able debater, especially upon labor questions and upon finance. He also sat for three years on the London City Council, the elected body that governs the British capital.

At the beginning of this war, Lord Dunmore rejoined the army and served with great distinction for over two years in France. He twice figured in the casualty list. He was gassed before Ypres in December, 1915, and was wounded last autumn in the battle of Flanders at the capture of the famous Paschendaele Ridge. It is to recuperate from this wound that Lord Dunmore is now in the United States. He has been mentioned three times in despatches during the war, and last year was awarded the distinguished service order. While at the front Lord Dunmore had exceptional opportunities for studying the fighting; not only was he at the battle of Flanders, but he was through the great contests on the Somme, when the British army in the summer of 1916 first began to wear down the enemy, as well as in the earlier fighting in Flanders. He has, moreover, seen the war from the two points of view. Besides serving in the actual fighting line he has been attached to the staff of one of the divisions, a fact that enables him to speak from a broader and more comprehensive standpoint than the average officer.

Lord Dunmore can also speak from the American point of view better than the average Englishman, a business man as well as a politician and a soldier, he was, before the war, a frequent visitor to the United States in the interests of the companies with which he was connected. He has, too, another though different link with this country. One of his ancestors, the Earl of Dunmore of the period, was Governor of Virginia during and just before the Revolutionary war.

Besides the military honors that he has won, Lord Dunmore is a member of the Victorian Order of Great Britain and of the famous Order of Isabella La Cattolica of Spain.

Atlanta, May 11.—Southern Methodist general conference today adopted the report of the committee recommending the election of six bishops. The balloting will begin next Tuesday.

GRAFTER HUNTING GRAFT.

BORGGLUM CHARGED WITH NOT BEING DISINTERESTED INVESTIGATOR.

Negotiated Secretly for Formation of Private Airplane Company While Holding Commission From President, According to Documents Read Into Senate Record.

Washington, May 10.—Sensational sworn statements, letters and telegrams from the files of the army intelligence service, were read into the senate record today to show that Gutzon Borglum, while holding a personal commission from President Wilson to inquire into the government's aviation program, was negotiating secretly for the formation of a private airplane company to take war contracts and capitalize his friendship with the president.

The sculptor who has been the chief critic of aircraft production officials is represented as seeking for himself a position as silent partner in the new proposed corporation, his sole asset in the transaction to be "his personal friendship with President Wilson, whom he stated he could do anything with."

With Borglum was associated, according to the documents, Hugo C. Gibson, an employee of the British ministry of munitions of war in the United States, located in New York, who was to share in the deal.

A formal statement by Kenyon W. Mix of the Dodge Manufacturing Company of Indiana, setting forth a detailed account of his negotiations with the two men, is among the papers put into the Congressional record. They were presented by Senator Thomas of Colorado, a member of the senate military committee, who has been particularly active in connection with the aircraft agitation. All documents submitted by Senator Thomas as well as much other data from the war department have been placed in the hands of Assistant Attorney General Frieron, who has just started in the inquiry ordered by the president into charges of graft, disloyalty and incompetence in the government aircraft program.

The charges referred first in Capitol cloak room gossip and finally on the floor of the senate have been attributed largely to assertions of Borglum.

With the Mix statement there was filed today a copy of a formal statement accusing Borglum, made to the military intelligence section of the army general staff late in January by Henry Harrison Suplee, Mix's consulting engineer, and who participated in many of the conferences on the subject of the proposed corporation, with Borglum and Gibson described by his chief. The latter said he became suspicious when he visited Borglum in Washington during January and was shown President Wilson's letter authorizing the investigation by the sculptor and decided then to report the whole matter to the government authorities.

There are intimations that a great deal of information bearing on Borglum's activities and motives has been assembled by the army intelligence service. There is an unconfirmed report in official circles that evidence of German influence in some form will be brought to light when the full story is revealed.

AMERICAN CASUALTY LIST.

Sixty-nine Names Reported—Eight Being Killed in Action.

Washington, May 11.—The casualty list today contained sixty-nine names. Killed in action, 8; died of wounds, 4; died of accident, 7; died of disease, 4; died from other causes, 3; wounded severely, 4; wounded slightly, 34; prisoners (previously reported missing in action), 5. Private Nathaniel Godson, of Bluffton, S. C., died of disease; Private Robt. E. Stephens, of Calhoun, Ga., wounded slightly.

NO LABOR FRATERNIZING.

American Labor Organizations Will Not Recognize Germans.

Paris, May 11.—Previous to the departure for England late last night members of the American labor delegation were received in the chamber of deputies. The declaration by James Wilson, chairman of the committee, that American labor organization would not meet German labor delegates under any consideration until they have thrown off the imperialist military yoke, was loudly cheered.

GUARDING SOLDIERS' HEALTH.

Congress Asked for an Appropriation of \$33,000,000.

Washington, May 11.—An appropriation of thirty-three millions to provide for the medical necessities of the forces now under arms and about to be assembled under the new draft, is asked of congress by the war department.

CREATING GREAT ARMY.

MORE THAN MILLION AND A QUARTER IN SERVICE.

Draft Will Continue Throughout Summer and Fall Months and Within a Year United States Will Have Over Three Millions Under Arms.

Washington, May 11.—More than a million, three hundred thousand men who have been called in the draft are either in France, in camp or under call to go into service before June 1st. The total includes all draftsmen summoned in the May contingent. There is every indication that even larger increments will be summoned in June than have been called in May. The progress of monthly mobilization will continue through the summer and fall months as the contingents are expanded. It is expected the army will reach the full strength of well over three millions within the next twelve or thirteen months.

BATTLES IN THE AIR.

A Young Aviator Writes to His Father of His Successful Combats.

Mobile, Ala., May 10.—Lieut. Frank Baer, member of the Lafayette Escadrille who has just won designation as an American "ace" by official recognition that he has brought down five German airplanes, is described by his father as "the most timid of our four children. But fighting has been Paul's game for some time," the parent continued.

How Lieut. Baer achieved his ambition was described by the lieutenant in a recent letter to his father, A. E. Baer, an engineer of the Louisville & Nashville railroad.

Lieut. Baer told his father in his letter dated March 13, that he had had five combats in the previous ten days. Three bullets hit his machine but he shot down two Germans "and perhaps another one not yet confirmed," he said.

Previous to winning this "ace" Lieut. Baer had been decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross for shooting down a Hun aviator in a battle against great odds. At the time he was attacked by seven German fliers. Describing that fight Lieut. Baer wrote:

"Well, Dad, at last I got my first 'official' German airplane. Day before yesterday (March 11, 6 p. m.) I, unaccompanied, was flying inside the German lines. As time drew near for me to come home, as I had been out my full time, and while almost at our lines, the French sent up a signal to me which told me in what sector the Boche were. I turned around and was greeted by seven German planes. Part of the enemy machines were above me and part of them below.

"Well, I only had enough gasoline for ten minutes more flight, and I was six or eight kilometers inside their lines.

"I pointed my machine at the closest one to me, and as I got right on him, I opened up with my machine gun and down he went. The rest of them came at me and at the same time I sure did some 'scientific retreating.' Well, the Hun I killed is 'official,' that is I got credit for killing him. He fell about seven kilometers in his own lines, but the French saw him hit the ground.

"The next morning, March 12, at 9.25 o'clock, I speared another Hun. It was in just about the same place as the first one I killed. He was about ten or eleven kilometers within his lines when he fell. I saw him crash into the ground. He was one of a patrol of five Boche. Again I had to do some 'scientific retreating.' I had all of them on my tail. Their bullets were flying all around me. However, I got home. The second one is not yet 'official.' I do not know if it will be officially recorded, but I hope so.

"I really have four Germans that I have bagged in the air, but credit for only one so far. I have had five combats in the last five days, with three bullets in my machine. But I shot down two Germans and perhaps another one not yet confirmed."

Lieut. Baer has two brothers in the service of their country. Arthur Baer is a quartermaster aboard the cruiser Charleston and A. W. (Bud) Baer is in the Gun Sighting Department, Navy Yard, Washington. A. W. Baer served two years on one of Uncle Sam's submarines.

LONG TERM IN PRISON.

Camp Sevier Private Given Fifteen Years in Atlanta.

Greenville, May 10.—Fifteen years in the federal prison at Atlanta was the sentence imposed by a military court martial at Camp Sevier upon Private Dudley Wallace, One Hundred and Seventeenth Infantry, convicted of desertion and larceny. The sentence, announced today, also provides dishonorable discharge.

BRITAIN'S STRONG MAN.

PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE WINS IN THREATENED CRISIS.

Asquith's Resolution Defeated by a Vote of 293 to 106—Premier Produced Facts That Punctured Gen. Maurice's Charges.

London, May 9.—The Lloyd George ministry won a notable victory in the House of Commons today. By a vote of 293 to 106 the House voted down a motion introduced by former Premier Asquith providing for the appointment of a special committee to investigate charges made by Major Gen. Frederick Maurice, recently relieved of his post of chief director of military operations at the war office. Stirred by the imminence of a cabinet crisis, the people of London crowded the public galleries long before the debate opened. The diplomatic and peers galleries also were thronged.

Immediately after the introduction of Mr. Asquith's motion, the Premier took the floor and spoke in defense of the government. He refuted the charges of Gen. Maurice and declared that statements made in his recent speech, to which Maurice's charges referred was made on information received from Gen. Maurice's department of the war office. We showed also by documentary evidence that the extension of the British line was made because of pressure exerted by France, and that the decision was taken on the advice of the military authorities, in agreement with Field Marshal Haig, the war cabinet having interfered in no way in the matter, although it approved of the disposition. When the Premier left the House he was loudly cheered.

TRAINING AERIAL SAILORS.

School in Italy for Instructing American Boys in "Solo" Flying.

American Seaplane Training Camp Central Italy, May 6 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Americans in training here to become submarine hunters and coast protectors combine hard work and serious study, varied by occasional trips to a nearby town or, less frequently, to Rome.

This is the first school in Italy for Uncle Sam's aerial sailors. They attend lectures, learn French and Italian, go through all the lessons up to "solo" flying, when they are allowed to fly alone, thence on through careful training to the time when they are recommended as fit for officers. Next their names travel over the Atlantic to the War Department, and finally they become officers, and have their names enrolled among the fighters for the United States.

"I know of no greater glory than that of being an aviator," said the American Ambassador, Thomas Nelson Page, to some of them at a lunch given in their honor.

Their camp is located near the banks of one of the volcanic lakes in the mountains north of Rome. The winter and spring have been mild and the student aviators have been flying almost every day since they came, under the direction of Italian instructor pilots. They utilize the lake for bathing.

On their Saturday afternoon and Sunday holidays they ride over to a cathedral town set on a big rock and they go to church, see the sights, spend a little money on restaurant food, possibly put up over night at one of the many little hotels that are languishing here since the war cut off tourist traffic, and they ride back again Monday morning for a new week's training.

Those fortunate enough to have toothache or teeth in the need of repair may go to Rome for that purpose. Uncle Sam not having yet provided a dentist exclusively for this camp as he has at the bigger camp for aviators in the south of Italy. As teeth connect with the nerves which are supposed to regulate the sense of equilibrium, it will be understood just how important commanding officers consider such troubles. Without a proper sense of equilibrium a man can't fly without running the risk of breaking his neck or a valuable machine.

Sometimes money becomes a drawback to the Rome excursion, in view of the irregularities of pay days. One sharp youth from Missouri overcame this handicap by borrowing French, English or American money from his comrades. In Rome he exchanged this for Italian paper money at the rate of eight and one-half lire to the dollar, spent what was necessary to see the sights and returned to the camp with more money than he had when he started. He repaid his debts at the rate of five lire to the dollar.

London, May 11.—The situation in the Ukraine has become so disturbed that the Germans have dispatched large detachments of Bavarian cavalry from Flanders which are now on the way to Ukraine, the correspondent at Amsterdam of The Exchange Telegraph reports.

WILL MAKE BIG GUNS.

HEAVY ARTILLERY AND PROJECTILES TO BE MANUFACTURED.

Announcement Made by Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of Great United States Corporation.

New York, May 9.—The United States Steel Corporation, at the request of the government, will enter into the manufacture of heavy artillery and projectiles "in great quantities." In an announcement of the undertaking Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the corporation, said that a manufacturing plant for the purpose would be constructed as speedily as practicable at the expense of the government on a site located in the interior of the country. The work would be in charge of a committee of steel corporation officials who will receive no compensation for their services.

Chairman Gary's statement made public tonight follows:

"At the solicitation of the secretary of war, the United States Steel Corporation has undertaken to construct and equip for and at the expense of the government, upon a site to be located in the interior of the country, a plant for the manufacture of cannon and projectiles of large sizes and in great quantities and to operate the same when finished.

"At best the times required will extend over a considerable period and the cost will be large, but the work will progress with all practicable speed and economy in the use of money will be practiced. It is hoped and expected the results will be creditable to the country . . .

"The corporation, in consequence of the magnitude of its business, had hoped to avoid the necessity of engaging in work of the kind now entered upon, but was persuaded by the war department that it was imperatively required under existing conditions.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL WRECKED.

Two Mothers and One Baby Killed—Six Babies Lost Identity, the Result of German Shell in Paris.

Paris, May 6.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The German long distance shell which struck a Maternity Hospital yesterday killing mothers by the side of their infants sent a shudder of horror through Paris which, since the hecatomb of Good Friday, thought it had become impervious to such an emotion. It also created confusion among the surviving mothers, some of whom have been unable to identify their offspring among the babies that escaped the shell of the assassin.

The projectile exploded in a dormitory containing twenty beds, killing two mothers and one baby, wounding many others and completely wrecking the room. Through the cloud of dust and dirt, nurses and attendants rushed in and carried the wounded and women who were ill to another room, returning immediately for the infants. One baby had been thrown out of its cradle ten feet away but was quite unhurt. The babies were carried and deposited pell-mell on beds in a room quickly prepared to receive the patients so violently ejected by the German gun.

After some order had been restored it was found that six mothers were unable to decide which was their own among six infants. They had all been born on the same day and in the hustle and bustle of removing the infants from one room to the other the identifying tags had become detached.

WARNING TO GERMANY.

The Brest-Litovsk Treaty to Be a Germ of Fierce Wars in the Future.

New York, May 10.—Warning that the Russo-German peace treaty negotiated at Brest-Litovsk will cause permanent antagonism between Germany and Russia and that it will become the "germ of fierce wars in the future" was given by Dr. Ludwig Haas-Karlsruhe, a member of the Reichstag, in a letter to the Berlin Tageblatt, recently.

It would be better for Germany if the Russian border states were not "segregated" he asserted. Owing to the uncertainty of the future of Russia, he declared, Germany should not be now committed to a fixed policy. For that reason, he pointed out, it would be "more than dangerous for the German emperor to become Duke of Courland or of any Baltic country," since "once the Emperor was connected with the Baltic future, there would be no turning back.

"The new border states (of Russia) should remain free and we desire to remain free," he concluded.

Our recipe for a wheatless, meatless sweetless sandwich is a split corn-dodger with a spring onion between—and it isn't bad eating, either.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

MORE WAR FUNDS.

LEGISLATION AT PRESENT SESSION IMPERATIVE.

Whether Congress Will Act Now Depends Upon Impression Statement Makes.

Washington, May 9.—Congressional leaders have been advised by Secretary McAdoo that legislation at this session of congress is imperative to provide revenue to meet the unexpected increases in expenses, incident to the vast expansion of the nation's war program.

A statement of the country's financial situation upon which the amount of additional taxes and bonds needed may be calculated, has been prepared at the treasury for submission within the next two or three days to the committee of the senate and house.

Whether congress will undertake at present session upward revision of the war revenue law of last fall, leaders at the capitol said tonight, depends upon the impression made by the statement. If it demonstrates that it is essential to act now instead of waiting until December as planned, hope for adjournment by July 1, will go glimmering and congress probably will be here until fall.

Secretary McAdoo's belief that legislation must be enacted at once was expressed in a letter to Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, chairman of the senate finance committee.

The unexpectedly heavy estimates of expenditures for the coming year, include the \$15,000,000,000 army program, about \$1,500,000,000 for the navy, with further estimates, and \$2,250,000,000 for the shipping board.

Senator Simmons said tonight the tacit agreement to defer revenue legislation until next December was made before these new estimates were submitted. The situation now, he said, is materially changed.

Representative Kitchin, of North Carolina, Democratic leader of the house and chairman of the ways and means committee, said he had heard nothing about the treasury's plans, but if additional taxes were decided upon the levy of the last tax bill probably would be doubled. He estimated that \$2,500,000,000 in new taxes would be levied, but other leaders placed the probable figure at from \$1,000,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000, making a total of around \$6,000,000,000, based upon the estimated returns of from \$4,000,000,000 to \$4,500,000,000 from the present law. Further bond issues also undoubtedly will have to be authorized during the present session, according to Senator Simmons, regardless of when revenue legislation is enacted.

Strong Republican opposition to any general revenue legislation at the present session of congress is expected. Senators Lodge and Smoot, Republican members of the senate finance committee, both stated today that legislation is not necessary before December because appreciable amount of additional revenue would be received by the treasury before the spring of 1919.

AMERICANS IN ACTION.

Artillery Inflicts Punishment on Germans Near Montdidier.

With American Forces, French Front, Friday, May 10.—American batteries bombarded the German line heavily last night, then shells causing fires in the villages of Cantigy, Mesnil and St. Georges, west of Montdidier, held by Germans.

A German patrol attempted to rush American outposts but were driven off by brisk rifle fire.

ARTILLERY IN ACTION.

Heavy Fighting Reported Below Amiens.

Paris, May 11.—Heavy artillery fighting on the front below Amiens, in the region of Frivesnes and Mailly-Raineval, is officially announced. The French gained ground on the southern side of the Picardy battle front, near Orrillers-Sorel and southeast of Montdidier.

FRENCH TROOPS ADVANCE.

Line Pushed Forward East of Loere on Flanders Front.

London, May 11.—French troops advanced their line slightly yesterday evening east of Loere, on the Flanders front, the war office announces. The British carried out successful raids last night west of Merville, taking a few prisoners and machine-guns.

A raid attempted by the Germans east of Ypres was stopped by the British fire.

The South is on the road to self-supporting says reports from the Southern Cotton association in Washington. Yes, and several miles ahead of any other section of the country traveling that same road.—Tampa Tribune.