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ESTABLISHED 1855

NEWS OF CAMP SEVIER

What Is Doing In the Little World of Soldiers

WORK, BUSINESS AND ALSO PLEASURE

Many Matters That Are of Interest to the Soldiers in the Camp But of Hardly Less Interest to the People Outside.

Correspondence of The Yorkville Enquirer.

Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., September 21.—In the person of Prof. Alexandre D'Avigne who has recently arrived at Camp Sevier to take the position of director of the study of French in the military school, the position of French instructor, Camp Sevier has in her midst a distinguished Frenchman of broad experience and great learning who has been specially honored in his own country and who will doubtless do great good here. Besides being a great French scholar, Prof. D'Avigne is an old newspaper man of wide experience, who knows the game in all its phases. He was formerly connected with the Paris "Radical," one of the most influential newspapers of the great French capital, and later upon coming to America was employed on the Chicago Tribune and the Chicago Courier.

The distinguished Frenchman has traveled extensively in this country and abroad and has lectured in practically every large city in the United States. He has been closely associated with the Alliance Francaise in America, for which association he has lectured in many New England towns, including Boston and Cambridge. For some time past he has been engaged as instructor in French at Camp Devens, Mass., and as instructor in technical French to ordnance officers stationed at the great arsenal at Camp Devens. In recognition of his splendid services in America, the French government in 1910 bestowed upon Prof. D'Avigne the honor of making him an Officer d'Academie.

Installation of a wireless station which has been engaging the attention of men of the 29th Field Signal Battalion for some time past, has been completed, and Major Alben, commanding officer of the battalion, is now receiving a daily radio service which includes the latest war news and other happenings of general interest. The radio news is being mimeographed and posted at division and regimental headquarters. The news service is also being furnished the "Yess the K. of C. halls, the Hostess House and other entertainers throughout the camp, among the many officers and enlisted men now at Camp Sevier, are scores of members of the Masonic order, and the Masonic club recently opened in the camp at Masonic halls becoming more popular with them every day. The club rooms are open daily from 6 a. m. until 11:30 p. m., and the soldier members of the great fraternity have come to find it a great convenience and comfort.

The 29th Sanitary Train is now in progress of organization. Recently 150 enlisted men have arrived in camp from Fort Ord, California, and the understanding is that they will form the nucleus of the new train now forming. Several officers who will be assigned to the Sanitary Train have recently arrived from Fort Riley, Kansas, as well as several from other sections. First Lieut. J. S. Akoborst of Baltimore, is temporarily commanding the new sanitary train.

Headquarters building of the American Red Cross, which has been under construction for several weeks past, is rapidly nearing completion. Field Director Dempsey of the Red Cross, is expected to arrive in the next few days. The new building which is a large and commodious structure, built especially for Red Cross work, is located just opposite division headquarters.

Capt. Roberts, for the past month in command of the Camp Sevier ordnance department, has been transferred to Pleatiny arsenal at Dover, New Jersey. Though he was in this camp only a short while, he made many friends among his brother officers and commandants of the various military units. Prior to coming to Camp Sevier, Capt. Roberts was in charge of the air production division of the ordnance department in Washington. His home is in Memphis, Tenn. Lieut. Eppler, well known at Camp Sevier, where he has been stationed for some time past, has taken over the duties of the camp ordnance officer here.

Camp Sevier will have opportunity to see some real big shows at the Liberty theatre in camp during next month. Among those that have been billed here are: "Fair and Warning," "The Naughty Wife," "Nothing but the Truth," "His Bridal Night," and a number of others. It is the policy of the Liberty management to bring only the best offerings of the season to the soldier theatre and if those entertainments thus far seen may be taken as a criterion, it will easily carry out its policy and will meet with the hearty approval and patronage of the soldier lads.

Prominent among enlisted men of Camp Sevier, that is one that comes to camp with quite a reputation in his line is Private Patrick Timponi, of the 50th Infantry. He is a professional boxer and back in his little old home town of New York, he is widely known in the pugilistic world because of his ability with the mitts. Pattie is a leanweight, just tipping the scales at 115, but oh, boy, when he gets in a jab or a hook with one of those fists of his, it seems to the receiving gentleman as though the 115 pounds is all in one place. He has given several sparring exhibitions in camp, but as yet he hasn't been able to locate any lad at his weight who is in his class for speed and general knowledge of the boxing game. Enthusiasts around camp are in Timponi's class who want to hook up with him in a real contest for the pleasure, fun and amusement of soldiers.

Among the colored troops now at Camp Sevier, is Private Seymour Carroll of Columbia, son of Rev. Richard Carroll, one of the best known leaders of the negro race in South Carolina. The younger Carroll was, prior to

induction in the army service, secretary of the colored wing of the State Council of Defense and also a leader among colored people of the state. Announcement is made by Colonel Louis J. Van Schaick, commanding officer of the 29th Train Headquarters and Military Police, now in progress of organization at Camp Sevier, that only men of superior intelligence, physique and personality will be assigned to the train for police duty. The colonel proposes to organize a provost guard of men who shall be zealous in seeing to it that soldiers keep the peace at all times, enforce army regulations and division rules; but whom at the same time shall so conduct themselves that they shall command and receive the respect and admiration of their fellow soldiers. Colonel Van Schaick is admirably fitted for military police work because of his long experience in that line and his knowledge of soldier nature gathered through many years' service in the military forces of his country. It was in the capacity of provost guard that he was assigned to the police work at General Pershing's base of communications while the great American general was leading his punitive expedition into Mexico at the time of the border troubles when it became necessary for Uncle Sam to show the Mexican scoundrels who was who.

Police work proper will be handled by Major W. W. Dempsey, who came to Camp Sevier for assignment with the Twentieth division some time ago after long service in the cavalry of the regular army. Major Dempsey, who is amply fitted for M. P. work because of his long army experience, fair and firm, familiar with the soldier and all his traits and habits by reason of long association and observation, he will prove a valuable assistant to Col. Van Schaick. Lieut. E. A. Carth, who has been transferred from the 90th as adjutant and personnel officer of the military police, has also had much experience in that line of work. Military police in the city of Greenville will be in the hands of the "Cops" under the direction of Lieut. R. G. Howitt, who has had the work in charge for some time past, having come to Camp Sevier with the 81st division. Because of his untiring efforts for law enforcement and his zealous interest in making the city and suburbs a safe and sane place for soldiers of the world's greatest army he has already made an enviable reputation as a provost officer.

Because of a possible scarcity of water at Camp Sevier, an order was issued from headquarters that all organizations be urged all men to be conservative in the use of water and to make it their business to see that there is no waste. While according to their order there is nothing serious regarding the water supply at this season of the year it is almost always lower than at other times and because of the great number of men now in camp it is well that they take every precaution to guard against the possibility of shortage.

A new canteen, the property of the quartermaster and ordnance corps of Camp Sevier, has recently been opened near division headquarters and already is meeting with a goodly patronage on the part of the soldiers, since it is located in an area of camp which has long felt the need of such an exchange. The new canteen, like all the others throughout the camp, is stocked with articles of merchandise, knick-knacks, etc., that appeal to the soldier.

The 50th Infantry, which has been engaged in target practice at the great rifle range on the western outskirts of the camp for several days past, has completed its period of instruction there for the present and returned to its regimental area. All companies of the 50th have not yet arrived at Sevier, several being engaged in guard duty in other sections of the country. These organizations, however, are expected to come to Camp Sevier within the next few days.

Capt. S. E. Bomar, post exchange officer of the 30th division, formerly of Camp Sevier, has been acquitted by court martial of the charge of irregularities in connection with his conduct of the office. The charges against the popular captain did not include any accusations of fraud so far as he was personally concerned; but certain technicalities involved made it necessary that there be a court martial in order that the matter be straightened out to the satisfaction of the government.

Among the officers who have recently arrived at Camp Sevier from Camp Jackson for duty with the 29th, is Col. O. K. Hall, a man who has been much service in the military. Colonel Hall is now on duty with the 15th Provisional brigade.

Private Monnie G. Hickerson, Conservation and Reclamation division, Quartermaster corps, has been ordered to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., to attend the machine gun school for officers.

It was announced today that 444 men of the First Development battalion of Camp Sevier, are to be transferred within the next few days to Camp Greene at Charlotte, N. C., for service there. Since the influx of troops from Camp Jackson, there are now two "First Development battalions" at Sevier, one known as the Sevier Development battalion and the other as Camp Jackson Development battalion. Quite a number of men from these organizations who have recently been examined and found fit for "A" classification will very likely within a few days be transferred to other organizations throughout the camp.

Attended by a soldier audience that taxed the seating capacity of the great auditorium, the "All Soldier Band Concert, Boxing Exhibition and Vaudeville Show," held at the Liberty theatre last evening, proved to be a scream. Though a number of A-1 theatre companies have appeared at Sevier since the opening of the Liberty, no theatrical thus far seen has met with such hearty favor as did the soldier exhibition last evening. The soldier entertainers, who included some of the best talent in the country, who are now at Camp Sevier, were repeatedly encored because they gave a performance that was really good. Among the stars of the evening were Mack Brown, assistant to Prof. R. F. Carroll, camp dramatic director, and his partner, Park Rogers, Corporal Brown has had thirteen years' experience in vaudeville, burlesque and mu-

ical comedy and for nine years worked in a vaudeville hall with Park Rogers, whom he found when he came to Sevier, after a separation of several years. By special request last night's show is to be repeated at the Grand Opera house in Greenville on Friday evening next.

Jas. D. Grist.

AUSTRIAN PEACE PROPOSAL.

Only a Trick to Try to Disatisfy the People.

New York, Oct. 1.

The peace offensive launched by Germany through Austria-Hungary marks, in the opinion of A. N. Davis, a change in the peace policy of the German imperial government. Dr. Davis is the man who was for fourteen years dentist to Emperor William of Germany and whose articles revealing the workings of the imperial mind were recently published in the World.

"All previous German peace proposals," he said yesterday to a World reporter, "were for the sole purpose of bolstering up the spirit of the German people. The primary purpose of the present peace offensive is to demolish the German army and to demoralize the German people sufficiently to carry them through the coming winter. There is, however, a new element that was not contained in previous efforts. This is the hope that the Allies will be inclined to consider the present proposal because of its concessions."

"The Germans lost their only opportunity to make peace in December, 1916, soon after the Kaiser had made a peace suggestion intended to envelop the German people and to demoralize the Allies. President Wilson dispatched his note suggesting that they get together and discuss possible terms of peace. The answer of the German government was unrestricted submarine warfare."

According to Dr. Davis, the Kaiser at the time of his first peace proposal in 1916 laughed at the predicament in which he had placed the Allies. "The Kaiser himself and one of his chief advisers, Prince von Pless, told me at the time," said Dr. Davis, "that they knew the Allies would not accept their proposals. 'We don't want them to accept them,' they said, 'they are in a nice mess trying to explain to their people why they don't accept them.'"

Foretold Last Offensive.

"At that time," continued Dr. Davis, "Germany still believed she could win the war. Today she would be delighted if she could bring about a peace by returning a portion of her gains. On March 14 in a speech at the St. Nicholas club in New York, I predicted that the big German offensive which started March 21, I said then that when that offensive failed, Germany would bring forward a peace proposal which might be so flattering that without giving it due thought and consideration, many people in the Allied countries might be inclined toward accepting it."

"I also said at that time that it would be the most critical period of the war when Germany launches a sincere peace proposal.

"However, it even appears to me today," he added, "that this peace proposal also is more or less insincere when I recall a remark which the Kaiser made to me. 'Wilson,' he said, 'will never have the opportunity to sit at the peace table, although that is the reason why he pulled America into the war.'"

"If a premature peace is granted to Germany," said Dr. Davis, "the cry in Germany will be when the war is over: 'Where would we have been if it had not been for our great army?'"

Germany had defeated would give the imperial government an excuse to explain to the people of Germany: 'You had given us two or three hundred thousand more troops at the beginning of the war or if we had had a larger standing army, we might have reached Paris. The necessity is plain, therefore, of keeping up our great army.'"

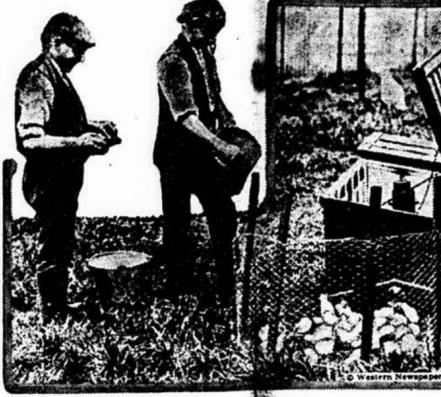
Must Humble Germany.

"The only possible course I can see," continued Dr. Davis, "is to give Germany such a defeat that they themselves will know that they are defeated and that they will be glad to get their own leaders who got them into their predicament and not the Allies, who, to quote the German press, started the war to dismember Germany. Now the people of Germany feel that their army has been their protection instead of their ruin."

Dr. Davis said that he had predicted some time ago that if Germany received one big defeat she would disintegrate. "She is beginning to disintegrate now," he said, "although naturally she will become more powerful as she approaches nearer to her own borders and to her base of supplies."

Dr. Davis predicted that more peace proposals would follow, that they would be increasingly enticing until there was the danger that the laboring people of England and America might cry: "What is the use of fighting any more? Look at what we are getting. Look at the concession Germany is willing to make!"

OCCUPATION FOR BLINDED SOLDIERS



Soldiers and sailors blinded in the war are learning various trades at St. Dunstan's, Regent's park, London. They are being taught to see with their hands, and are finding new experience and joy in their acquired skill. The photograph shows two of them learning poultry breeding.

RELYING ON MACHINE GUNS.

German Infantryman's Rifle Does Not Count Any More.

Infantrymen as such, according to a war correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, have ceased to exist in the German army. This statement is taken from an official report of the German army in small units, as we do, but the new development is to turn the whole infantry force into a force of machine gunners. Not that every two men have a Maxim, but one Maxim is given to every eight soldiers. Six are equipped with rifles, but for purposes similar to those for which the artilleryman carries a revolver.

War of Machine Guns.

The primary purpose of a group of eight is to work a machine gun with a Maxim to protect the gunners and take their place if wounded or killed. The German command has decided to fight the war with the machine gun instead of the rifle.

I give these facts to lead weight to the opinion that the field of the war on the western front for the American light Browning gun now being made in America has vastly grown.

Not only is the Maxim a more efficient weapon, but every one knows that the Germans are using many more Maxim's than we are using automatic rifles. One thousand German infantrymen would have under the present German plan about 125 light Maxim's. One thousand American infantrymen have far less than that number of automatic rifles in operation in the front line. The Maxim shoots more bullets than our automatic rifle. The record made in tests of the Browning light gun indicates that it will give us a weapon equal to the German light Maxim.

The German light Maxim, with a rifle, who has always been regarded as epitomizing the fighting man, is to pass into history. But unquestionably that is what the Germans intend to attempt.

The Allies have supremacy of artillery. Germany counts on supremacy with machine guns. Now, there is one way only to oppose artillery fire and that is with artillery fire. There is only one way to fight gas and that is with more gas. If it is true that they are to overcome an army of machine gunners is to have more machine guns, it seems to be true that the Browning light machine gun has a great destiny to fulfill. Washington has already announced a big production plan for Brownings, a plan with forethought adopted months ago.

Chateau-Thierry.—Chateau-Thierry, whose fame received a new item in the brilliant victory of our Americans there over the Huns, has more history than most places. Not the least interesting item in its long story, is that it was the home of La Fontaine, next to Aescop the most famous of fable writers. The ruins of the chateau, or castle, from which the modern town derives its name, are twelve hundred years old. We are told by the Boston Transcript:

It was Charles Martel, A. D. 720, who built the chateau, and his glory was to have saved Europe from the Saracens. English heroes took it in the Hundred Years' war, when Joan of Arc, in whose Lorraine fields other Americans are waiting the word on the German flank, entered in triumph. Charles V. emperor of Germany, in the first half of the sixteenth century, got as far as Chateau-Thierry in a march upon Paris, and half a century later the Spaniards sacked it in the wars between Catholics and Huguenots. Again in 1514, it was at Chateau-Thierry that Napoleon made a stand with

DE HAVILAND FOURS

Greatest Flyers in All the Lists of Air Machines.

SUPERIOR EVEN TO GERMAN FOKKERS

Americans Not Only Hold Their Own; But Show to Great Advantage—They Are Bombing Enemy Towns At Will, and Win Many Combats.

With the American infantry and artillery having completed the task of establishing a strong new line after wiping out the St. Mihiel salient, writes Edwin L. James from the American front, there has developed a most intense aerial contest along this new line. We have, as the enemy well knows, one of the greatest airplane concentrations in the history of aviation, and he is trying to equal it.

The Germans have thrown their best squadrons on to this front, and air fights daily are counted by scores. While both sides are indulging in elaborate bombing activities.

In bombing we are doing perhaps our biggest work. We are operating both day and night bombers, and they have been doing some of the most interesting and effective work. American army have dropped more than thirty tons of bombs in the last twenty-four hours.

German, Confians and Longuon are favorite targets, and effective work is also being done on the roads on both sides of the Moselle river, especially in harassing an enemy movement toward Saarburg. Four tons of bombs were dropped on the railroad station at Confians in the morning.

British bombers in conjunction with the French army dropped eleven tons of bombs in daylight on Karlsruhe. American bombers reported good results at Bayonville, Frascaty and Salsbons, at the latter place three big fires having been started.

De Haviland Fours Win.

American-made De Haviland fours with Liberty motors continue to arouse the greatest enthusiasm over their performances. They give promise of solving the problem of observation and bombing planes, which need no protection from chase machines. They have been developing a speed of (deleted) kilometers an hour, whereas the best Fokkers do about 180 kilometers. These speeds are made at 5,000 meters. Lower than that the Fokkers have an advantage, but only slight.

When attacked by German chase planes our De Haviland fours can get away by simply running, which is what observation or bombing planes are expected to do when attacked by a chase. Monday afternoon for the fifth time De Haviland four machines did good their escape when attacked by a heavy formation of Fokkers and Albatross planes. This was done by making height and then speeding home.

Our De Haviland machines accounted for a boche chase, which was brought down by the observers' training the rear-end gun on the pursuers. I do not mean to say that De Haviland machines are chase machines. Any De Haviland machine would stand against one boche chase machine but it would lose from more than one, for the reason that the De Haviland is not capable of diving and maneuvering, which is necessary in battle. But they are the fastest things on wings on the western front today at a height of 5,000 meters or more. We still lack American chase machines.

This strenuous air fighting of course, brings out many thrilling stories, many of which cannot be told because our aviators are wounded, or have lost their lives, and the consoling rumor that they are casualties. How, from the experience of Major (deleted), of Gloverville, N. Y., commander of an observation squadron, has some thrill.

Attacked by Four Fokkers.

The major's outfit was asked to perform an especially important and dangerous mission, to do the work himself, flying in a Salmons, a French-made machine, and taking a French observer, he set out northward. Because of atmospheric conditions he failed to fly very low. At a height of 500 meters he was attacked from behind by four Fokkers; they flew all around the major's machine.

The major took the job of getting back, and the French observer turned himself into machine gunner. With two guns he drove off three of the four boches, crippling one, but meanwhile one foe got beneath the tail of the American machine, where the gunner could not shoot.

Sweeping sharply the major gave his gunner a line on the fourth boche, but both guns jammed. As the German swept by he let loose a burst of bullets which took off the major's propeller. Helpless, the American machine began to glide to earth, while the German got behind again and poured bullets into the plane, following it to within twenty yards of the ground.

The observer was shot through the head, but the major was uninjured. By now the major's plane was close to the ground and going at breakneck speed toward a case of old trenches man swept by he let loose a burst of bullets which took off the major's propeller. Helpless, the American machine began to glide to earth, while the German got behind again and poured bullets into the plane, following it to within twenty yards of the ground.

As his plane hit a wire line and turned turtle, throwing the observer twenty feet. The major climbed out of the wreckage and stood up, to see four American doughboys. They had been guarding boche prisoners just behind our first line. I have the major's word that those four Americans were the best looking men he ever saw in his whole life. The major has replaced his machine with a new De Haviland four, and says he will get away clean next time. His fliers say there will not be any next time, because he is too valuable as a commander to take such chances.

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RESTRICTIONS ON NEWSPAPERS.

War Priorities Board Prescribes Rules for Their Conduct.

This is official, and it is being printed for the benefit of the public:

The War Priorities Board of the War Industries Board has listed paper mills as an essential industry, and has rated them in fourth class for priority for coal, on the distinct understanding that the greatest possible economy in the use of paper be exercised, and that the reduction in the use of paper by the newspapers be 15 per cent.

The War committee of weekly newspaper publishers feels that the necessary saving of 15 per cent should come out of the industry as a whole, and in order to accomplish this purpose he will exercise the greatest possible economy in the use of paper, and will observe all the rules and regulations of the Conservation Division and of the Pulp and Paper section of the War Industries Board. These pledges are now being prepared and will be furnished shortly. One copy to be left on file with the mill and the other will be sent to this office.

Each publisher shall eliminate the following wasteful practices. If for any reason a publisher desires to continue any of these practices, he must adopt some other methods to accomplish at least a 15 per cent reduction in paper used. If by November 1, 1918, a saving of 15 per cent has not been made in the industry as a whole, the matter will be reviewed by the Pulp and Paper section and further curtailment will be necessary.

1. No publisher shall use weekly, semi-weekly or tri-weekly newspaper shall use in its production any paper except newsprint, and of a weight on the basis of 48 lbs. per ream, 24x36—32 lbs.

2. No publisher may continue subscriptions after three months unless copies of actual newspapers are rendered, and re-issues of weight.

3. No publisher may give free copies of newspapers, except actual reissues rendered, except to camp libraries and huts or canteens of organizations recognized by the government, such as the American Red Cross, A. O. U. of C., except to the Library of Congress and other libraries which will agree to bind for permanent use, and to the National Archives and other departments in their work; and except for similar.

4. No publisher shall give free copies to advertisers, except not more than one copy for each advertisement, and no publisher shall print extra copies of unold copies from news dealers.

5. No publisher shall print extra copies, for stimulating advertising or subscriptions, or for any use other than those specified in these regulations, unless the publisher has a minimum of ten copies.

6. No publisher shall send free copies, or other publications, except to such other publications as are printed within the country, or within 100 miles from the place of publication.

7. No publisher shall sell his publication at an exceedingly low or nominal price, unless he exceeds 100 copies of his circulation with a minimum of ten copies.

8. No publisher shall offer premiums with his publication unless a price is put upon the premium, or sale subscription, or the combined price is at least 75 per cent of the sum of the individual prices.

9. No publisher shall contract for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions; subscriptions obtained in this way will not be considered.

10. No publisher may issue holiday, industrial or other special editions.

11. Publishers shall, so far as possible, print their newspapers on the lowest possible point all press room waste.

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8. No publisher shall offer premiums with his publication unless a price is put upon the premium, or sale subscription, or the combined price is at least 75 per cent of the sum of the individual prices.

9. No publisher shall contract for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions; subscriptions obtained in this way will not be considered.

10. No publisher may issue holiday, industrial or other special editions.

11. Publishers shall, so far as possible, print their newspapers on the lowest possible point all press room waste.

OVERSEAS RED CROSS DRESS



The overseas red uniform for the American Red Cross is a dress of gray chambray, a white lawn cap that buttons over the back and a pointed apron fastening to the waist.