

Food Will Win The War; Buy Liberty Bonds

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SURVIVORS OF THE ANTILLES IN FRANCE

MEN FROM ANTILLES BEING CARE FOR IN FRANCE

Many Were Killed When the Torpedo Struck the American Transport.

A French Port, Oct. 21.—Survivors of the United States transport Antilles, which was sunk by a German submarine last week while being conveyed on her homeward trip by American warships, were landed here today by auxiliary vessels and are being cared for by the American consulate. Some of the men have been lodged in local hotels and a few have left for Paris.

The torpedo struck the ship at 6:45 o'clock Wednesday morning. Many of those on board were killed in their berths, and others while dressing. The explosion killed the engineers, oilers, mechanics, and those of the crew who were in the bunks below.

Praise Captain.
All the survivors praise the captain of the Antilles and the members of the gun crew, who stuck to their posts while the officers searched with field glasses for the submarine until the waves closed over the ship.

When the Antilles sank forty or fifty men were at the stern. Most of them leaped fifty feet or more into the sea as the stern rose to a perpendicular position and some were drawn down by the suction of the sinking vessel.

The submarine was not sighted either before or after the explosion. The sea was running high at the time, making it difficult to save the crew and passengers. Some survivors clinging to debris were in the water an hour before they were sighted by the life boats.

SUNDAY OCT. 28 DAY OF PRAYER

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT WILSON

Action Authorized by National Congress in Resolution Recently Passed.

Washington, Oct. 22.—President Wilson today proclaimed Sunday, October 28, as a day of prayer for the triumph of American arms. It follows:

"Whereas as the congress of the United States, by a concurrent resolution adopted on the fourth day of the present month of October, in view of the entrance of our nation into the vast and awful war which now afflicts the greater part of the world, has requested me to set apart by official proclamation, a day on which our people should be called upon to offer concerted prayer to Almighty God for His divine aid in the success of our arms;

And whereas, it behooves a great free people, nurtured as we have been in the eternal principles of justice and of right a nation which has sought from the earliest days of its existence to be obedient to the divine teachings which has inspired it in the exercise of its liberties, to turn always to the Supreme Master and cast themselves in faith at His feet, praying for His aid and succor in every hour of trial, to the end that the great aims to which our fathers dedicated our power as a people may not perish among men, but be always asserted and defended with fresh ardor and devotion, and, through the Divine blessings, set at last upon enduring foundations for the benefit of all the free peoples of the earth,

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, gladly responding to the wish expressed by the congress, do appoint October 28, being the last Sunday of the present month as a day of supplication and

A GLANCE OVER THE COUNTRY

SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST

The News in Condensed Form to Be Read Easily by the Busy Reader.

The senator from Wisconsin was fatally wounded by his brother while out duck hunting.

The farmers of Chester are storing their cotton for 30 cents which they expect by November 1.

Columbia is going after the Swindlers. An ordinance has been passed whereby they can be handled.

Twenty-four business houses in Atlanta have announced that they will take Liberty Bond in payment of bills. Others will follow.

The Boys' High School in Atlanta has bought a Liberty Bond. Each class subscribed \$3.00 and each teacher twenty-five cents.

London owners of bomb proof shelters will have to open their places to the public when necessary, according to the government.

The proposed strike of the Pacific Coast Telephone and Telegraph employees was sanctioned by the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Zeppelins on their return from a raid in England got lost in the fog and were destroyed by the French. The first to be brought down fell at St. Clement, near Luneville.

The families of the soldiers and sailors of the torpedoed American transport Antilles, will get insurance. The insurance will go to the ones who received injuries during the war.

Editor Doty of the Tuscaloosa News was reported to be in a serious condition as the result of a fight over control of the stock in the newspaper. Three of the directors were charged with the assault.

The prune growers need more cars to get their dried fruit to market. At the present rate it will take six months to ship the prunes. Perhaps the old saying of "Prunes stay forever" will not be true this season.

There will be a shortage of sugar in the Eastern States with no prospects of relief before the middle of November, when the Hawaiian and Western beet crops arrive. The price has been fixed at 7 1/2 cents a pound.

German men, women and children in New York city held a Liberty Loan Rally. It ended as an impressive patriotic ceremonial, the whole through sang "The Star Spangled Banner." They pledged their loyalty to Uncle Sam.

MANY LIVES LOST IN CONVOY ACTION

Hundred and Fifty Perished When German Raiders Attacked Convoy of Ships

London Oct. 21.—One hundred and fifty lives were lost on Wednesday when five Norwegian, one Danish and three Swedish vessels were sunk by two German raiders in the North sea.

The British admiralty statement on Saturday stated that a total of 135 officers and men of the British destroyers Mary Rose and Strongbow were lost when those two vessels were sunk by raiders. The Mary Rose and the Strongbow were conveying the merchantmen when the attack occurred.

prayer for all the people of the nation, earnestly exhorting all my countrymen to observe the appointed day according to their several faiths, in solemn prayer that God's blessing may rest upon the high task which is laid upon us, to the end that the cause for which we give our lives and treasure may triumph and our efforts be blessed with high achievement."

U. S. MAKES USE OF MEXICAN PESO

UNCLE SAM BUYS MEXICAN MONEY

Pesos Becomes Quarters and Dimes—Saves Acute Situation.

Washington, Oct. 19.—Six-million Mexican silver pesos have been bought by the treasury department at 88 1-4 cents an ounce for minting into half dollars, dimes and quarters. The treasury acted when faced with the necessity of buying silver for coinage at steadily increasing prices, which at their height brought the value of the metal dangerously close to the minted value.

Now the price of silver in this country has dropped precipitately. The swift collapse, from \$1.16 to 85 cents per ounce, in three weeks has resulted in an investigation to determine whether the market had been manipulated. The high prices recently prevailing are regarded as wholly unwarranted by officials here.

This purchase of Mexican dollars, the largest by the government of the minted silver coin of another country ever recorded, places the United States in possession of a sufficient quantity of silver to run the mints for two or three months and withdraws from the silver market here the largest single buyer.

Negotiations have been proceeding between the representatives of the Carranza government and Director Bauer of the mint for some time past for the big sale. It is understood that the Mexican dollars are to be delivered soon and that federal reserve board officials have indicated their willingness to permit the exportation to Mexico of approximately \$5,000,000 in gold as payment.

In return the Carranza government is understood to have lifted its virtual embargo on the exportation to this country of silver and copper.

The net result of the transaction as regarded by officials here is that the danger of par silver for mintage has been averted, that Mexico will be in a stronger position financially than before, that the somewhat strained financial relations between the two countries will be eased perceptibly and that Mexico copper and silver, needed here, will be available in the future.

The imposition by the American government placing an embargo on the exportation of silver also contributed largely to the sudden lowering of silver prices in the domestic market. For some time past the government has been compelled to buy silver sparingly in the face of a soaring market. From approximately 52 cents an ounce in 1914, silver quotations went steadily upward until they touched 90 cents about two months ago.

Thenceforth quotations began to evince symptoms of an utterly deranged market. Prices advanced spasmodically until the top was reached at \$1.16. At that time the market quotation was only 13 3-4 cents below the minted value per ounce. Had the minted value been reached it would have been without precedent and might have resulted in the cessation of silver coinage at a time when such coinage was imperatively needed.

FOOD ITALY'S BIG PROBLEM.

Food Controller Says Martial Law Only Remedy.

Rome, Oct. 20.—The first week's session of Parliament ended in a stormy discussion of the food situation, during which Deputy Canepa, the outgoing food controller, declared that the only way to regulate the national provisions problem was to place all agricultural supplies under martial law, no freedom being allowed to dealers in fixing prices. The government, he declared, should take over the issuing of all food tickets.

COTTON MARKET	
Cotton	27%
Seed	\$1.00

U-BOAT STRIKES AND ESCAPES UNSEEN

U-BOAT NOT SEEN BY VICTIM'S CREW

German Submarine Strikes Homeward Bound Vessel—70 Men Missing.

Washington, Oct. 19.—The Ward Antilles, an army transport, was torpedoed October 17, with about seventy men missing and 167 persons saved.

This was officially announced tonight by the committee on public information. The statement follows: "Secretary Daniels authorizes the following:

"The department is in receipt of a dispatch from Vice Admiral Sims, which states that the steamship Antilles, an army transport, was torpedoed on October 17, while returning to this country from foreign service. This vessel was under convoy of American patrol vessels at the time.

Torpedo Unseen.

"The torpedo which struck the Antilles was not seen, nor was the submarine, which fired it. The torpedo hit abreast of the engine room bulkhead, and the ship sank within five minutes. One hundred and sixty-seven persons out of about 237 aboard the Antilles were saved. About seventy men are missing. All the naval officers who were on board at the time were saved as were the officers of the ship, with the exception of the following:

"E. Walker, third engineer officer. — Boyle, junior engineer officer, and — O'Rourke, junior engineer officer.

"The following enlisted personnel were lost:

Mississippian Lost.

"E. L. Kinsey, seaman, second class, next of kin, Thomas M. Kinsey, father, Water Valley, Miss.; J. W. Hunt, seaman, second class, next of kin, Isaac Hunt, father, Mountain Globe, Mo.; rural No. 2, box 44; C. L. Ausburn, radio electrician, first class, next of kin, A. Ausburn, brother, 2800 Louisiana avenue, New Orleans, La.; and H. F. Watson, radio electrician, third class, next of kin, Mrs. W. L. Seger, mother, Rutland, Mass.

"There were about 33 of the army enlisted personnel on board of whom 17 were saved. The names of the missing of the army enlisted personnel and of the merchant crew of the ship cannot be given until the muster roll in France of those on board has been consulted. As soon as the department is in receipt of further details concerning the casualties they will be made public immediately."

Grief at the war department over the bad news was mitigated by relief at the thought that had the enemy, gotten the ship on her way outward voyage it would have been infinitely worse. Details of the enemy attack and the rescue of the survivors are awaited with impatience.

News of the disaster reached the war and navy departments this afternoon. It was withheld temporarily by the committee on public information which promised announcement by 7 o'clock. The war department has cabled General Pershing for further details on the sinking.

This is the first disaster to an American transport since the war started.

Previously the German U-boats had made a massed attack upon the first expeditious force sent abroad but without effect.

The official announcement was held up by the navy department in order that relatives of those lost could be notified.

HAD 'EM SHOUTING.

Hon. C. C. Featherstone at the request of the county council of defense made a speech Sunday afternoon at Zion colored church near Coronaca on the need of saving food and need of patriotic service to help win the war. According to reports Mr. Featherstone not only aroused his hearers to enthusiasm but had them shouting in fervor before he finished his speech.—Greenwood Index, Oct. 16.

RUSSIAN CAPITAL MOVES TO INTERIOR

WAR GROWS NEARER

No Date Set But Change of Base Will Be Made in the Near Future.

Petrograd, Oct. 19.—The government has definitely determined to move to Moscow in the very near future.

The newspapers publish an official announcement that the evacuation of the fortified port of Reval on the Baltic at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, has begun.

The schools at Reval have been closed. The inhabitants of the city are being sent to the interior of Russia.

Announcement that the government will move to Moscow was made today by M. Kishkin, minister of public welfare.

"Though a definite date has not been set, it will be in the very near future," said M. Kishkin in announcing the government's intention to move, in an interview in the Bourse Gazette. "No one is now permitted to go to Moscow except on government business," he continued.

The government is to occupy one of the buildings in the Kremlin, the ancient capital.

The preliminary parliament will convene in Petrograd on Saturday and move to Moscow later.

The determination to move the government is said to be in keeping with the belief of the chief of staff that Petrograd is now in the direct war zone.

The government takes the position that it is merely following the precedent set by the French government when it moved to Bordeaux the first year of the war.

The announcement of the decision is to be made to the preliminary parliament at its first meeting. Quarters are to be found in Moscow for the parliament and also for the diplomatic corps.

After the capture of Riga by the Germans preparations for removal of the government to Moscow were begun. The failure of the Germans to develop their offensive after taking Riga, as well as the approach of winter weather making open campaigning impracticable, relieved the fears for the safety of Petrograd for the near future. Last week announcement was made that the preparations for transferring the seat of government had been stopped as there was no prospect that such action would be necessary, at least for some time. The new offensive operations by the Germans, resulting in the capture of Oesel and Moon Islands and the threat of an invasion of Esthonia, again changed the situation, however, and may be responsible for the decision to remove the government to Moscow, the ancient capital. The turbulent political conditions in Petrograd and the presence there in large numbers of extremists and agitators may also have influenced the cabinet.

RESERVE OFFICERS TRAIN NEAR FRONT

Supplement Instruction Received at American Camps—Assigned to Various Units.

American Training Camp in France Oct. 21.—A large contingent of reserve officers, which recently reached France, has been split into several intensive schools at which the officers are supplementing their instruction at Fort McPherson. Plattsburg and other training camps in America. The officers are being trained in every detail of war operations. When they are finished they will be distributed among the various divisions as they arrive.

DEMAND THAT MICHAELIS QUIT

Otherwise Socials Will Hold Up New War Credit Bill of \$10,000,000,000 Marks.

Amsterdam, Oct. 17.—A German Socialist newspaper says the Socialists have decided to vote against a New War Credit of ten billion marks to be submitted to the Reichstag in December, unless Michaelis resigns.

GERMANS FOILED BY RUSSIAN FLEET

THE RUSSIAN FLEET MAKES ITS ESCAPE

Slips Out of Moon Sound Where It Had Been Bottled Up.

RUSSIAN FLEET ESCAPES

Petrograd, Oct. 21.—The Russians have succeeded in getting all their ships except observation elements out of Moon sound without losses and in perfect order, according to an official communication issued by the marine authorities.

The Russian Riga fleet has started northward from Moon sound, possibly with the intention of endeavoring to escape through the tortuous channels and maze of islands lying between them and the Gulf of Finland, or, it is possible that the Russia armada, inferior in gun powder and tonnage, has sallied forth from the sheltered waters where it took refuge last week, to give battle to the dreadnaughts and other craft comprising the German fleet.

Leave Five Ships.

The announcement of the sailing of the fleet is contained in the latest German official communication which says the Russians left behind the wreck of the battleship Slava which was sunk in last Wednesday's battle, and four other vessels that have run aground since the naval activities in the Gulf of Riga began. If the Russians are endeavoring to make their escape, instead of offering battle, doubtless their destination is Reval, the Russian fortress situated on the Gulf of Finland, in Northern Esthonia.

GERMANY'S ALLY DISTRUSTS HER

BULGARS ARE ANXIOUS TO TALK OF PEACE.

Fear Germany and Austria-Hungary May Not Prove Any Too True.

Copenhagen, Oct. 19.—While Emperor William and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, have been exchanging assurances at Sofia of the unshakable loyalty of Bulgaria and Germany to each other, Bulgarian agents abroad have been endeavoring to get into touch with the entente powers in the subject of peace and subsequent relations. Their efforts are declared to be inspired by apprehension that Germany and Austrian-Hungary may not be overzealous in defending Bulgaria's part to escape from revolving in an exclusively German orbit after the war.

The Associated Press correspondent is able to report that a Bulgarian representative recently obtained an opportunity in a neutral European capital to lay before the entente governments the special desires of his country with regard to a peace settlement and in a one sided conference explained Bulgaria's aspiration to regain an independent political status as soon as the war was concluded and resume cordial relations with the entente powers. As the case was presented in short, the central Europe idea of an economic league in which Bulgaria would play a comparatively minor role does not appeal to the Bulgarian mind.

Attempts were being made to get before the public in America and in the entente countries a defence of Bulgarian pretension to Macedonia and the Dobrudja, the suggestion even being openly made from the Bulgarian side that Serbia should be compensated with Austrian territory from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The correspondent has of late heard of considerable ill feeling between the Bulgarians and their allies. Complaints are made that Bulgarian divisions were compelled to march long distances on foot while favored German troops rolled past them in trains. The German attempt to maintain control of Bulgaria's principal coal district has caused much unfriendly feeling.