

### Hold For Twelve And a Half Cents

Washington, Aug. 14.—The Southern Cotton congress, after indorsing various plans for the relief of the crisis of the cotton market resulting from the European war, concluded its sessions here tonight. The congress authorized various committees to cooperate with the federal and State authorities in their efforts to enable the cotton growers to weather the financial storm and secure a fair price for the present cotton crop.

After indorsing the work so far done by the Southern representatives in congress in the matter of furnishing transportation for the export trade and providing currency to finance the crop, the congress indorsed a bill introduced in the house by Representative Wingo of Arkansas, authorizing the issuance of federal reserve notes on cotton.

Later the report from the resolutions committee was adopted outlining a plan to meet the entire situation. This provided for the appointment of a committee of five members to cooperate with congress, the treasury department and the federal reserve board to seek means of "financing and marketing the crop, without unnecessary loss to the farmers."

The report recommended that all growers hold cotton of the present crop for the price of 12 1/2 cents a pound, based on middling cotton.

It urged the federal reserve board and the secretary of the treasury to place \$300,000,000 in the banks of the South on the basis of the cotton production in each State. It then proposed that every farmer should have the right to go to his bank and secure a loan on notes maturing in six months but renewable for six months, secured by his cotton on one-half of the crop he raised, to 80 per cent. of the value of the cotton based on the average price for the last five years.

These notes, the report recommended, should be made rediscountable in the federal reserve banks.

As originally presented, the report recommended that the notes contained a stipulation that the farmer would raise only half of a normal crop in 1915, and if the war was still in progress on April 1, should raise only one-quarter of his crop, thus holding down the 1915 production to prevent a glut, caused by carrying over this year's surplus.

A vigorous discussion resulted in striking out this provision and recommended only that the farmer be urged to cut down his crop without stipulation in the proposed notes. The report recommended that tobacco and other crops should be handled in the same way, in the discretion of the reserve board.

President E. J. Watson was authorized to appoint a committee to take up the question of providing warehouses to store such of the crop as will be held over until next year.

When an army can not beat the enemy it should "beat it."

Even an aeronaut can not rise above trouble and danger.

As a rule the man who works a clock doesn't have a good time.

When a mosquito wishes to introduce a bill he always carries his point.

In his time man plays many parts, but it is distressingly seldom that he makes a hit.—Boston Transcript.

### Another Rural Route To Be Established

The Post Office Department has sent the following letter to Congressman D. E. Finley: My dear Mr. Finley:

Referring to your personal inquiry yesterday as to the proposed additional rural route from Pageland, South Carolina, I beg to state that the Postmaster General has issued an order directing the establishment of the route in question, effective October 1, 1914, contingent upon the filing before that date by the postmaster of certificates that certain gates which obstruct the proposed line of travel have been either removed or equipped with devices by which they may be opened and closed by the carrier without dismounting from his vehicle, and that the required number of families have pledged themselves to patronize the service and erect approved boxes. Unless these certificates are received it will be necessary either to postpone the establishment of the service or to rescind the order.

Sincerely yours  
Jas. I. Blakslee  
Fourth Assistant Postmaster General.

### Tillman Will Not Run Again.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Senator B. R. Tillman, today announcing that he would not again become a candidate for the senate, gave out the following signed statement:

"Fellow Citizens:  
"I was 67 years old the 11th day of August and felt like sending all of you a greeting. I served you as governor four years and have been your senator in Washington 20 years. When my term expires March 4, 1919, if I live so long, I shall have held the highest offices in your gift for 28 years. An old man desires to thank you for your generous support all this long while. May he not, without boasting, but in sincerity and earnestness, say that he has done his very best for both South Carolina and the nation? Constituted as I am, I could not have done otherwise. One of the first lessons my good and noble mother taught me was, 'If a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well.' While I was governor, therefore, I was governor, as every one in South Carolina knows, not of the Tillmanites alone, but of all the people. And since I have been senator I have tried to be as good a senator as there was in Washington.

"Since August, 1885, when I made my first speech at Bennettsville, I have been one of the most prominent figures, and since 1890 the most powerful political factor in South Carolina. From the very start I won the love and confidence of a large majority of my fellow citizens and it was because of the genuineness of my Democracy that I was so hated and bitterly opposed. Many good men believed I was an officer seeking demagogue and could find no language strong enough to express their hatred and contempt.

Mrs. Diggs—At our club meeting this afternoon Mrs. Brayton read one of her unpublished poems.

Mrs. Diggs—And what did you do?

Mrs. Diggs—Just to take her down a peg I read one of my untried recipes for Hungarian goulash!—Puck.

### Japan Enters The War

Tokio, Aug. 16.—2:30 p. m.—Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany Saturday night at 8 o'clock demanding the withdrawal of German warships from the Orient and the evacuation of Kiau Chau and giving Germany until Sunday, August 23, to comply with the demand. Otherwise, the ultimatum states, Japan will take action.

Kiau-Chau, from which Japan has demanded the withdrawal of Germany, is a town on the peninsular of Shan-Tung, China, leased with adjoining territory by Germany in 1898 and soon afterwards made a protectorate. The German territory has an area of about 200 square miles. Germany also controls an extended waterfront. Using Tau, the seaport in the territory controlled by Germany is strongly fortified.

The general expectation here is that the ultimatum will be followed by war.

The ultimatum follows:  
"We consider it highly important and necessary in the present situation to take measures to remove the causes of all disturbances of the peace in the Far East and to safeguard the general interests as contemplated by the agreement of the alliance between Japan and Great Britain.

"In order to secure a firm and enduring peace in eastern Asia, the establishment of which is the aid of the said agreement the Japan Imperial Government believes it to be its duty to give the advice to the Imperial German Government to carry out the following two propositions.

First—To withdraw immediately from Japanese and Chinese waters German men-of-war and armed vessels of all kinds and to disarm at once those which cannot be so withdrawn.

"Second—To deliver on a date not later than September 15 to the Imperial Japanese authorities without condition the entire leased territory of Kiau-Chau with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China.

"Third—The Imperial Japanese Government announces at the same time that in the event of not receiving by noon on August 23, 1914, an answer from the Imperial German Government signifying its unconditional acceptance of the above advice offered by the Imperial Japanese Government Japan will be compelled to take such action as she may deem necessary to meet the situation."

### What They Don't Say.

The Columbia State names the following as the remarks candidates for office do not make:

"I'm after the salary—darn the honor of the office!"

"My opponent has made an excellent record."

"I have about given up hope of carrying this county."

"I must confess that there is more gas than common sense in my speeches."

"I can't say much for either the good looks or the intelligence of this audience."

"Probably John C. Calhoun had a little something on me as statesman."

"I will now retire and take a drink of licker."

A candidate says the reverse of this so much that before the campaign is over he comes to believe what he says, and after he is beaten his disappointment is greater than if he had talked and thought more discreetly.

### The Primary in Union County.

The Democratic primary was held in Union county Saturday, and the results of the balloting are as follows:

For Sheriff: J. V. Griffith 2534, J. N. Price 655.

For Clerk of Court: R. W. Lemmond 2110, C. E. Houston 966.

For County Commissioner: L. R. Helems 1818, J. C. Laney 1487, H. T. Baucom 1396, R. A. Hudson 1049, R. B. Cuthbertson 856, G. W. Smith 667, B. F. Parker 662, Joe E. Thomas 411.

For Representative: J. C. M. Vann 1318, W. G. Long 1138, W. A. Eubanks 1050, J. D. Bundy 769, Henry McWorter 593, J. M. Fairley 531, T. B. Moore 160.

For Recorder: M. L. Flow 1157, H. B. Adams 1018, Vance McNeely 570, Lee M. Howie 357.

For Coroner J. F. Plyler 1421, T. B. Davis 1245.

From these figures it will be seen that Griffith was nominated for sheriff; Lemmond for clerk of court; Helms, Laney, and Baucom for commissioner; and Plyler for coror. M. L. Flow and H. B. Adams enter the second race for recorder. It is reported that all the candidates for representative have withdrawn except J. C. M. Vann and W. G. Long.

J. C. Winchester and C. B. Barden will enter the second race for cotton weigher at Monroe.

M. C. Long, for register of deed, and R. L. Stevens, for prosecuting attorney, were nominated without opposition.

### B. Y. P. U. Program.

Below is the program for the county B. Y. P. U. Convention, to be held with Elizabeth Baptist church, beginning Friday, September 11th at 9:00 a. m.

9 to 10 o'clock a. m. B. Y. P. U. Manual Study Class, taught by Rev. B. S. Funderburg.

10:00 a. m. Devotional exercise by president. Three minutes report from delegates. Address of welcome by Miss Frauline Burch. Response by J. Frank Funderburg. Song, Paper "Teach the youth Reverence" by Miss Lessie Burch. Song 12:00 Dinner.

1:30 p. m. Devotional exercise by Leon B. Funderburg. Paper "The young people we need today" by Miss Maude Funderburg, discussed by others present. Song. Demonstration program by the White Plains Union. Closing exercise.

4:00 B. Y. P. U. Manual Study Course conducted by Dr. J. T. Watts.

8:30 p. m. an address by Dr. J. T. Watts.

Saturday morning 9 to 10 a. m. B. Y. P. U. Manual Study Course conducted by Dr. W. D. Wakefield. Devotional exercise conducted by Rev. J. M. Sullivan. Paper "The Benefits of the B. Y. P. U." by Miss Mavis Funderburg. Discussed by others present. Special music. An address by Dr. W. D. Wakefield, pastor second Baptist church, Columbia, S. C. Dinner.

1:30 Miscellaneous Business. Closing exercise.

Leon B. Funderburg  
J. Frank Funderburg  
Committee.  
(County papers please copy)

"Three thousand lives lost today," said the first fly.

"How do you know?" demanded the second fly.

"By the paper,"

"What paper?"

"The flypaper."—Ex.

### Over There And Here.

The Manufacturers Record.

Humanity may be staggered by the horrors of Europe's war, but civilization will not be destroyed. Millions of men and billions of treasure may be lost in this devilish work; thrones may totter, and new maps of Europe may be necessary before the end is reached; but mankind will, on the wreck of these ruins build a better civilization—one in which the people, and not a few unscrupulous men who feel that they have been divinely appointed, will rule.

As the people of this country view the horrors of the European situation they may well take courage and thank God that they live in a land free from such conditions as those prevailing in Europe. While moved by profound sorrow by the awful tragedy that is being enacted, and sympathizing with the suffering on the battlefield and the greater suffering of broken hearts in homes made desolate by war's destruction, we yet have a right to lift up our hearts in thanksgiving for the blessing of this country in material things and in the freedom from the conditions prevailing in Europe.

In the light of the contrast between the blessings which the people of the United States are now enjoying, with the magnificent crops of the year and all other privileges vouchsafed to us, how small and petty seem our thoughts when we mourn because our business is not quite so good as it might be and because our chances of making money are for the moment not quite so abundant as in times past.

Let the people of this country put behind them such pessimism and such narrowness, and in a spirit of enthusiastic optimism carry forward the work of the day, without hesitating or halting, and then there will be business enough for all and room enough for all when the temporary disadvantages of the present situation have passed away.

### If You Must Drink Booze

Mr. James Watson, editor and publisher of the Dearborn, Mo., Democrat, has the following suggestion to make to booze-fighters:

"To the married man who cannot get along without his drinks, we suggest the following as a means to freedom from the bondage of the habit; Start a saloon in your own house. Be the only customer. You will have no license to pay. Go to your wife and give her \$2 to buy a gallon of whiskey, and remember there are 69 drinks in one gallon. Buy your drinks from no one except your wife, and by the time the first gallon is gone, she will have \$8 to put in the bank and \$2 to start business again. Should you live ten years and continue to buy booze from her, and then die with snakes in your boots, she will have money to bury you decently, educate your children, buy a house and lot, marry a decent man, and quit thinking about you."

### The Ladies Could Save Us.

If the ladies will simply begin to wear a multiple number of skirts, as of yore, the price of cotton will remain in the 'teens, regardless of war. As it is, a boll of cotton will dress a family of girls.—Marion Star.

### Cotton is Safe.

However there be a temporary demoralization of commerce on account of the European war, it must not for a moment be supposed that Southern cotton will be sacrificed.

It may be set down as certain that the federal government will employ every lawful agency to extend aid for the salvation of the crop.

Indirectly the United States has not less at stake than the Southern farmers. The country has been in recent years dependent chiefly on cotton for the maintenance of the balance of trade in its favor. With an administration in Washington composed largely of men born in the South and with a sympathetic understanding of Southern conditions, there is no grave reason for apprehension.

It is already assured that by the organization of Southern bankers to take advantage of the provisions of the Aldrich-Vreeland act currency to enable the crop to be held will be supplied and, meanwhile, the organization of the regional banking system goes forward steadily and rapidly.

Five or six weeks must pass before the time arrives for cotton to move in large volume. If the war be not practically ended by that time, it is entirely that the seas will have been opened to trade.

The prospect is not for a heavy crop. Soon or late, every bale will be needed. When the guns cease firing, there will be a tremendous activity in the textile industry all over the world. The Southern growers will be able to hold their cotton, they will have the financial assistance they require, and there is no reason for any other feeling than one of faith in the future in this part of the world.—The State.

### Pollock Is Coming Strong.

Editor, Pageland Journal:  
Dear Sir: There has been widely circulated in Chesterfield County a report that the Hon. W. P. Pollock will withdraw from the U. S. senatorial race just before the First Primary. This report is untrue. It is hardly worth denying for the people of Chesterfield County know W. P. Pollock.

Mr. Pollock is in the race to the finish, and when the votes are counted up the people of this County will know that their man, Pollock, has made friends and votes throughout South Carolina.

Pollock will receive votes from both fractions in nearly every county in the State, as well as in Chesterfield County.

The people of Chesterfield County are proud of the record made by Mr. Pollock in the campaign this summer, and they will show by their vote on the 25th. that they appreciated the good work done by Chesterfield's native son.

Yours truly  
B. F. Pegues  
(Advertisement)

### How to Kill The Ants

Get some large mouth bottles, (or pint glass fruit jars will do) fill about one half full with clear water, sink them in the yards where the ants are, leaving the tops of bottles out of ground a little. Mash a few of the ants near the bottles, they will do the rest. The ants will begin to get in the bottle and will drown, others will come to their rescue and thousands will drown this way. I have seen the bottles filled solid with dead ants.—L. J. Rodgers, in Progressive Farmer.