

DAILY WAR REPORTS

Synopsis of War News as Reported Daily from the Scene Battle.

THURSDAY

London, Sept. 23.—9:40 p. m.—The battle of the Aisne seems to be waiting on the outcome of the attempt of the Allies to outflank the German right wing. At any rate, the French official report late today, while it speaks of an advance made by the Allies' left in the region of Lassigny—an unofficial reports say that this advance was one of about 12 miles—it simply records the repulse of several violent attacks by the Germans and the fact that elsewhere the situation remains unchanged. Military experts, however, warn the public not to ignore the German efforts to force the French barrier chain at its more assailable points.

It requires a lot of patience to wait for the results of this battle but so confident are the English and French that their armies will be successful that they are not much worried.

FRIDAY

While the battles of the allies and the Germans continues along the entire front in France there has been relatively no change in the positions of the armies. The hardest fighting apparently is proceeding on the eastern and western ends of the line, the allies on the west endeavoring to encircle the Germans, and on the east the Germans trying to break through the allies' lines in the vicinity of Verdun. In the center a roll is reported.

A news agency dispatch reports severe fighting south of Antwerp and says a force of 2,000 Germans has been routed with heavy losses by Belgians of some unnamed place.

Further successes of the armies of the allies which are attempting to turn the German right wing are claimed in an official announcement issued at Paris yesterday afternoon. It was stated that the allies' western wing has advanced considerably and Peronne had been occupied after desperate resistance. Peronne is 75 miles north of Paris and 25 miles north of Lassigny, near where the advance by the allies was announced in yesterday afternoon's official statement. The position of Peronne indicates the movement of the allies' left wing, which is much farther north than their main battle line.

SATURDAY

London, Sept. 25.—9:50 p. m.—Almost simultaneously the two great hammer strokes in the battle in Northern France have fallen and some decisive result must be announced before long. The Allies have struck the German right wing and the Germans have hurled themselves against the French line between Verdun and Toul.

The commencement of these two attacks in earnest was disclosed by the French official statement issued late today, but little is told of how they are progressing. The motion against the German right is described as a violent general one, in which the French left encountered an army corps the Germans brought from the center of Lorraine and the Vosages.

SUNDAY

London, Sept. 26.—The wings of the opposing armies in northern France still are striking hard

blows at each other in an effort to break through the respective positions.

Both sides, according to the French official report issued today, have made some progress, the Germans on the allies' right perhaps the greatest.

For three days or more a violent battle has been raging in the hills and plains between the rivers Oise and Somme. Official accounts, both German and French, are silent as to how this fight is going, but in the frontal attack on the Germans' strongly fortified and well reinforced positions farther south, the allies have made slight progress. The Germans apparently are satisfied to remain on the defensive until the battle of the flank has been decided.

MONDAY

London, Sept. 27.—9:15 p. m.—Along almost two-thirds of the great battle line across northeastern France the armies of the Allies and Germany fought fiercely today, at some points with the bayonets, and tonight's statements from both sides are worded with the optimism that has characterized all these official pronouncements. It was agreed that the Allies had continued their advance.

The French claimed "marked progress." The German announcement from Berlin, though insisting that the advance had been repulsed, nevertheless referred to it as an advance.

Elsewhere along the battle front neither side seems to have achieved any notable success.

The German Emperor's illness variously described last week as

a severe cold and influenza, is now said to be inflammation of the lungs, due to the Emperor falling into a water-filled trench.

To the cholera heretofore reported among the Austrian troops, has been added, according to an Antwerp dispatch, typhus fever, which is said to be raging in the German camps around Brussels and near Termonde. It is reported that several hundred Germans already have succumbed to this disease.

TUESDAY

Furious fighting continues in northern France where the Allied French and British armies are at grips with the German forces in what is characterized as the crucial action of the battle of the Aisne. Beyond admitting this fact the official statements are vague. Few details of the struggle which may be the turning point of the Western campaign have been given the waiting public.

One sentence: "There is no change in the situation," epitomizes the official reports from London, Paris and Berlin. The Allies claim to have made slight advances here and there, notably on the heights of the Meuse. The German official statement, however, declares that reports concerning a victorious advance of the enemy are untrue.

Teachers' Examination.

The next regular Teachers Examination will be held at the Court House in Chesterfield on Friday, October second. Applicants will be examined on the following subjects: Algebra, arithmetic, English grammar, pedagogy, geography, physiology, U. S. history, civics and current events, and agriculture. Examination begins at 9:00 A. M. Applicants for second or third grade certificates need not take the examination on algebra.

R. A. Rouse.

How to Increase the Demand For Cotton

Monroe Journal.

The Snyder Huntly Company of Monroe has received a very interesting letter from J. Allen Smith & Co., flour manufacturers of Knoxville, Tenn., which contains a valuable suggestion. The letter follows:

Referring to the existing demoralization in the cotton market and the consequent depression of business in the South, we believe this is an opportune time to suggest to the trade the inconsistency of accepting such a great number of commodities packed in jute, wood and other packages when such commodities can be shipped and satisfactorily handled in cotton packages.

We have reference particularly to flour, meal, feed, grain of all kinds, beans, seed, rice, cotton seed meal and hulls, salt, sugar, soda, fertilizer, etc. A few of these articles are already shipped in cotton packages to a large extent, but most of them are not, and there is no doubt in our minds that the consumption of cotton will be materially increased if the merchants of the South will call for the use of cotton packages for every article that can be put up in such packages.

A little figuring shows that every car of the commodities mentioned if put up in cotton packages will represent the consumption of nearly one half a bale of cotton, and we do not think it is any exaggeration to say that 10,000 cars of the commodities named above are received and handled in the South every day. If this is so, it

represents a saving of 50,000 bales of cotton represented by the packages in each car, which will amount to 4,000 bales per day, or 1,200,000 bales per year. This will help wonderfully and in addition to taking care of that amount of cotton, will materially increase the work of the textile mills in turning out this additional yardage.

We firmly believe this a thing that, if carried out constantly by the trade, will result in an increase in consumption, the effects of which will be felt quickly, and we therefore submit it for your consideration on.

"Buy a Bale."

The latest recruits on a big scale to the Buy a Bale of Cotton Movement are the officers, field men and agents of the Southern Life and Trust Company, of Greensboro, N. C. President A. W. McAlister, of that progressive life insurance company, has sent out a circular letter to the agents stating that the home office men would buy twenty bales at ten cents a pound, these bales to be bought through the company's local agents and from its policyholders.

The Southern Life and Trust Company officials are said to be the first life insurance men to join this movement, certainly in an organized way.

The Pageland Insurance & Realty Company, of this place, are the local representatives of the Greensboro concern, and Mr. H. N. Askins, the manager, stated that he would buy two bales, one for the local company and one for the Greensboro men.

Why Didn't you Skip

Gaffney Ledger

We had \$100,000 of perfectly good money in our hands the other day, but we don't feel any richer by the experience.

Revenue to Meet War Losses.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The administration war revenue bill, imposing additional tax on beer, domestic wines and gasoline, and special taxes on theatres and certain dealers, and stamp taxes, estimated to produce \$105,000,000 within a year, was passed late today by the house, 234 to 135.

The bill now goes to the senate.

All the Republicans and all the Progressives, except Representative Copley of Illinois, voted against the bill, and they were joined by 11 Democrats: Representatives Calloway, Texas; Church, California; Hobson, Alabama; O'Hair, Illinois; Ragsdale, South Carolina; Sisson, Stephens and Witherspoon, Mississippi; Stevens, New Hampshire; Thompson, Oklahoma, and Wingo, Arkansas.

Representative Hobson, a Democrat declared the temperance forces opposed any tax on beer on the principal that the government should not be dependent in any way on alcohol.

The bill would impose an additional tax of 50 cents a barrel on beer, 2 cents a gallon an gasoline, 20 cents a gallon on sweet wines and 12 cents on dry wines, stamp taxes on railway and steamboat tickets, brokers' contracts, insurance policies, mortgages, telegraph and telephone messages, and special taxes on theatres, brokers, bankers, tobacco dealers, and others.

Secretary McAdoo wrote Representative Underwood today that total treasury receipts for the present fiscal year up to Wednesday exceeded those for the same period a year ago by \$734,904, but that the increase was accounted for by the \$12,000,000 derived from the sale of two battleships to Greece and by the fact that \$5,732,255 of the corporation and income tax for the previous fiscal year was not paid until the first ten days of July, 1914.

The actual increase in ordinary internal revenue collections for this fiscal year to August 31, compared with a year ago, was \$2,139,643. There was a decrease of \$588,166 in July, of which \$429,336 was on distilled spirits. In August there was an increase of \$2,727,809 over the corresponding period, the increase in revenue from distilled spirits aggregating \$3,326,602.

"The increased revenue on distilled spirits in August," Secretary McAdoo added, "following decreases in preceding months, unquestionably was due to the expectation or fear of distillers that the rate of tax on distillers spirits would be increased."

Cold Service.

Texas now has a refrigerated church. The building is a handsome stone edifice, not large according to metropolitan standards, but of good size for a small city. In a separate building at the rear an ice machine, exactly like those used for ice making or for cold-storage warehouses, takes air that has first been washed and cools it rapidly.

The cooled air is forced into the church through ventilators under the seats at a rate that will change all the air in the church in less than ten minutes. In hot weather it has been found best to keep the air in the building about twenty degrees cooler than the air outside. A greater degree of cold is easily obtained, but it makes too much of a change for the congregation.—Saturday Evening Post.

Winter Eggs Will Bring Rich Returns

Clemson College, Sept. 26.—With a dearth of cash on every hand, indications are that the business of raising poultry will have more stimulus this fall and winter than for any time in years. The reason for this is that the poultry business is one of the most easily and quickly profitable industries for South Carolina, with good prices for eggs and poultry and small expense for food. There is reason to believe that the industrious hen is about to come into her own in this State and that, once established as a moneymaker on South Carolina farms, she will never be forsaken.

F. C. Hare, poultry husbandman of Clemson College, urges the raising of poultry now as a quick source of revenue. Hens, he states, will lay in this State all winter if fed an egg mash of cottonseed and grain. Their eggs find ready sale anywhere and there is no reason why the value of the industry in this State cannot be increased to compare favorably with its value in nearby States.

"Our hens do not now produce sufficient eggs for our own tables," according to Mr. Hare, "but we are compelled to import eggs from as far off as Kansas. North Carolina and Tennessee ship us thousands of cases. All this, though we can have in our poultry a revenue-maker for the farmer's family that does not demand time or money from cotton, stock or farm."

Though it is possible to obtain profitable winter egg production from any mature pullets and under favorable conditions, the two breeds selected by the poultry clubs in South Carolina are the Barred Plymouth Rocks for meat and brown shelled eggs, and the Single Comb White Leghorns for white shelled eggs.

By following directions which Clemson College will gladly give to any who are interested, it is a simple matter to have eggs to sell this winter without materially increasing the expense of feeding the fowls. After paying for food, a breeder at Prosperity, in Newberry county, made a clear profit of \$258.75 from his hens last winter simply by selling eggs at market prices.

The raising of poultry is one of the practices which Clemson College is endeavoring to have farmers carry out now in order that they may not only carry their families over this winter but may also have some ready money for the work of next spring. Any question about any phase of the poultry business will be answered promptly by F. C. Hare, Poultry Husbandman, Clemson College.

Protecting Pipes

Electricity is now being used to keep water in pipes from freezing during the very cold weather. A Canadian company that was forced to use water pipes aboveground for several hundred feet last winter had continual trouble until electricity was tried.

Wires were connected with the pipes and a current sent through the water continuously. By this means, even when the thermometer dropped as low as twenty-seven degrees below zero, the water in these pipes was kept from freezing. For several winters electricity has been generally used in large cities for thawing out frozen pipes.

Pump Is Safer Than Open Well.

A few years ago we used to be inclined to believe that a great lot of our pollution of wells went through the ground. "Mr. Warren H. Booker of the North Carolina Board of Health writes us: "Now, we are coming to change our minds and we believe that a great source of difficulty with these open wells is on account of people carrying filth on their boots and shoes and washing it off on the well platform nearby, and then rinsing it back into the well by means of waste water or by means of actual contact with the bucket or rope and human hands and lips.

Another means of polluting our farm wells is by means of dust, dirt, trash, insects, etc., getting in at the open top. The health officers are coming to believe now that by all odds the greatest protection to ordinary farm wells is to close the top up tight and install a pump and trough. This protects the top of the well and carries the waste water away so that there is much less danger than we formerly thought there was by pollution reaching the well after traveling through from twenty-five to one hundred feet of soil."

Fire in Cheraw.

Cheraw Chronicle.

The home of Mr. S. T. A. McManus formerly the home of Mr. C. E. Horn was destroyed by fire Saturday night. This house was just beyond the city limits and could not be reached by the fire ladders consequently all that could be done was to save as much of the contents as possible and then watch the burning. The family carried insurance on both building and contents. The family were up town taking in the show when the fire was discovered.

Traveling Man Said Peeples Whipped Blease.

The last issue of the Waxhaw Enterprise contained the following item:

"A traveling man in town last Saturday gave out some news very interesting here to people who actively participate in South Carolina politics. The said traveling man told that Attorney General Peeples whipped Governor Blease last week in the office of the chief executive. The alleged scrap came about in this manner: Peeples was in Blease's office bragging in a gentle manner about being the only Bleasete to land an office. The governor was not in fit humor to be jostled on the subject and he told the attorney general some things. He accused Peeples of carrying water on both shoulders. He said that Peeples bartered and traded with the enemy and played traitor to his friends. The governor also cursed the attorney general. Peeples could not take the insinuations so he jumped on the governor and soundly walloped him. The papers did not publish an account of the interview owing to the prominence of the principals. The drummer said it was certainly so. He told this to Henry Collins. Collins said that since hearing this he no longer regrets the election of Peeples."

Cheaper To Buy It

Lancaster News.

Mr. Farmer, sit down and count the cost and you will find that instead of planting cotton next year, it will pay you better, if you are still wedded to the staple, to buy what you want of this year's crop at seven or eight cents.