

### Cotton Will Be Allowed To Pass even To Germany.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Minister, has assured the United States that England will not interfere with American cotton shipments as contraband of war.

Sir Edward's assurance reached the State Department today through Ambassador Page, who also reported that the British ship Camperdown, laden with American cotton and products, had been detained at St. Oranay, Scotland, not because of her manifest, but on account of a disagreement between her owners and the charter party.

The newly announced attitude of the British Government will permit safe movement of American cotton to any point, including Germany, where a market may be found. Sir Edward's statement is construed in some quarters as meaning also that there is to be no interference with any noncontraband cargoes from a neutral country, carried in neutral ships, even when consigned directly to a belligerent.

The British announcement forestalled action by the State Department upon a request made yesterday by Southern Senators that the belligerents be asked to give assurances that shipments of the cotton from the United States to neutral or belligerent countries would not be seized or detained.

Cotton never has been listed as either absolute or conditional contraband but some cargoes have been detained, and certain marine insurance companies have refused to issue certain policies. A fair market for cotton is said to exist in Germany, although most of the mills in England and France are closed.

### Germans Are Not Scared

Berlin, Oct. 9.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press). An American, recently arrived from London, was surprised to find that the Germans capital showed less outward changes due to the war than London. He remarked that there was less nervous anxiety here which was evidenced in the fact that Berlin still shows its usual blaze of electric lamps at night, while London, fearing a Zeppelin visit, has greatly reduced its illumination.

Another cause for comment was the number of men capable of doing military duty still engaged in their customary work here. As a matter of fact most of the military barracks of the Empire still are well filled with soldiers who are to receive further drilling before going to the front.

Another class of soldiers now frequently seen on the streets are the convalescent wounded. The life of Berlin, in fact, centers just now about the wounded soldiers as well as the soldier still in the field. Social life is dominated by benevolence for him.

The theaters and concerts halls are all open as usual, but the attendance is not large. The war figures largely in the light musical farces and in the productions at the variety theaters and the moving picture places present military films of many kinds.

### The Same Each Day

London, Oct. 25.—Each day is but a repetition of the previous day in the battles being fought out in West Flanders, Northern France and Poland between the Germans and the Allies. One side gains a little at one point only to lose at another.

### Chesterfield County Fair. Nov. 10, 11, 12, 13.

Tuesday, November 10th, will be opening day at the county Fair and all exhibits must be placed, either that day, or the day before. No exhibit will be received after Tuesday, 10th.

Wednesday, November 11th, will be school day, and on this day there will be a parade of all the schools in the county, who wish to participate. A special prize of \$5.00 cash has been offered by the Fair Association for the best Float in the parade. The parade will form on the grounds of the Chesterfield High School at 10 o'clock. Schools desiring to participate in the parade should write to Prof. S. L. Duckett, Chesterfield, S. C.

Thursday, November 12th, will be farmer's day. Every farmer in the county is urged to attend upon that day, as there will be an address to the farmers of the county on that day, by Mr. W. W. Long, Superintendent of Farm Extension Work in South Carolina.

On both Wednesday, 11th, and Thursday 12th, Mr. Frank J. Terrill will make flights in his Aeroplane, a 75 horse power Curtiss Biplane, flying at the speed of 75 miles an hour. This is the first time an Aeroplane has made flights in Chesterfield county.

The Fair Association has gone to heavy expense to afford this free attraction for the benefit of those who attend the Fair.

Friday, November 13th, will be given over entirely to the colored people, a committee of the program, for that day.

The following will have charge of the various departments at the county Fair: Farm Department, B. J. Douglass.

Boys Corn Club, W. J. Tiller. Grounds and Buildings, L. H. Trotti.

Arena Events, J. A. Welsh. Poultry, J. W. Hanna. Stock, Cattle and Swine, F. W. Rivers.

Kitchen, Mrs. T. B. Owens. Fancy Work, Mrs. J. W. Hanna. School Parade, S. L. Duckett. Mercantile Parade, Emsley Armfield.

All those who wish to make exhibit in the various departments are requested to confer with heads of departments, as above.

C. L. Hunley, Secretary.

### 10-Cent Cotton Wanted.

We are authorized to say that, until January 1, 1915, cotton at 10 cents a pound will be accepted by Draughon's College in exchange for tuition at college or for a Home-Study Course. Jno. F. Draughon, founder of the Draughon Colleges and a "booster" of the buy-a-bale movement, has already shown his faith by his works: he has paid cash for one bale. All who have cotton to sell under the above proposition should write Draughon's Practical Business College, Nashville, Tenn.

### Surprising Father

Once upon a time Daughter found an old love-letter that father had written to mother when they were courting. Daughter copied the letter, signed a man's name to it and mailed it to herself. Then she showed it to Father, and he nearly busted a lung denouncing the dog-wazled, ding-busted fat headed idiot who would dare write such a mess of silly, sickly hog-wash to any girl.—Ex.

### Heroic Rescue of a Child From a Well

A special to the Charlotte Observer from Marshville says: With a leg which had been broken the day before when he fell from a scaffold and a rib, in addition to the limb, H. J. Holliman, a machinist of this place, rolled out of his bed today and in some way managed to rescue his wife from a well into which she had plunged to save a neighbor's six-year-old son.

The neighbor's child, Tom Caudle, fell head downward into the well, which was not completed but had in it eight feet of water. Mrs. Hellman saw that the child would drown and jumped after him. At this juncture a five-year-old son of Mr. Holliman ran into the room where his father lay with his leg encased in plaster of Paris and told him something of what had happened.

Mr. Holliman cannot explain how he managed to roll out of bed and get to the well, but get there he did, and, crippled as he was, got them both out.

Mrs. Holliman says that young Caudle was at the bottom of the 10 foot well, head down, when she reached him and floated him to the surface. She was then able to make sufficiently strong leaps from the bottom of the well to get air enough to hold out until her husband came.

It has been hard for the community to understand how the rescue was effected, but opinion is undivided that both Mr. and Mrs. Holliman should receive a Carnegie medal.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The second session of the Sixty-Third Congress adjourned yesterday. It extended from December 1, 1913, to October 24, 1914, and made a record for length of time in continuous session, and important work done.

The legislation enacted during the second session of the Sixty-Third Congress covered a wide range and will affect all the people.

Here are some of the important acts of the second session of the Sixty-Third Congress: The Federal Reserve Act, which revises the antiquated currency laws of the United States; the creation of a Federal Trade Commission, to supervise the trade practices of the country; and act to supplement the Sherman anti-trust law; provision for a Government railroad in Alaska, for the admission of foreign built ships to American registry, and the sale of cotton for future delivery.

A dime in the hand is better than a dollar mark on paper.

### Men Lie Down and Dig Up the Earth From One Side.

In the reports of the war in Europe it is frequently stated that the advance lines of the armies threw up intrenchments, and it is difficult for the ordinary reader to understand how this is done, for to him anything like a fortification appears to be a matter of considerable time and labor which could not be accomplished with the enemy raining shot and shell. What these protections are and how they are formed is clearly explained in the special war issue of the Scientific American of October 3, by a military expert in an interesting story about fortifications generally.

The advancing line may have suffered great losses, or the ammunition may be running low. At all events it finds itself unable to gain ground to the front. To retreat would be fatal. It must remain where it is—some of the men find natural cover, but many must provide artificial protection from the enemy's rifle fire. The men are lying down as flat as they can. To arise, even to a kneeling position means death or a disabling wound. The necessity for cover under these circumstances caused men to devise the lying down trench, sometimes called the skirmishers trench. It gives cover from a rifle fire to a man lying down but is absolutely no protection from shrapnel bullets. The height of the parapet should not exceed one foot. The trench itself is about two and a half feet wide and about six feet long. It can be constructed by one man in soft ground using portable intrenching tools in about 20 minutes. Under fire, as outlined in the foregoing, the man being compelled to remain in the prone position, he can mask himself from view in from 10 to 15 minutes and complete the trench in 40 to 45 minutes. In this proposition, and in view of the small number of portable intrenching tools carried by the company, the man would be obliged to use his knife bayonet to loosen the earth and the cover of his meat can to shovel it in front of him. One of the methods of working suggested by the text books, is to dig a trench 18 inches wide as far back as the knees; roll into it and dig 12 inches wide along side of it and down to the feet; then roll into the second cut and extend the first one back to the feet. This trench was seldom used in the Manchurian war. The best that can be said for it is that men can obtain slight cover under a hot fire with a minimum of casualties because it involves less digging, and they are partially protected from the very beginning of the work.

### Esau Quits the Job.

Esau was in the act of reaching for the fattest rooster on the perch when his employer, who had been waiting for his opportunity, and who was a ventriloquist, made the rooster say: "Turn that leg loose." Esau complied instantly. The next morning he tendered his resignation as man-of-all-work about the place.

"Why, Esau," said his employer, "don't you like this place? Haven't we treated you well?" "Oh, yes sah, dis am a good place; but ah wants to get a job closer to where mah ole woman works."

Just then the rooster came walking around the corner of the house.

"An' say, Boss, ef dat rooster say anything about me arter Ahse gone, ah wants you to know it am a lie."—Ex.

### Early Judgment.

In a southern county of Missouri years ago, when the form of questioning was slightly different from now, much trouble was experienced in getting a jury in a murder trial.

Finally an old fellow answered every question satisfactorily; he had no prejudices, was not opposed to capital punishment, and was generally considered a valuable find. Then the prosecutor said solemnly:

"Juror, look upon the prisoner; prisoner, look upon the juror."

The old man adjusted his spectacles and peered at the prisoner for a full half minute. Then, turning to the court, he said:

"I believe he's guilty."

George Washington was very small, very black, and very new to the life of the public school which he had just entered. His family had emigrated to the city from some unknown wilderness, and the officials of the school board had discovered little George, and brought him into line with the prospects of a higher education. It was his first day, and the teacher was trying to make him feel at home.

"And so your name is George Washington," said the teacher.

"Yessum. Jorge Washin'ton."

"And I suppose you try to be as much like him as a little boy can, don't you?"

"Lak who, ma'am?" peering inquiringly about the room.

"Like George Washington, of course."

The youngster looked puzzled.

"Ah kain't help bein' lak Jorge Washin'ton," he replied stoutly, "cos tha's who Ah am."

A young lady took down the receiver of the telephone one day and discovered that the party line was in use.

"I've just put on a pan of beans for dinner," she heard one woman complacently inform the other.

She hung up the receiver and waited for the conversation to end. Upon returning to the telephone she found the woman still talking. Three times she waited, and then at last, becoming exasperated, she broke into the conversation:

"Madam, I smell your beans burning" she announced crisply. A horrified scream greeted the remark, and the young lady was able to put in her call.—Ex.

It takes a city man to figure out a fortune from raising chickens, but his figures are apt to go wrong because hens are not mathematicians.

### Destroy the Flies Now

This is the time of the year when the most effectual work against the fly may be done. Destroy the breeding places, and kill the flies off, and do not allow them to become stow-aways in your home.

The following facts about the fly were written by Eugene Thwing:

This busy, buzzing little beast, the common house fly, is the most dangerous and deadly wild animal in all the world. More persons are killed by it every year than all the other poisonous insects, all the snakes, and all the beasts of prey combined. More persons fall victim each year to the common house fly than are killed on all the fields of battle throughout the world. The fearful carnage now being wrought by the armies of Europe in the greater war the world has ever seen is not as wide nor wholesale a devastation as that which is being inflicted upon mankind by the little black house fly and his myriads of tiny comrades-in-arms, as they invade the homes of rich and poor, where no bugles are sounded for the charge and no flags announce their regiments.

Capture one of the most insignificant looking flies buzzing around your baby's head as she lies sleeping, put the fly under a microscope, and at once its character is revealed. You can hardly refrain from starting back in horror at the thought that your baby is constantly being attacked by so terrible a beast. Each foot of the fly is covered with claws and little sticky hairs. You fly is continually rubbing his feet together. He does this to scrape off everything that adheres to his feet and legs. These sticky feet are loaded with germs and microbes deadlier than bullets, and the fly industriously wipes them off on your baby's face or on your food.

Flies feed on filth. They flourish only where refuse or filth of some kind exists. They bring typhoid germs from sewage and deposit them in the home. Intestinal diseases which afflict so many thousands of persons come from the feet of the house fly, as they bring the poisonous germs and microbes in direct contact with their human victims. Carefully prepared statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture show that the house fly, the ever present, industrious pest, has been proven guilty of carrying the bacilli of typhoid, summer diarrhoea, Asiatic cholera, tuberculosis and the bacillus of green pus; and he is charged with spreading gangrene, bubonic plague and ophthalmia (sore eyes). Every fly is a potential agent of infection of one of these very serious afflictions. "Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth."

Man made the fly by carelessness in the disposal of filth. Flies inhabit the dwelling places of man, finding more to encourage them than to discourage. Now man must unmake the fly.

The place to "swat" the fly is at his source, his breeding place.

### Father of 25 Meets President Wilson

Associated Press  
Washington, Oct. 22.—President Wilson today congratulated J. E. Duckworth, a North Carolina mountaineer, on his record as the father of 25 children and for having voted the Democratic ticket for 65 years. Mr. Duckworth, who had never seen a president before, was introduced to Mr. Wilson by Senator Overman.

## New Jewelry

Have Just Received the Nicest Line of JEWELRY Ever Shipped to Our Town. If it is good goods you want---a dollar's worth for a dollar---I have it for you.

### B. B. EUBANKS