

THE PAGELAND JOURNAL

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PAGELAND, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1917

\$1.00 per year

The Journal Building and Four Others Destroyed by Fire

Fire originated in a restaurant on Pearl street about 1:30 o'clock Friday morning and destroyed the Journal building, and the city garage. The four wood buildings belonged to Mrs. M. A. Sowell, and the loss is estimated at \$2,000. One was occupied by the barber shop, which was owned by Mr. P. W. Funderburk. Nearly all his fixtures were carried out. The next one was occupied by the post office. The patrons boxes and some of the desks and books were saved. Postmaster Quick carried \$100 insurance. One of the other buildings was occupied by a pressing club owned by W. O. Tucker and E. C. Anderson. The other building was occupied by a restaurant owned by W. O. Tucker. There was no insurance on any of the stuff in the four wood buildings except the small amount on the post office fixtures and supplies. Neither was there any on any of the four buildings.

The brick building owned by C. M. Tucker and occupied by The Journal caught from the roof and burned slowly, and much of the printing material and machinery was carried out. The large cylinder newspaper press, one job press, one hand press, one large imposing stone and cabinet, and one improved job cabinet were the principal things left in the building. The building was covered and ceiled with metal, and the fire burned very slowly. Valiant work pre-

vented the total destruction of the building and contents. The metal roof did not fall, though most of the timbers burned. Volunteer fire fighters of the heroic kind went into the building when it seemed as if the whole roof of burning timbers and red hot metal would fall upon their heads and with hooks pulled down the metal ceiling and with buckets and dippers threw water until the fire was finally extinguished after two hours of hard work. The roof was still suspended overhead, resting upon a few partially burned joists, and the flour was hardly burned at all, though covered with charcoal and ashes to a depth of two or three inches in many places. The brick walls were damaged from the heat outside more than the fire inside. They remained standing, though it was found necessary to tear the front down to the tops of the windows and rebuild it because of the cracked condition. There was \$500 insurance on the building. The insurance adjuster for the building was at Chesterfield on Friday, and he was notified of the fire here and came here in the afternoon before the fire was entirely out. He agreed to pay \$450 damages on the building.

The fire had gained such headway in the restaurant and pressing club when it was discovered that nothing from these buildings could be saved, and this stuff, together with the buildings, was a total loss. There was no insurance on

Italians Muffer Severe Losses at Hand of Enemies

Berlin (via London), Oct. 28—(Bulletin): The capture of 100,000 Italians and more than 700 guns is reported in the official communication from general headquarters tonight, which declares that the Italian second and third armies are in retreat. The text of the statement reads: "The Italian second and third armies are in retreat towards the west. Our pursuit is advancing rapidly from the mountains as far as the sea. Up to the present 100,000 prisoners and 700 guns have been enumerated."

Berlin, Oct. 28 (via London, Oct. 28, British Admiralty, per Wireles Press).—The Austrians and Germans have forced their way through the mountains to the plains of northern Italy, capturing the town of Cividale, the

barber shop fixtures, but the loss from fire and damage was very slight. Mr. Funderburk moved temporarily into the small building on the corner near the big sycamore tree.

The Journal office has been moved into the east room of the old Mercantile building, and the most of the work of getting out the paper will be done there, though the paper press, engine, etc. remains in the building.

The post office was moved to the front room upstairs in the Mercantile building, directly over the new quarters of the Journal.

Americans at Last in the Big Fight

Washington, Oct. 27.—The nation was thrilled today by word that American troops at last were face to face with the Germans across No Man's Land. Announcement by General Pershing that several battalions of his infantry were in the front line trenches, supported by American batteries which already had gone in action against

war office announces. The city of Gorizia, on the Isonzo, also has been captured. The number of Italian prisoners, according to the report, is increased to more than 80,000.

The announcement follows: "Rapid development of the united attack on the Isonzo again brought entire success yesterday. The Italian forces which sought to prevent our divisions from emerging from the mountains were thrown back by powerful thrusts. In the evening German troops forced their way into the burning town of Cividale, the first town in point of position in the plan.

"The Italian front as far as the Adriatic sea is wavering. Our troops are pressing forward on the whole line. Gorizia, the most disputed town in the Isonzo battles, was taken early this morning by Austro-Hungarian divisions.

"The number of prisoners has been increased to more than 80,000 and the number of guns to more than 600."

the enemy, fanned a new flame of patriotism throughout the country.

The absolute silence with which Secretary Baker and war department officials greeted the news, however, showed that although the movement into the trenches had been expected at any time, it was regarded only as the final phase of the men's training. German shells are breaking about the Americans and, although they have not taken over the trench sector, rifles, machine guns, bombs and bayonets in American hands will greet any enemy attack.

The silence of Secretary Baker indicated that no official report of the occupation of the trenches had been received. General Pershing is the judge of all matters pertaining to the training of his force, and he probably did not inform the department of his plans in advance, as every effort was made to prevent the enemy from learning what was afoot. It is certain, however, that the department was fully prepared for the news. Secretary Baker's latest review of the war situation this week indicated that American troops in France were nearing the end of their strenuous training behind the lines.

Casualties among the American forces are to be expected. Reports from the front already show intermittent artillery firing, and a well aimed shell may claim American victims at any moment. There is nothing to indicate, however, that an of-

fensive operation by the Americans and their French associates is to be expected, outside of possible trench raiding. The sector where the front line training school has been established is described as one of the quietest on the front.

The report from the front indicates that all American forces will be given trench duty in reliefs as the final touch of their preparation. The whole business of relieving and supplying the front lines can be carried on under actual war conditions and under fire.

In time, a complete section of the front will be Americanized in every detail. How wide this front will be, where on the long line it is to be located and similar questions are matters about which no speculation is permitted.

A teacher received the following note from the mother of one of her pupils:

Dear Madam: Please excuse my Tommy to-day. He won't come to skule because he is acting as timekeeper for his father, and it is your fault. U gave him a ixample if a field is 6 miles around how long will it take a man walking 3 1/2 miles an hour to walk 2 1/4 times around it. Tommy ain't a man, so we had to send his father. They went early this morning & father will walk round the field and Tommy will time him, but please don't give my boy such ixamples agin, because my husband must go to work every day to support his family.

Congressman A. F. Lever

Congressman A. F. Lever will speak to the farmers of Chesterfield County on Wednesday, November 7th at the County Fair. Mr. Lever is Chairman of the great committee on agriculture, and is one of the brainiest representatives in the halls of Congress. Mr. Lever's address will be along the line of the war, and the German submarine situation in its relation to the farmers of the South. Do not fail to hear him. This address will be free.

Special Train on C. & L.

During the four days of the County Fair, November 7 8 9-10, the C. & L. Railway will operate the following Special schedule:

Leaving Pageland	8:30 a. m.
Leaving Guess	8:50 a. m.
Leaving Mt. Croghan	9:05 a. m.
Leaving Ruby	9:15 a. m.
Arrive Chesterfield	9:35 a. m.
Return train leaving Chesterfield	4:30 p. m.

School Children Admitted Free

Educational Day, Friday Nov. 9

10:00 a. m.—Magnificent parade of Floats by schools in County, led by band.	
Best school float in parade	\$5.00
Largest percentage of enrollment from any one school in line	5.00
School making best showing on foot	5.00
Pupils must march by twos. Formation in line and marching will be basis for decision. Line of march will form at Court house.	
Only school children in parade admitted free.	

Sibleys Supberb Shows

All attractions furnished by Sibleys Supberb Shows Founded on clean attractions, Growing on merit. The best of all that's good.

Chesterfield County Fair

November 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1917

Single Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets, non-transferable, \$1.00

Pass-out Tickets will not be issued