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GERMANS CAPTURE BIG RUSSIAN PORT

RIGA IS EVACUATED BY DEFENDERS WHO FLEE EASTWARD IN DISORDER.

ROAD TO PETROGRAD OPEN

Great Fortress and Arsenal May Have Been Destroyed Before Evacuation. No Indications of Russians Establishing New Line.

Riga, Russia's big port on the Gulf of Riga, is in the hands of the Germans and its garrison and the civilian population are in retreat eastward.

Following up rapidly the advantage they gained in driving the Russians across the Divina river on both sides of Uxkull last Saturday, the Germans threw bridges across this stream and soon were on the heels of the former defenders, some of whom offered resistance, but others of whom showed the white feather, giving the invaders no trouble in marching up the eastern bank of the Divina toward Riga, 15 miles distant. Seeing the disaffection and the inability to stem the tide of the advance, the Russian commander ordered an evacuation.

With the falling back of the Russians from the city proper and the advance of the Germans northward along both sides of the stream, the Russians still defending the western bank around Dahmen seemingly are in danger of being caught between the two fast moving bodies of the enemy and made prisoners.

Behind them the Russians in their retreat from Riga are laying the country in waste, burning villages and farms. Whether the city itself remains intact has not yet been made known but doubtless the guns in the fortress and the ammunition stores either were moved or destroyed to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Germans.

Aside from the strategic value of controlling the gulf of Riga and of a base nearer the mouth of the Gulf of Finland at the head of which Petrograd is situated for the moment it is impossible to see the importance of the German gain especially with the near approach of winter, when military operations in this northern region are almost impossible. Where the Russians will draw their new line in the north to connect with that below the point of penetration by the Germans also remains to be seen.

On none of the other fronts have there been operations of great moment except in the Austro-Italian theater, where the Italians have made further progress on the Bainsizza plateau and in the Brestovizza Valley and at various points along the line have repulsed fresh counter-attacks launched by the Austrians. Throughout this entire theater violent artillery duels are in progress from Tolmino to the sea.

Advices to the Italian embassy in Washington are to the effect that along the front of the present offensive the Austrians have lost more than 128,000 men. Reports from Udine, Italy, give the Austrian losses as one-third of the first line army.

The batteries of Field Marshal Haig are still pouring an incessant fire against the German trenches in Flanders but as yet the anticipated new dash by his men to capture them has not started.

WORLD CONFLICT WILL END "WHEN WE WIN IT."

In Labor Day Address Secretary Baker Says We Will Win.

Newport News, Va.—Before one of the largest crowds ever assembled here for a labor day celebration, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker declared that the war with Germany will end "when we win it," paid a high tribute to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and to labor and laboring men generally; urging his hearers to assist in every way possible to win the war, and proclaimed Newport News and vicinity "one of the most active centers of war preparation in the country."

Discussing the war, and after reviewing its cause, he drew a vivid word picture of the horrible slaughter of innocent women and children, and declared that the question is "whether autocracy or democracy shall rule the world."

In closing Mr. Baker said that the country has a firm determination to fight until victory is won, so that "in one hand we will hold victors, and in the other the mantle of justice and will wipe out all bitterness, and bring together the great brotherhood of man for which we are now contending."

REAR ADMIRAL CAPPS



Rear Admiral Washington L. Capps, for many years chief constructor of the navy, has been appointed to succeed General Goethals as chief of the emergency fleet corporation.

PRICE OF WHEAT \$2.20 BU.

APPLIES TO PURCHASES MADE BY GOVERNMENT FOR AMERICA AND ALLIES.

Food Administration Expects Compromise Price of \$2.20 to Control and Stabilize Markets, Lowering the Cost of Living.

Washington.—The price of No. 1 northern spring wheat was fixed at \$2.20 a bushel at Chicago for the 1917 crop by the wheat fair price committee, headed by H. A. Garfield, whose findings reached after three days' deliberation, were submitted to and approved by President Wilson. The announcement was made from the White House.

Labor representatives on the committee voted first for \$1.84 and the farmers \$2.50. After long discussions the compromise at \$2.20 was approved unanimously.

On the base of \$2.20 at Chicago the food administration worked out differentials for the various grades and classes and for the several terminals.

The price fixed is twenty cents higher than that named for the 1918 crop by congress in the food control bill. The \$2 price set by congress was taken into consideration by the committee in considering a fair valuation for this year's crop.

In a statement accompanying the announcement of the price, President Wilson declares it is the hope of the food administration, and his own as well, that the fixing of a price will stabilize the market and keep prices within moderate bounds for all transactions during the current year.

The price of flour and bread, too, the president declares, will be kept down.

The fact that the United States is at war, the need of encouraging the producer, and the necessity of reducing the cost of living to the consumer. All members agreed in their discussions that the price fixed will permit of a fourteen-ounce loaf of bread for five cents, allowing a fair profit both to the flour manufacturer and the baker.

The price differentials worked out by the food administration are:

No. 1 dark hard winter, \$2.24; hard winter basic, \$2.20; red winter basic, \$2.20; yellow hard winter, \$2.16; soft red winter, \$2.18; dark northern spring, \$2.24; red spring, \$2.18; hump-back, \$2.10; amber durum, \$2.24; durum basic, \$2.20; red durum, \$2.13; red walla, \$2.13; hard white basic, \$2.20; soft white, \$2.18; white club, \$2.16.

HORRIBLE TREATMENT IS GIVEN PRISONERS OF WAR.

Washington.—Starved, beaten and subjected to many indignities, prisoners of war in Germany are being compelled to work in trenches and fields under the fire from the armies of their own countries. Reports made by Russian soldiers who have escaped from Germany and which have been transmitted to the state department, say prisoners of all nationalities are being used on work just behind the lines and within range of the guns.

CHICAGO OFFICIALS GLASH OVER ORDERS

GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS AND CHICAGO MAYOR CRITICISE EACH OTHER.

PEACE SOCIETY IS FORMED

Pacifists Organize in Chicago Under Police Protection While Soldiers Speed to Break Up the Gathering and Disperse the Organizers.

Chicago.—After being driven from three states, the People's Council of America for Democracy and the Term of Peace perfected a formal organization at a public meeting in Chicago.

The session was held under protection of the police, acting on orders from Mayor William Hale Thompson, which were in defiance of Governor Lowden. Four companies of national guardsmen rushed from the state capital on a special train to prevent the meeting after it had adjourned, its purpose accomplished.

The clash in authority between Mayor Thompson and Governor Lowden came as the result of the action of the police in breaking up the pacifists' meeting on orders from the governor. When the mayor, who was at his summer home at Lake Forest, heard of it he declared that the governor had exceeded his authority and immediately instructed Chief of Police Schuetzler to permit the meeting and to give the delegates every protection.

When the pacifists heard of the mayor action immediate preparations were made to hold the meeting which had been prevented in Minnesota, North Dakota and Wisconsin and had been forbidden as unpatriotic and disloyal by the government of Illinois.

Organization Formed.

The delegates gathered shortly after noon at the West Side auditorium in the heart of a cosmopolitan quarter. Patrolmen were on guard inside and outside the building to suppress any disorder. Nearby streets were utterly deserted as the delegates took their places and were called to order by Seymour Stedman, former Socialist candidate for governor of Illinois, as temporary chairman.

In the meantime Governor Lowden had been notified of the defiance of his orders and immediately called Adjutant General Dickson of Illinois into conference. It was found that as most of the Illinois national guardsmen had been federalized the governor had no troops at his disposal in the Chicago district. An effort was made to reach Major General Carter, commander of the central department, to obtain his permission to use federal troops, but he could not be found in time.

SIXTY-FIVE BALES SET AS MINIMUM CAR LOAD

War Board Will Take Steps to Ease Tremendous Pressure Upon Railways During Fall Months.

New York.—An order prohibiting the shipping of cotton in quantities less than sixty-five bales a car and requiring as many more to be loaded as the size of the car will permit, has been issued by the railroads war board. It was announced here. Notice has been sent to buyers of cotton with a request that they place orders on a basis of not less than sixty-five bales or multiples thereof.

The movement of the cotton crop which is scheduled to begin this fall at a time when "a combination of government and commercial business will be bringing tremendous pressure to bear upon the railroads" was given as the reason for the order in a statement issued by Fairfax Harrison, chairman of the board.

"In the southwest and Mississippi delta districts the average car will load 65 bales," the statement said, "consequently buyers are asked to order in multiples of 65 from the southwest and in multiples of 75 from the southeast districts."

WANT 22,000,000 CHILDREN FOR JUNIOR RED CROSS

Washington.—Launching of a Junior Red Cross membership in which will be open to all school children of the United States, was announced by the American Red Cross. It is hoped to assemble 22,000,000 children into a body that materially will assist in the work of the main organization. The movement was planned by Dr. H. N. McCracken, president of Vassar, with the co-operation of many educational authorities.

DOCTOR MARKLAND



Doctor Markland is the only female surgeon in the British army and is considered one of the most skillful surgeons in the world.

SUFFER NO GOUNTER-REVOLT

MOSCOW CONFERENCE EXPECTS TO SOON BRING SOME PRACTICAL RESULTS.

Kerensky Declares That New Freedom in Russia is Now Public Property; Cannot Be Wrested From the People.

Moscow.—Premier Kerensky in closing the Russian conference said that although the different political groups had criticized the provisional government, they had shown clearly a desire to arrive at an agreement. "The provisional government," declared the premier, "will stand on guard over the revolution. It will suffer no counter-revolutionary attempts, whatever be their source, for the provisional government is the incarnated will of the whole Russian people. It does not regret having convoked the conference at Moscow, which although it has not yielded practical results, has allowed all Russian citizens to say frankly what they think necessary for the state."

Premier Kerensky then spoke of the services rendered to the country by the revolutionary democracy, which, he observed, took power at a terrible moment in the life of the state.

"Whoever endeavors to wrest their conquests from the people," he concluded, "will never succeed for they have now become public property."

WILSON APPROVES PLAN TO BUILD DESTROYERS.

Gives Daniels His Consent to Lay Plan, Involving Expense of \$550,000,000 Before Congress.

Washington.—President Wilson approved estimates of the navy department for the expenditure of an additional \$550,000,000 for new destroyers to combat German submarines. The project will be laid before Congress immediately by Secretary Daniels.

Provisions will be sought to expend \$225,000,000 of the total appropriation on construction or purchase and expansion of engine and shipbuilding plants to provide the facilities needed. The present destroyer building capacity of the country is fully engaged on contracts already given. To reach new labor centers where the skilled men can be found to do the work quickly, it is indicated that the new engine building plants proposed will be placed in the interior of the country.

REICHSTAG TO MEET AGAIN SEPTEMBER 26.

Berlin, via London.—The reichstag main committee had a brief session for further discussion of the administration of occupied territory. Its deliberations of the last two days have of a highly confidential nature, and no report of the proceedings has been published. The committee will adjourn Wednesday until the reconvening of the reichstag which will take place September 26.

LAND AND SEA DRIVE ON RIGA IS PLANNED

NAVAL ACTIVITY NEAR GREAT SLAV PORT INDICATES DUAL OFFENSIVE.

RUSSIAN SHIPS ARE BOMBED

In the North of Dvinsk the Russians Have Taken the Offensive and Are Carrying Out Raiding Operations.—Italians Renew Offensive.

Having failed in all their direct attacks by land to break the Russian front and capture Riga, Russia's principal naval base and arsenal on the Baltic, the possibility that the Germans are now preparing for an offensive by land and sea is forecast in the maneuvers of their torpedo-boat destroyers, submarine and mine-sweeping trawlers in adjacent waters and in aerial attacks in the gulf of Riga itself.

Forty airplanes of the enemy have winged their flight over the waters of the gulf dropping bombs. Ninety of these missiles were loosed upon Russian warships and harbor works and raids were also carried out against islands in the gulf. What damage, if any, resulted, is not stated in the Russian official communication.

Neither Russian nor Berlin war offices has announced the commencement of infantry activity in the marshy district west of Riga, where recently the Germans made advances, although Berlin says that northwest of Dvinsk, in the region of Illukst, the Russians have taken the offensive and are carrying out raiding operations.

The situation on the other sectors of the Russian front has changed materially.

The Italians are still making gains on the Bainsizza plateau north of Gorizia and also have renewed their offensive to the south on the Carso plateau. More than 600 additional Austrian prisoners and five machine guns have been captured in the Bainsizza region. South of this region, on the dominating peak of Monte Sangaiele, more ground has been taken.

SECOND LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE IS ANNOUNCED.

Great Campaign to Begin October 1.—Details Depend on Congress.

Washington.—The opening of the next liberty campaign has been tentatively by the treasury department for October 1.

Subscription books will close November 1 unless the program is altered. The amount, the interest rate, the denominations of the bonds and other details will be announced after Congress disposes of the pending bond bill.

Indications are that the next offering will approximate \$3,000,000,000. Whether it will be advertised by the government through paid newspaper space is under consideration, but Secretary McAdoo said the cost of such an undertaking would exceed the appropriation now available for the purpose. He added that there could be no action until more light had been received as to the cost of effective advertising campaign and until Congress had decided what amount will be allowed for advertising for future issues.

Under the war revenue bill, passed last April, \$7,000,000 was made available for expenses of floating \$5,000,000,000 in bonds and \$2,000,000,000 in short time certificates of indebtedness. It is reported that about half already has been disbursed in connection with the flotation of the \$2,000,000,000 liberty bonds first offered and the certificates of indebtedness put out in advance of the loan.

DEPOSED EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA IS CAPTURED.

London.—Lidj Jeassu, the deposed emperor of Abyssinia, who escaped from Magdala, has been captured, according to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Jibuti, French Somaliland.

COTTON PRODUCTION ESTIMATES INCREASE.

Washington.—Cotton production prospects improved to the extent of 450,000 bales during August and brought the estimate of final out turn to 12,499,000 equivalent 500 pound bales. That quantity was forecast by the department of agriculture on the condition of the crop August 25, which showed decline of 2.5 points compared with a ten year average of 6.6 points decline. Acre yield was forecast at 174.6 pounds.

USE ALL APPLES YOU CAN TO SAVE FOOD FOR ALLIES

Americans Should Eat Fruit and Vegetables So Meat and Wheat May Be Sent Overseas.

Our allies in war against the kaiser are very much in need of meat and wheat. If they are to pull through the fall and winter successfully, we must send them all of these staples we can. It will be necessary for Americans at home to eat more perishable food articles—like fruit and vegetables that cannot well be sent abroad.

For this reason Uncle Sam's food administration is taking the keenest interest in this year's apple crop. The government wants us to eat more apples than ever before so that the wheat and meat supplies may go to help win the war. A campaign of education along this line is soon to start.

This year's apple crop calls for intelligent handling. The latest government reports indicate a crop of about 190,000,000 bushels. That is a little below normal. Good prices are assured for all honestly packed, first quality apples, and also for honestly packed, selected second grades, which government experts say can be put into storage. When the crop is big it does not pay to store second grades, but this year, despite the fact that we cannot ship our usual 2,000,000 barrels of apples abroad, because shipping space is precious, we should be able to get fair prices for all good apples at home.

Careless packing of poor quality fruit has always been one of the chief causes of market instability and unsatisfactory prices to the growers. This year the whole apple industry is co-operating to remove this market handicap. There has never been an apple year such as this one is going to be. Growers have never been able to get together and engage and finance a national educational campaign among consumers to increase apple consumption. This year the situation makes it necessary for the United States government, through the food administration, to conduct a consumer's campaign of publicity on behalf of the apple. This campaign will begin while the crop is being sent to market, and will probably continue until the last apple is eaten up late next spring. So the grower has three great incentives for grading, packing and storing this crop with especial care.

1. It is a good crop and calls for care.

2. The government will encourage apple eating and apple storage and will discourage speculation that raises the price abnormally.

3. We must eat up at home more than two million barrels of apples, which would ordinarily be exported.

To get the best of the crop to the market in prime condition it must be picked carefully at the time of maturity and promptly cooled in temporary storage, and then skillfully graded and packed. Second-grade fruit should not go into barrels or boxes. If it cannot be marketed in bulk in near-by consuming centers, then it should be worked up into by-products along with the culls.

There has been a gratifying improvement in apple marketing the past two or three years. Western apples are boxed to strictly honest standards, by the great co-operative growers' organizations in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho and Colorado. The eastern barrel apple has also been wonderfully improved in New York and other states. Because apples are honestly packed and give the best possible value for the money, there is an increase in the consumer demand. Retail merchants who were formerly almost afraid to buy apples in barrels, because they were not sure of getting marketable values for their money, are now buying freely and in confidence. This good work makes it possible for the government to go further and encourage the use of apples as a war-time food measure.

Because the bulk of the crop will be picked by volunteer workers this year, and put into common storage until the grower can find time to grade and pack, there will be an opportunity to give closer personal attention to the grading and packing than might be the case if the crop were handled as in peace times. For the grower who desires instructions in apple packing, the department of agriculture at Washington has information in bulletin form. These bulletins can be secured free by writing to the department. Growers will do well to obtain a few copies for their pickers and packers.

The Familiar Face.

"I suppose prohibition made a great difference in Crimson Gulch." "Not as much as you'd think," replied Broncho Bob. "The man who used to be boss bartender has gotten a job as teller in the bank and is takin' in all the money, just the same."