

BEST SEA ISLAND IS THE PALMETTO

GOVERNMENT BULLETIN PRAISES CAROLINA PRODUCT.—AREA IS SMALL.

DISPATCHES FROM COLUMBIA

Doings and Happenings That Mark the Progress of South Carolina People, Gathered Around the State Capitol.

Columbia.

The best sea island cotton produced in the United States is grown on the islands off the coast of South Carolina by planters who have, for many years, paid the most careful attention to seed selection, says a bulletin of the United States census bureau, received in Columbia, recently. "The fiber produced is long and fine and it is harvested and handled with such care that the cotton commands a very high price. "Growers who raise sea island cotton in the interior must secure new seed from the coast region frequently in order to preserve the quality of the fiber, which degenerates rapidly into upland fiber when grown away from the coast. Aside from the difficulties presented by soil and climatic conditions, there are obstacles in the way of extending this culture beyond the present limits. "Among these are: (1) Lack of proper experience in new territory in cultivating, harvesting and handling; (2) objection to the small and partially closed sea island bolls on the part of pickers accustomed to upland varieties, notwithstanding the fact that they receive more for picking sea island cotton than for picking upland cotton; (3) the necessity of using rollers for sea island cotton, since saws injure the fiber; and (4) the disadvantage of selling sea island cotton in a market where the buyers are unaccustomed to it. "The average quantity of sea island cotton produced each year is equivalent to about 75,000 bales of 500 pounds each. Of this amount, about 25,000 bales are exported and 50,000 bales are consumed in this country. "The sea island cotton now being grown in the West Indies is said to surpass the average American product, and competes with that grown in South Carolina rather than with the less valuable varieties grown in Florida. "The quantity of sea island cotton exports from the British West Indies for the year ending September 30, 1913, were only 4,309 bales of 500 pounds each."

State Health Officer Buys.

James A. Hayne, M. D., state health officer, and F. A. Coward, M. D., bacteriologist, state board of health, went to St. Helena Island at the request of Charles M. Duffin, M. D., of Beaufort, to look into the cause of typhoid fever on the island. A large number of cases have been reported at various times and officers of the normal and agricultural school have interested themselves in behalf of the afflicted. Dr. Hayne also went to Dillon to inspect the Gaddy and Harrelson ponds near there, which are said to be breeding places for the anopheles mosquito. "The country surrounding Antwerp now has a remarkable appearance as the dikes to the southwest of Malines were opened by the Belgians and the entire district was flooded. The took the Germans completely by surprise. They worked heroically waist deep in water under fire of the Antwerp forts to extricate their guns and suffered severe losses."

Two Magistrates Named by Governor.

The governor has appointed J. A. Kinard as magistrate in Newberry county to take the place of E. H. Wertz, resigned. John L. Kiley has been appointed ministerial magistrate for below Line street, city of Charleston, to take the place of Geo. W. Rouse, deceased.

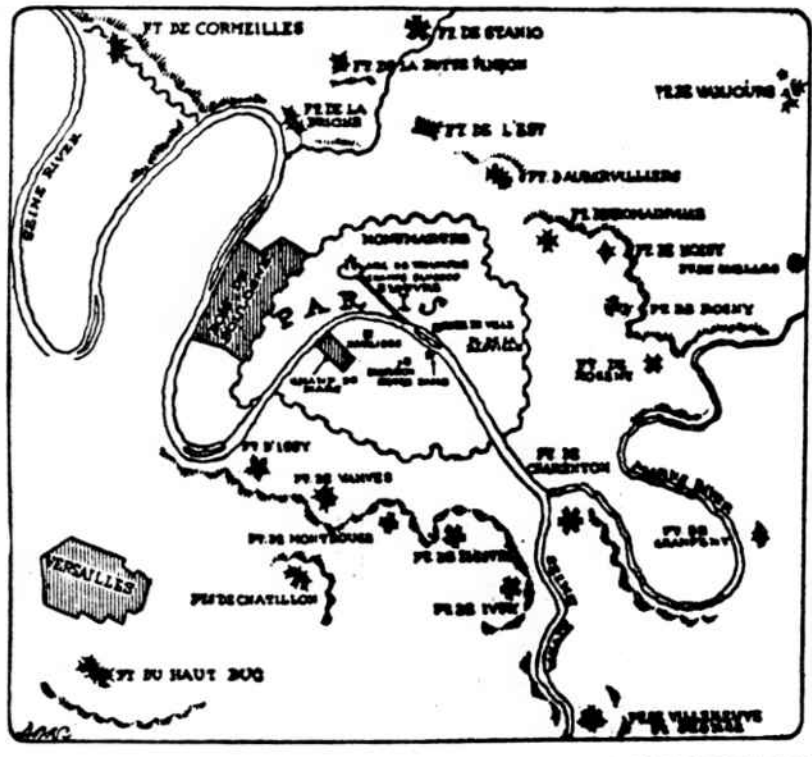
Bleas Signs Fisheries Bill.

The bill relating to the close season for catching, selling and buying shad and sturgeon, passed by the last general assembly, was approved recently by the governor. This was one of the bills that did not reach the governor until within three days of adjournment and under the rules would not have become law without his signature. The bill provides that between March 25 and December 31 of any year no shad shall be caught in the waters of the state, within 20 miles of the mouth of any river. It further provides that no sturgeon shall be caught in the waters of the state between June 1 and January 1, within 20 miles of the mouth of any river, or above said limit to the source of any river between July 5 and January 1. There is a separate provision that no sturgeon shall be caught for three years from January 1, 1915. For violations of this bill by any person, firm or corporation, and upon conviction thereof, the party found guilty shall pay a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, or be placed in jail for not less than 10 or more than 30 days.

Greenville Schools Increase.

Greenville.—The public schools of the city will begin the season of 1914-1915 on September 14. The teachers will assemble on September 10 to attend the enrollment of pupils. Superintendent E. L. Hughes has submitted his annual report to the board of trustees, in which he calls attention to the splendid work done last season, but reminds the trustees that larger school facilities are necessary if the city is to care adequately for its children. The enrollment during the session past was 3,485.

FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS AND VICINITY



London.—Driven back slowly but steadily by the great war machine of the Kaiser, the allies of the triple entente are standing with their backs almost at the walls of Paris. That they will retreat no farther is the confident belief of England.

Years ago the engineers of France, foreseeing the inevitable conflict with the Germans, mapped out the arena for the titanic struggle they knew must some day be staged. It lies not far beyond the outer walls of Paris, where hills and forests and streams give the advantage to the defenders. If France must fight, said her ministers of war, she would fight on the ground of her own choosing. Triple Entente Will Stand Together. London.—Russia, France and Great Britain have signed an agreement that none of the three would make peace without the consent of all three nations. Following is the text of the protocol signed by representatives of Great Britain, France and Russia: "The undersigned, duly authorized thereto by their respective governments, hereby declare as follows: "The British, French and Russian governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war. The three governments agree that when the terms of peace come to be discussed, no one of the

President Proclaims Day of Allied Army Meets German's Right

President Wilson Proclaims Sunday, October 4, Day of National Supplication

GATHERING IN CHURCHES Peace for All the World, Mercy for the Warring Nations, Objects for Prayer.

Washington, Sept. 8.—President Wilson today signed a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to pray for peace in Europe. The proclamation sets aside October 4 as a day of prayer. "Whereas great Nations of the world have taken up arms against one another and war now draws millions of men into battle when the counsel of statesmen have not been able to save from the terrible sacrifice; "And, whereas, in this, as in all things, it is our privilege and duty to seek counsel and succor of almighty God, humbling ourselves before Him, confessing our weakness and our lack of any wisdom equal to these things; "And, whereas it is the especial wish and longing of the people of the United States in prayer and counsel and all friendless, to secure the cause of peace; "Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do designate Sunday, the fourth day of October next, a day of prayer and supplication and do request all God-fearing persons to repair on that day to their places of worship, there to unite their petitions to Almighty Gods, that overruling the counsel of men, setting straight the things they cannot govern or alter, taking pity on the Nations now in the throes of conflict in His mercy and goodness showing a way where men can see none, He vouchsafe His children healing peace again and

more once more that prosper among Nations without which there can be neither happiness nor true friendship, nor any wholesome fruit or thought in the world; praying also to this end that He forgive us our sins, our ignorance of His Holy will, our wilfulness and many errors, and lead us in the paths of obedience to face our vision and to thoughts and counsels that purge and make witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and authorized the seal of the United States to be affixed. "Done at the city of Washington, this eight day of September in the year of our Lord, one thousand, nine hundred and fourteen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth. (Signed) "WOODROW WILSON, "The President; "WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, "Secretary of State."

ALLIED ARMY MEETS GERMAN'S RIGHT

FRENCH AND GERMANS HAVE SMALL CLASHES ON ROAD TO PARIS.

BRITISH LOSS OVER 15,000

England issues an Official Statement of Happenings of Week.—Calls for More Men. The Allied armies defending the road to Paris again have come into contact with the German right wing on the banks of the River Grand Morin in which runs East and West, somewhat South of the Paris line. An official statement issued by the French War Office says the Allied advance troops came into touch with the German forces, which seem to be covering on the River Ourcq towards the Southwest, the movement of the main body of the German right wing and a small engagement resulted in an advantage to the French. The town of Maubeuge, where it is reported British troops are assisting the French garrison, is said still to be resisting German assault. From Berlin by way of Amsterdam comes a report that the Germans are attacking the forts at Nancy and that Emperor William and the General Staff are watching the operations. The British official war information bureau has issued a long general survey of operations of the British army during the past week and in addition a list of British casualties which shows a total of more than 15,000 men up to September 1. The statement, which is based on a report from Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces at the front, speaks highly of the spirit of the British soldiers and their achievements. It declares that while the British losses are heavy they are not one-third of the losses inflicted by the British troops on the Germans. The statement closes with a call for more men. Berlin reports that 3,000 British prisoners have reached Dohertiz. A bombardment has begun of the fortifications at Cattaro, an Austro-Hungarian post, by the French fleet, and advices from Cetinje credit the Montenegrin troops with the de-

EXPOSITION NOT SET BACK

Publicity Chairman of Frisco Show Calls on This State Urging Quick Action.

Columbia.—"The exposition is going on with its promise of success in no way diminished—in some respects increased." This expression from George Hough Perry, chairman of publicity of the great San Francisco show, to the South Carolina exposition commission will, to those who have feared that the European war would spell failure to the international undertaking, be reassuring and doubtless not a little surprising. Mr. Perry in a day letter to the commission declares that the state of affairs in the old world has so enhanced the commercial importance of exhibits that demand for space from American manufacturers and from a number of foreign nations has already sharply increased. Among the nations who have signified their intention of showing their wares on a more extensive scale than they had originally intended doing are Japan, Holland and the Argentine Republic. The last named has increased its appropriation from \$1,000,000 to \$1,400,000 with a view to bringing Argentine distributors and producers into closer touch with American manufacturers and consumers. That South Carolina should keep bravely on in her determined effort to erect a state building and install a worthy exhibit is Mr. Perry's advice. "You can rely on my doing everything in the world that can be done to make your exhibit task easier, and of course we will hold a site for the South Carolina building until the last gunfire—and a few days afterwards," wired Mr. Perry. "I can not avoid commenting, however, on the impetus that is always given to public feeling by the actual selection and dedication of the state site. The public feels both pleased and committed, though, in point of fact, no obligation is thereby incurred. The cotton situation I believe by all experts whom I can reach to be only a transitory scare. The potential value of the crop is certainly greater than ever and the inevitably increased demand would create channels of distribution and utilization under far worse conditions than now exists. I am perfectly confident that this particular phase of your difficulties will be short lived." As a matter of fact the South Carolina commission has in no wise slackened its energies nor allowed its enthusiasm to sag. It was stated that in all probability the site for the South Carolina building will be chosen within the next few weeks and the actual work on the structure begun. The

WORLD MAY BE DRAWN INTO WAR

Peace Agreement Of Triple Entente May Draw Entire World Into European War

GERMANS BEING SURROUNDED

Second Army of British and Russians is Closing in on Rear of German Army. When officials of the United States learned that the triple entente comprising England, France and Russia had signed an agreement in which neither of these countries would enter into a peace agreement unless all three had previously accepted the agreement, they were considerably worried and it is the general belief that this means a long drawn out war and may include the entire world before the end is reached. The British war office has made the announcement that the casualties of the British army in France up to September first was 15,000. This, however, was stated by the British officials, is hardly one-third of the losses of the Germans. Another call has been made by both Great Britain and France for more soldiers and while France called for a quarter of a million Great Britain placed no limit on the number of recruits wanted. The situation before Paris is becoming more complicated every day and it now begins to appear that the Germans will soon find themselves faced by an almost invincible army entrenched before the forts of Paris, while in the rear their retreat will be cut off by an army of 150,000 Russians, who are now on their way from England. A greater portion of the German army in North Belgium has been withdrawn and hurried into Galicia to assist the Austrians in their steady progress through Galicia. Paris Prepares for Siege. Every preparation has been made for the last stand of Paris. The seat of government has been moved from Paris to Bordeaux, where the French officials, as well as the legations of other countries have fled with the ex-Prime Minister, General Gallieni is the military governor of Paris. Through every possible channel troops are pouring into the French city to strengthen the garrison now on duty there. On the outside of the city the activities in preparation for defense against German invasion is even greater. All of the houses within the range of the German guns have been evacuated; thousands of men have been engaged in digging miles of trenches before the city. The Japanese during the past week have been pouring thousands of soldiers into Lung Kow, China, and are assembling their forces for a desperate encounter with the German forces in China. Reports have been received that there are many other transports ready to sail and that their destination is unknown. The theory has been advanced that the Japanese will go to France to support their allies before Paris. However, a more probable suggestion is that the Japanese are preparing to protect the French and British interests in Asia and India. While the operations of the Russian armies in East Prussia against the German forces have been on the verge of a disaster and the Russian military authorities admit a demoralizing defeat, the news brought from the Russian army fighting its way through Austrian Galicia has been that of great victories. So overwhelming has been the defeat administered to the Austrian armies in Galicia by the Russians that it is not thought possible the Austrians will be able to interfere but very little with Russian progress. With the capture of Lemberg, the capital and strategic point in Austrian Galicia and the complete rupture of the Austrian forces in Galicia, the Russians will now be able to continue their march on Berlin with even greater speed. The Kaiser has been aware that a great danger lies in that direction, and has been withdrawing troops from the northern portion of Belgium and hurrying them to reinforce the German troops already on duty on the Russian and Austrian frontiers. Australians to Reinforce British. Vancouver, B. C.—It is known here that large numbers of Australian and New Zealand volunteers are on the water bound for Vancouver and then across Canada to Europe. Shipment of Russian forces from Vladivostok via Vancouver is being considered. So far as known here, the British government has no intention of transporting East Indian troops by way of Canada. The distance between Bombay and England via the Suez canal is much shorter. No East Indian or Russian troops have been landed at Vancouver. U. S. Censor on Radio Station. Washington.—President Wilson issued an executive order directing the navy department to take over the station W. J. H. wireless station and operate it on equal terms with the belligerents and legations of all belligerents and neutrals. Code messages will be handled under strict censorship. Montenegro Occupies Albania. Rome.—A telegram from San Giovanni, in Albania, says that Montenegro troops, led by General Matrovincich and Bucotich, have occupied the Dalmatian coast between Antivari and Cattaro. Baptists Now Have Hospital. Columbia.—The Knowlton hospital was formally transferred to the South Carolina Baptist hospital trustees, and is today being operated by the Baptists. Brief devotional exercises were administered by the trustees. The transfer held in the reception room of the address of the property marks the beginning of the Baptist hospital work in this state and city. "It is the purpose of the denomination to build up the greatest hospital in the state," said the Rev. Louis T. Bristol. Subscribe For The Chronicle.

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Charleston Will Extend Aid. Charleston.—Secretary Snell of the Chamber of Commerce announced this afternoon that a big conference of bankers, business men generally and farmers would be held here in a few days for the purpose of laying before the cotton planters of the State and of the Southeast what Charleston is prepared to do for assisting them in handling their crop this year, with formidable problems facing all interests in the South, because of the European war. Commissioner E. J. Watson and E. W. Dabbs, president of the South Carolina State Farmers' union, will be invited to attend this meeting. Bankers of Charleston will be asked to state through a representative what they are prepared to do to help finance the cotton movement to this city. Cotton men and others interested will be asked to present a report on the available warehouse facilities of Charleston and ways and means of helping the rest of the State and of this territory. Business men interested, wholesalers and others, will be asked to present their views and any suggestions they may have of value. To Eliminate Hazing. Greenville.—At a recent meeting of the trustees of the Furman Fitting School the action taken by the faculty last session to eliminate hazing has been endorsed. While hazing has never been serious, steps have been taken to stop any rough initiation. This is in line with the action taken by the trustees of Furman University two years ago when football was restored on the condition that the student body see to it that hazing be stopped.

Girl Ends Her Life. Anderson.—Miss Eula Smith, the 16-year-old daughter of the late Robert Smith, a substantial farmer of Anderson county, committed suicide at her home four miles west of the city. She secured a shotgun and went into the woods 400 yards behind the house. She fled a strong cord around the trigger and then pressed it around the hammer of the gun. The load entered her left side above the heart. Her body was discovered by an elder sister an hour after the fatal shot had been fired. Hold Cotton In Abbeville. Abbeville.—An enthusiastic crowd of business men and farmers met in the court house here and formed the Abbeville Cotton County Association. It was agreed not to sell any cotton before October 1 for less than 12 cents. A committee was appointed in each township to urge the farmers to stand by the association. F. E. Cox, J. A. Smith, I. A. Keller, W. D. Marlot, T. S. Ammons, W. D. Barksdale and F. E. Harrison were elected delegates to the cotton congress in Columbia. Equality is not a law of nature. Nature has made no two things equal; its sovereign law is subordination and dependence.—Vauvenargues.

Cannot Get Money For Cotton. Charleston.—In the midst of cotton picking, the farmers of this county face a serious problem in getting cash with which to pay off their hands, as they are finding it next to impossible to sell what cotton they have ginned or on hand, for the purpose of raising money to complete picking. It is stated that one farmer offered here a hundred bales of cotton as security for \$1,500 in cash, which was needed to pay the farm hands. The offer was turned down. This meant that he could not get \$15 a bale on his cotton. Several weeks of picking ahead of them and their fields now packed with laborers, is a problem of deep concern to the cotton growers. On the heels of this serious condition comes the cheering report that many farmers in this county have doubled their corn and hay acreage so that they will take in a good profit on these food products, corn for man and hay for beast. Governor Grants One More Parole. A parole has been granted by the governor to John Henry Holmes, who was convicted of murder with recommendation to mercy, in the July term, 1904, in Barnwell county, before Judge C. G. Dantzler. On February 5, 1914 the governor had commuted the sentence from a life term to 20 years. To Decrease Cost of Living. James L. Carberry of Rock Hill, agent for the mill village work, has written a letter to all local demonstrators in mill villages in South Carolina, urging upon them to push the winter garden campaign, as "from the present outlook the high cost of living will continue to increase." In order to overcome this condition partially, he outlines plans for making a winter garden successful. "Where possible," he writes, "select a well drained and sheltered location sloping to the south or east. Sell Medal For Frisco Fair. The South Carolina exposition commission is putting on a contest for the sale of South Carolina medals for the purpose of raising money for the State's representation at the Panama exposition. The medals are made of bronze, with the seal of South Carolina on one side and that of the canal zone on the other. They sell for \$1 each and a round trip ticket to the exposition will be given to every young woman who sells 1,000. On sales exceeding 500 but less than 1,000 10 per cent will be paid.