

KERENSKY HEADS ARMY.

BOLSHEVIKI REVOLUTION NEARS COLLAPSE—FIGHTING UNDER WAY.

Loyal Forces Capture Tsarko-Selo, Where Former Emperor Resided, and Drive Rebels Back into Petrograd.

London, Nov. 11.—The Bolsheviki revolution in Petrograd is reported to be approaching collapse. Regiments loyal to Premier Kerensky are marching on the capital and fighting is under way in the city, according to reports reaching here today from Petrograd. An organization which has adopted the name of the All-Russian committee for saving the country and the revolution, announces that the defeat of the Bolsheviki movement is a matter only of days or hours.

The town of Tsarko-Selo, fifteen miles south of Petrograd, where former Emperor Nicholas lived much of the time, is said to have been captured by loyal forces, after which the rebels retired to Petrograd in disorderly mobs.

The chief wireless station now is controlled by loyal troops.

The "Red Guard" has been defeated in Moscow. Premier Kerensky is said to be approaching Petrograd.

The following was received today by wireless from Russia:

"To army organizations and commissaries:

"The revolt against the Bolsheviki is increasing in Petrograd. Today open attacks against them began and fusillades are taking place in the streets at some places. The telephone is in the hands of the Junkers. The Dvornik was occupied by the general army committee, which have received the Bolsheviki guards.

"In Moscow the Red Guard was defeated. Premier Kerensky will approach Petrograd toward evening. Communication with him has been established. A delegation from the committee for saving the country and the revolution has been sent to M. Kerensky.

"Liquidation of the Bolsheviki adventure is only a matter of days or hours. For the more successful liquidation of this adventure it is necessary that all democratic forces unite around the All-Russian committee for saving the country and the revolution."

Another Russian wireless dispatch says:

"A regiment faithful to the government and the revolution, in full agreement with the Cossacks, the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates and all democratic organizations, occupied the town of Tsarko-Selo and the chief radio telegraphic station. The rebels are retiring in disorderly mobs on Petrograd.

"Severe measures are being taken against marauders and pillagers. Those caught with stolen goods are being shot immediately. Those guilty of rebellion are being handed over to the military revolutionary court."

A proclamation has been issued "to the soldiers of Petrograd" by M. Malcoski, who describes himself as a member of the All-Russian committee for saving the country and the revolution, and as commissary of the Petrograd military district. This proclamation is given as follows in a wireless message from Petrograd:

"Gallant regiments from the front, faithful to the revolution and the country have approached the capital. In order that there be no shedding of innocent blood, arrest immediately all those who are betraying and ruining the country.

In order to indicate which regiments are faithful and delegations to the regiments moving from the front."

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd dated Saturday says the news that Premier Kerensky was approaching the capital caused a great sensation and that a collision was expected momentarily at the time the message was filed.

Reports from Moscow to Petrograd the dispatch continues, state that a majority of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates there voted to support the Petrograd Bolsheviki, but the Cossacks declined to do so and are working with other elements in organizing opposition. The government institutions in Moscow, including the arsenals, telegraph offices, banks and railway stations are said to have passed into the hands of the Bolsheviki.

Admiral Verdervski, minister of marine, was released on Friday, these advisers state, and invited to assume his duties. M. Nikitin, minister of the interior, and M. Gvozdeff, minister of labor, also were released. Although the ministers made great efforts to persuade the garrison to remain at its post, the Winter Palace capitulated after a large bomb had been thrown inside.

"Ponoms are ripe, but like pretty much everything else they are out of reach of common folks.—Knoxville Journal and Tribune.

CONTROL OF COTTON SEED.

Mr. Hoover Sends Out Special Instruction to Ginners and Crushers.

Cotton ginners and cottonseed crushers have received from Mr. Hoover the following special regulations for licensees engaged in the business of ginning, crushing, refining and dealing in cotton seed, cottonseed oil, cottonseed meal, cottonseed cake, peanut oil, soya bean oil, palm oil and copra oil, peanut meal and soya bean meal:

"Rule 1. The licensee shall not knowingly buy or contract to buy any of the above commodities from or sell or contract to sell any such commodities to any person, firm, corporation or association required to have a license under any proclamation issued by the president, who does not have such license or whose license has been revoked.

"Rule 2. The licensee shall not receive any commodity specified in his license in excess of his facilities to store same and shall not store on the ground, in any building or other place, in such a manner that damage or waste will tend to result to such commodity from weather conditions or other causes.

"Rule 3. The licensee shall state his license number to the railway or other transportation company transporting licensed products and shall place such number on the bill of lading.

"Rule 4. The licensee shall not without the written consent of the United States food administrator sell or use cotton seed for feed or fertilizer.

"Rule 5. Every licensee, owning, controlling or operating a ginney shall clean seed cotton and separate the seed from the lint in an efficient manner. He shall not add to or mix with any cotton seed any matter which may or may not have been separated in the process of ginning. No such licensee shall make any unreasonable charge for the service of cleaning seed cotton or separating the seed from the lint.

"Rule 6. No licensee, except licensees for the crushing of cotton seed, shall store, keep on hand or have in his possession or under control by contract or other arrangement, an amount of cotton seed exceeding 20 tons for a longer period than 60 days, except with the written consent of the United States food administrator or his duly authorized agent.

"Rule 7. Every licensee engaged in the crushing of cotton seed shall be subject to the following rules, providing that in any special instance the United States food administrator may issue a special permit authorizing an exception to be made:

"(a) He shall not keep on hand or in his possession or under his control at any time any greater quantity of cotton seed than shall be equivalent to his normal crushing capacity for a period of 60 days.

"(b) He shall not store or keep in his possession or under his control any cotton seed for a period longer than 60 days, except during the period of actual operation of his mill.

"(c) He shall not buy or sell or have in his possession any cottonseed oil, peanut oil, soya bean oil, palm oil or copra oil other than of his own manufacture, provided that this rule shall not prevent a licensee purchasing any such oil for use in a refinery, owned by him and actually in operation.

"(d) He shall not have on hand, in his possession or under his control any cottonseed oil, peanut oil, soya bean oil, palm oil or copra oil for a period exceeding 60 days.

"(e) He shall not have on hand, in his possession or under his control at any time a quantity of cottonseed oil, peanut oil, soya bean oil, palm oil or copra oil that exceeds the equivalent of his production for 30 days.

"(f) He shall not knowingly produce any cottonseed meal or cake testing less than 7 per cent. ammonia or its equivalent of 36 per cent. protein or testing over 7 per cent. oil.

"Rule 8. No licensee buying or selling cottonseed meal, peanut meal, soya bean meal or cottonseed cake other than of his own manufacture, shall, after November 1, 1917, make or have outstanding at any time any contract for the sale of cottonseed oil, peanut oil, soya bean oil, palm oil or copra oil for shipment or delivery more than 60 days after the making of such contract.

"Rule 9. (a) Licensee operating a refinery for the purpose of refining cottonseed oil, peanut oil, soya bean oil, palm oil or copra oil, either as principal or agent, shall refine in an efficient method to produce the largest yield of edible oil.

"(b) He shall not, after November 1, 1917, make or have outstanding at any time any contract for the sale of cottonseed oil, peanut oil, soya bean oil, palm oil or copra oil for shipment or delivery more than four months after the making of such contract.

"Rule 10. No licensee shall keep on hand or have in possession or under

his control by contract or other arrangement at any time, any cottonseed oil, meal or cake, peanut oil or meal, soya bean oil or meal, palm oil or copra oil in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him for a reasonable time, provided that this rule shall not be held to modify Rule 7 relating to the crusher.

"Rule 11. The licensee shall sell the commodities specified in his license at not more than a reasonable advance over the actual cost to the licensee of the particular commodity sold without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of sale. When the character of the business of the licensee is such that it is impossible to keep separate the particular commodities, and the purchase and manufacturing costs of same, the licensee may, in determining his profit, consider as the cost price of the goods sold the average cost price of the total stock of the commodity from which the amount sold was taken. The licensee who operates one or more cotton ginners, crushing mills or refineries, shall keep separate accounts and make reports to show separately the operation of each; for the purpose of this rule, each cotton ginney, crushing mill or refinery shall be considered as a unit and the licensee shall not be permitted to average any costs, profits or losses between such separate units."

Government Crop Report.

Washington, Nov. 8.—A summary of the November crop report for the State of South Carolina, and for the United States, as compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates (and transmitted through the Weather Bureau), U. S. Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

South Carolina.

Corn—Production this year 43,900,000 bushels; last year, December estimate, 32,008,000 bushels.

Wheat—This year, 1,869,000 bushels; last year, December estimate, 2,226,000 bushels.

Oats—This year, 5,250,000 bushels; last year, December estimate, 9,000,000 bushels.

Tobacco—This year, 58,000,000 pounds; last year, December estimate, 20,280,000 pounds.

Potatoes—This year, 1,150,000 bushels; last year, December estimate, 750,000 bushels.

Sweet potatoes—This year, 7,010,000 bushels; last year, December estimate, 5,676,000 bushels.

All hay—This year, 292,000 tons; last year, December estimate 310,000 tons.

Apples (agricultural crop)—This year, 273,000 barrels of 3 bushels; last year, December estimate, 190,000 barrels.

Peaches—This year, 1,130,000 bushels; last year, December estimate, 545,000 bushels.

Cotton—September 25 forecast, 1,346,000 bales; production last year, Census, 931,830 bales.

Prices—The first price given below is the average on November 1 this year, and the second the average of November 1 last year:

Wheat, 293 and 179 cents per bushel. Corn, 200 and 112. Oats, 114 and 75. Potatoes, 214 and 166. Hay \$19.20 and \$16.90 per ton. Cotton 27.3 and 18.3 cents per pound. Eggs 41 and 29 cents per dozen.

United States.

Corn—Production this year 3,190,000,000; last year, December estimate, 2,583,241,000 bushels.

Wheat—This year, 659,797,000 bushels; last year, December estimate, 639,886,000 bushels.

Oats—This year, 1,580,714,000 bushels; last year, December estimate, 1,251,992,000 bushels.

Tobacco—This year, 1,190,000,000 pounds; last year, December estimate, 1,150,622,000 pounds.

Potatoes—This year, 440,000,000 bushels; last year, December estimate, 285,437,000 bushels.

Sweet potatoes—This year, 84,700,000 bushels; last year, December estimate, 70,955,000 bushels.

All hay—This year, 91,715,000 tons; last year, December estimate 109,786,000 tons.

Apples (agricultural crop)—This year, 59,200,000 barrels of 3 bushels; last year, December estimate, 67,415,000 barrels.

Peaches—This year, 42,606,000 bushels; last year, December estimate, 36,939,000 bushels.

Oranges—November 1 condition 51.5, compared with the 10-year condition of 85.9.

Cotton—September 25 forecast, 12,047,000 bales; production last year, Census, 11,449,930 bales.

Prices—The first price given below is the average on November 1 this year, and the second the average of November 1 last year:

Wheat, 200.0 and 158.4 cents per bushel. Corn, 146.0 and 85.0 cents. Oats, 61.7 and 49.0 cents. Potatoes 128.0 and 135.7 cents. Hay, \$15.50 and \$9.99 per ton. Cotton, 27.3 and 18.0 cents per pound. Eggs, 39.4 and 32.2 cents per dozen.

HUNS IN NEW YORK.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE IN INDUSTRIAL PLANT.

Washburn Wire Company Wiped Out With Loss of \$2,000,000—Was Working on Orders for Government.

New York, Nov. 11.—New York City's water front was the scene of another disastrous fire today when the factory of the Washburn Wire Company, which was working on large orders for the United States government, was destroyed with an estimated loss of nearly \$2,000,000. The patrolman who discovered the fire said he found three separate blazes at different places in the factory, which was housed in a series of buildings extending from One Hundred and Seventeenth to One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets and half a block deep on the East River front in Harlem.

Daniel C. Turner, general manager of the company, told Fire Marshal Brophy that 25 Germans and 200 Austrians were included in the force of 1,000 employees in the factory and that all of the Germans except one had zone permits issued by the federal government. Fourteen nationalities are represented among the workmen, it is said.

Fire Marshal Brophy has summoned Mr. Turner and a score of employees to appear at a hearing before him tomorrow.

The fire, one of the most spectacular of recent years, started shortly after noon and was not brought under control until 4 o'clock. The buildings ranged from two to six stories in height and only parts of two of them remain standing. Tenement houses nearby were emptied of occupants and it was only after the greatest struggle by firemen that the flames were confined to the factory. Five firemen were injured by falling walls and a water tower was demolished under an avalanche of bricks. Tons of barbed and other wire, placed on the sidewalks preparatory to loading tomorrow and scattered through the factory were destroyed.

The flames apparently enveloped the different buildings simultaneously. Five alarms called out all the fire fighting apparatus in a large district. This was augmented by a fleet of fire patrol boats and railroad floats equipped with high pressure hose.

A series of explosions, caused when the flames reached oil accumulations in the machinery, added to the danger of the fire. Some of the explosions caused floors and walls to collapse, sending up great clouds of sparks that flew to nearby buildings. Stores of material used in manufacturing insulation gave out a heavy black smoke which, with the terrific heat, kept the fire fighters at least a half block from the factory.

The Patriotic League.

The Patriotic League is not an organization. It is an idea. It is a patriotic opportunity for the girl in the home, in school, in business and industry.

It is an opportunity to render social service to her community and country.

It is a pledge to live up to the highest standards of character and honor and by helping others to do the same.

This, in brief, is the meaning of the Patriotic League, as Miss McKinley, National Secretary of the Y. W. C. A., interpreted it to thirty interested women at the parlor meeting at Mrs. R. Dozier Lee's house Sunday afternoon.

Miss McKinley's charming personality held her audience in absorbed attention as in frank and simple style she unfolded the story of the war dangers to the young girl. The women present all volunteered to explain the league to their church and other societies, and soon, undoubtedly, there will be in Sumter, probably attached to the Red Cross, the Jolly Jims and the different church societies, a Patriotic League for Women. Miss McKinley will send printed information shortly and anyone wishing to learn more about the service to protect young girls, may apply to Mrs. John Sumter or Mrs. R. Dozier Lee.

Assistant Cashier Resigns.

St. Matthews, Nov. 10.—Barrington C. King, who for the past several years has been assistant cashier at the Home Bank, has tendered his resignation and has severed his connection with the bank. Mr. King's resignation was accepted with reluctance by the bank officials. During the last year, Mr. King has had considerable trouble with his eyes and his sight had become so far impaired that he found work too great a tax upon them. Mr. King has made a desirable connection and about the first of January will open up a gentlemen's furnishing store here.

Again the Japanese are misbehaving in China. Japan's pledge not to oppress China does not seem to be binding.—Florida Times-Union.

ELLIOTT COMMUNITY FAIR.

A Largely Attended and Successful Exhibit of Resources of Lee County.

The little, hustling town of Elliott in Lee county, boasting one of the best modern school buildings and best schools in the Pee Dee section of South Carolina may be said to have "taken the rag off the bush" when it came to putting on a Community Fair which was held at the school building and grounds last Friday, November 9th.

At least one thousand people from several counties were present. The exercises were opened with a public meeting in the large school auditorium and presided over by Mr. S. M. Welch, the efficient farm demonstrator of Lee County. Hon. Asbury F. Lever, member congress from the Seventh South Carolina District and the chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, was the special honor guest and speaker of the occasion. About four hundred men and women were in the auditorium when he started to speak and the standing room sign had to be hung out shortly after he started. Mr. Lever in his scholarly and forcible manner eloquently defended the president of the United States and government thereof and explained in detailed and comprehensive manner just why the United States could not honorably avoid further benevolent neutrality, if we expected to defend our rights and command the respect of the balance of the world. He was enthusiastically applauded time and again.

The community fair was opened up by a grand parade of beautifully decorated automobiles filled with numbers of pretty and charming young women attired in Red Cross uniform and veils and in allegorical uniforms representing the United States government and other insignias of the patriotism of our country and Lee County in particular. The parade formed at the station in Elliott and wound its way to the modern brick school building which would be a credit to a city of twenty-five thousand population.

On the grounds were located the agricultural, poultry, and live stock departments. Here Lee county showed up in fine style as one of the leaders of diversification, and inside the building, in several rooms, conservation was exemplified in practical as well as "mouth watering" style. Cotton of the long staple variety, sweet potatoes weighing as much as ten and a-half pounds and averaging up to four pounds, pumpkins, Irish potatoes, rice, wheat, corn, oats, white pepper eggs, sugar cane millet, peas of several varieties, beans, rye, in fact almost everything that Carolina's combination of fertile soils and climate can produce were on exhibition in the agricultural departments.

In the poultry exhibit were every variety of improved varieties of chickens, pigeons, geese, ducks, and turkeys and the fowl all were magnificent specimens of the improved varieties. The cattle and swine exhibits were not numerous but were great indeed in quality.

Inside of the building was where one received the greatest idea of what organization will accomplish. The home demonstration, canning and tomato clubs, the Elliott school booth, and the domestic science and household art departments were eye openers to every one except the ladies and the girls who made these delightful articles to eat and to wear.

The fancy work department was unusually fine. But in the several departments of domestic science it was easily seen that Lee county, and the Elliott school section particularly are up with the times on food production and conservation in an extraordinary way that would tickle the palates (if they could get a taste of some of the good things to eat) and make the mouths of President Wilson and Food Dictator Hoover water to view the same.

After the mornings' exercises the good ladies of Elliott and surrounding territory took pity on those who had been made hungry from viewing the thousands of jars of preserves, vegetables, pickles, home made bread, etc. in the various booths and exhibits. These good and charming ladies then proceeded to prove in a very practical manner that Lee county women and girls know how to cook. A most delicious and varied lunch was served composed of friend and stewed oysters, sandwiches and salad courses, cakes of more different varieties and delightfulness than could be remembered although this scribe had to eat some of every kind; ice cream, and coffee.

Elliott and that portion of Lee County represented in the Elliott Community Fair made a wonderful and entertaining, as well as instructive and inspiring demonstration of home economics, diversification and conservation.

The committee in charge were Prof. J. W. Shealey, principal of Elliott High School; Mrs. Charles Licious, Mrs. Dr. Mathews, Mr. L. D.

Welch, assisted by Farm Demonstrator S. M. Welch and numerous ladies and gentlemen, patrons of the school.

After the fair was over Mr. R. Cooper, Jr., one of Lee counties cleverest young gentlemen and manager of the Mimosas Guernsey Dairy and Breeding Farms of Wisacky, in Lee County, took the Sumter County Farm Demonstrator, J. F. Williams and the Managing Secretary of the Sumter Chamber of Commerce, E. L. Reardon, over to the Mimosas Farm to show the Gamecock County visitors just what Mr. Cooper and several of his neighbors are doing in the "Guernsey Center of South Carolina." Here an up to date breeding and dairy farm was shown, and an institution that will prove to be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to South Carolina as an example of modern dairying and improved varieties of cattle.

During the past twenty-seven months the Messrs. R. M. Cooper, Sr., and R. M. Cooper, Jr., and the Messrs. Playfers, Mooneyhams, and several others have invested something more than sixty thousand dollars in Guernsey stock and dairy and breeding farm equipment.

The latest improved methods of dairying including disease prevention and modern methods of sanitation are in vogue on all of these neighborhood farms. Hundreds of cans of milk are shipped daily to different distant points. Thousands of dollars are brought into that neighborhood, soils are improved and commercial fertilizer bills cut down to a minimum, and the county made much wealthier thereby.

Altogether speaking Elliott, Wisacky and Lee county are to be congratulated for their progressiveness and modern methods, and last but not least by a long shot for their courteous treatment and hospitality to visitors.

FOR WORMS IN CHICKENS.

Poultry Raiser Finds Remedy Recommended Very Successful.

"Very successful" is the way a Massachusetts poultry raiser describes a remedy for worms in chickens, suggested to him by a United States Department of Agriculture official after recommendation by investigators in the California Agricultural Experiment Station.

The poultry raiser added, in his letter of thanks, that thorough trials of other remedies had failed. That which he praised follows:

Suggested Treatment.

"Give the chickens no food or water for 24 hours before treating; then feed them half the usual amount of ground feed in which has been mixed finely chopped tobacco stems soaked for two hours in all the water they will absorb. One pound of tobacco stems (weighed before soaking) is sufficient for 100 birds. Two hours after the chickens have eaten the medicated mash, give them one-fourth of the usual ration of ground feed mixed with water in which Epsom salt has been dissolved, using 11 ounces of Epsom salt for 100 birds.

"To reduce the chances of further infestation all manure and loose dirt should be removed from the chicken yard and the pens and roosts thoroughly scalded and cleaned with hot water."

Herr Erezberger says that Germany is already a democracy. Which shows you that there is at least one German who has a sense of humor.—Greenwood Journal.

The English have taken Beerheba. Now let them gather in Dan and the intervening territory.—Greensboro News.

And Mayor Mitchel, it seems, was not able to accomplish the Hylan flag.—Asheville Citizen.

LOOK HERE FOR IT.

Many a Sumter Reader Will be Interested.

When people read about the cures made by a medicine endorsed from far away, is it surprising that they wonder if the statements are true? But when they read of cases right here at home, positive proof is within their reach, for close investigation is an easy matter. Read this Sumter endorsement of Doan's Kidney Pills: W. M. Folsom, proprietor dry goods store, Main Street, says: "My back ached nearly all of the time and when I made a quick move sharp pains started through me. After sitting down for awhile, I had to lift myself up. The kidney secretions were highly colored and contained sediment. Doan's Kidney Pills relieved the backache and pains and I could rest much better." (Statement given March 17, 1908.)

On January 11, 1915 Mr. Folsom said: "The benefit Doan's Kidney Pills brought me has lasted."

Price 60c., at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the name that Mr. Folsom has twice publicly recommended. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. (42)