

WHAT SHALL IT PROFIT THE SOUTH IF IT GAIN THE WHOLE WORLD (FOR ITS COTTON) AND LOSE ITS OWN SOUL.

Manufacturers' Record.

'Cotton at the cost of character is M. Ashby Jones of Aragusta, Ga., which should be read by every man in the South. Discussing the relative value of a man and property, where Christinaity always raises the issue of values and insists as its fundamental teaching that a man is worth more than property, Dr. Jones turned his discussion to the situation existing in the South today and the influence of cotton upon the life and character of this section, and said:

To translate this teaching into terms of our present pressing problem, we must ask, How much, then, is a man of more value than a bale of cotton?

Instantly religion becomes con crete, for cotton is the most forceful influence in forming our economic theories, people.

What a part it has played in our history! It made us a slave-holding people and determined for a century our social customs and standards. It absouldely denominates our industrial and commercial prosperity. It has been the most forceful influence in forming our economic theories, and has often dictated our political creeds. According to its price we are liberal or parsimonious, morose or cheerful. In playful eulogy of its immense value we have called cotton King, but in all seriousness we should ask ourselves the question if it does not actually rule in well-nigh every realm of our life.

Now, as we approach another harvest, the price of cotton stands like a mighty menace, threatening the intellectual and moral integrity of our people. Great world questions which chailenge the cleanest and clearest thinking and call for the highest and holiest moral convictions front the characters of men, and already it is distinctly suggested that our attitude on these questions shall be determin-We must ed by the price of cotton. We must answer, whether we shall merge our characters into cotton and auction them, in the markets of the world.

I look back to last autumn with shame and humiliation. It is a picture of the South hawking her impotence upon every avenue of com-merce, advertising her weakness, and like blind beggars pleading their pov-erty with the plaint, "Buy a bale." we starve. Was this the South which rose phoenix-like from the ashes of the Civil War with a resilient resourcefulness which astonished the world and rebuilt this miracle of a new South? Have we forgotten all our principles of democracy, with its familiar protests against paternalism, that we so quickly creep to

the national treasury crying for charity? Is cotton of so great a value that for it we will sacrifice our manhood, our independence and our moral poise? I am profoundly convinced that the price of cotton is a fundamental moral question, and by it God is testing the souls of our peo-

ple.

RECOMMENDS THAT GREAT BRITAIN BE TOLD TO REVOKE THE BLOCKADE ORDER OR LOSE OUR TRADE.

ing sentence of a sermon by Rev. Dr. a petition to President Wilson urging ed by Dillingham. He gives this delieve American importers of conditions caused by Great Britain's refusal to allow German and Austrian products to be shipped from neutral posts to the United States.

Senator Smith declared the British blockade was one of the most flagrant and inexcusable violations of neutral rights in naval history.

"I have determined the only thing to du," said Senator Smith, "is to tell Great Britain to revoke the blockade order, or she can have no

Seizures Not Unlawful

"The excuse that Great Britain seized messels carrying goods pro-duced in Germany or Austria or of goods intended for Germany or Austria, but consigned to a neutral port. as a retailatory measure against Germany does not make the seizure lawful

"There is no justification for the second contention that the British were justified in their action because the United States had violated Great Britain's rights during the Civil War. The United States never committed a line, that justified the British action.'

Senator Smith declared that during the Russo-Japanese war Great Britain asserted the right of India to ship cotton to Japan. He fur-ther declared that the British first placed cotton on the list of articles that were not to be classed as contraband.

Civil War Decisions Cited.

As a contention that rulings by the United States supreme court on ternational law did not justify Great Britain in establishing the blockade, Senator Smith discussed the Bermuda and Peterof, or Matamoros, cases, which arose during the Civil War. In the latter case he notes the ruling of the court which held that although the Peterof sailed from England for Matamoros, Mexico, with contraband, conditional contraband and non-contraband goods, all intended for shipment to Texas during the war, only the actual contraband could be seized, as a blockade could not extend to a neutral port.

A committee representing various importers' associations was appointed to draw up a petition, to be voted on later, asking President Wilson to call a special session of congress to discuss ways and means of relieving these importers.

Chicago Manufacturers Act.

Chicago, August 11 .- The Illinois Manufacturers' Assciation today addressed a letter to Secretary of state Lansing asking that interference with American trade with neutral countries in non-contraband articles be stopped.

The Association commends the policy of President Wilson regarding interference with trade by belligerents. the co

The Death House

One Who Has Been There Tells of the Last Moments of the Condemned.

Lieutenant Charles Becker, formerly of the New York police force, was electrocuted early Friday morning in the death chamber at Sing Sing prison. Roland B. Molineaux was tried for murder, convicted and

spent several months in the death house, an occupant of one of the little cells where Becker spent his final tening to a speech by Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, more than 300 his experiences there in a book, 'The scription of a man's last day and night; the few remaining hours before the little door opens to admit him to the execution chamber.

There are unwritten laws and can ons for all important occurrences in the death chamber . I do not mean the prison rules; but the way "we" have of doing things. For instance, the new arrival, after he has passed through all formalities at the officials' hands, and they are many, is initiated by "us" on the first night passed in our society.

This is an ancient and honorable custom, and like all initiations, a secret. These fixed ceremonies occur all through his long and brutal life in the death chamber. Long, for even a short stay in it makes him old; brutal, because his punishment is-Is that not enough? And to death. add thereto years of solitary confine-ment is to kill nim not once, but over and over again. The system is all wrong. Oh, the years in the Death chamber. The loneliness, the quiet.

chamber. The loneliness, the quiet Hell must be a quiet place. When at last it is drawing to a close, when the governor has refused to interfere, the officials proceed in an act, nor did our courts ever write to interfere, the saturday the "for-

tunate one" on stepping from his bath is ordered into a new cell—the one next to the "little door" leading to the execution chamber. Here he receives everything new; new bed-ding, new clothes from head to foot, and then his knicknacks, pipe, tobacco, boxes, books, and the package of letters from home, ragged and blurred from reading and re-reading; all have been carefully searched. He

y the have been carefully searched. He in-receives something else, for this reat change in itself is his notice that one week from the following Monday he will be moved again. No questions are ever asked; he has seen it all before: but should he ask, the only reply will be, "I don't know." '

From that moment a certain unwritten etiquette among us is never violated. His own way in everything as far as we can possibly comprehend it, is our law. Does he ask for a song or story, his demand is acquisced with at once. Will he play checkers? He may choose his opponent, and he will always win. We send him our

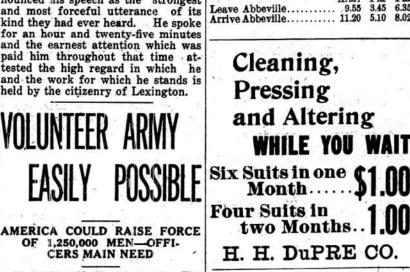
oranges, the top layer from the box of cigars one has purchased. We do anything, everything we can to please him. Has there been a quarrel between him and another, it is cornpletely forgotten. On his part, he must make the ghastly regulation jokes during the week. These are two in number, one with the keeper about the new suit of clothes: "I suppose you will be wearing this week after next." Number two is with the barber: "Don't forget to cut my hair short on top." From now on the "death watch" (two keepers) sits in front of his cage every night. During this week occurs the greatest horror we are called upon to bear, i. e., to hear the last farewell of our, companion to mother, wife, sister or child death, is portrayed. As a matter of fact, we envy him. Anything, everything is better than existence in the death chamber.

During the night, if you have lain awake, and one has been known to be so foolish, you may have felt a very slight vibration, perhaps it is imagi-nation; perhaps it is the dynamo. If you have slept, and do not hear the death-watch draw down the curtains in front ofall the cells when the night outside turns gray, you will surely be awakened by the noise of many feet. It is the priests who have entered. Their ordinary shoes on the flagging of the corridor sound like thunder, thunder moving away. Now it subsides to the murmuring of Latin prayers. As you lie in your cell (the drawn curtains make it resemble a little box) wide awake, you know that the last confession is being made the last sacrament is being administered. This is another reason why no breakfast is given to the traveler. I saw it all one morning; the curtain was not quite down to the floor. I made myself as flat as possible. I saw the priest bless and kiss him; hold up the cross before his eyes; bid him have faith, and then back out of the cell. "He", who is soon to be "it," followed. Then I heard the procession march rapidly into the next room. "Bang!" said the hungry little door as it closed.

What happens in there, and how it felt three minutes later, I cannot tell you; but I came very near finding out. Will you believe me that this day is a long one? You fellows outside can do much to divert the mind from disagreeable thoughts; we have breakfast, and sit down to wonder which one of us will be next to go.

SENATOR E. D. SMITH SPEAKS TO FARMERS (Continued from page 1.).

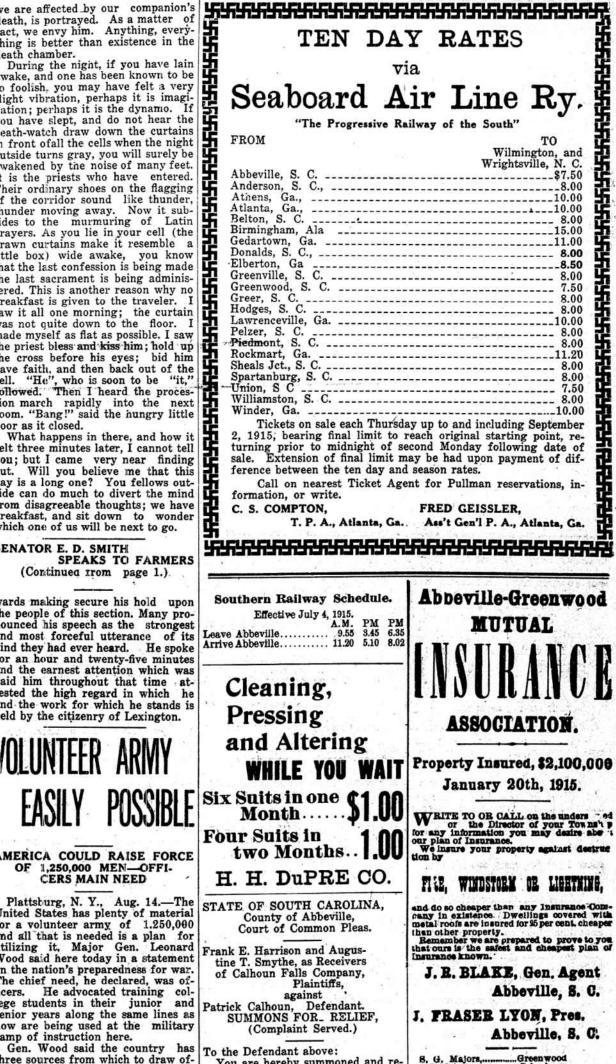
wards making secure his hold upon the people of this section. Many pronounced his speech as the strongest and most forceful utterance of its kind they had ever heard. He spoke for an hour and twenty-five minutes and the earnest attention which was paid him throughout that time attested the high regard in which he and the work for which he stands is held by the citizenry of Lexington.



Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 14 .- The United States has plenty of material for a volunteer army of 1.250,000 and all that is needed is a plan for utilizing it, Major Gen. Leonard Wood said here today in a statement on the nation's preparedness for war. The chief need, he declared, was officers. He advocated training college students in their junior and senior years along the same lines as now are being used at the military camp of instruction here.

Gen. Wood said the country has three sources from which to draw officers from private life. First of these, he asserted, were men who had been in the regular service or militia. Second, he would obtain officers from a list of men kept by the war department who have qualified by examina-

ons.



S. G. Majors,... J.T Mahry..... C. H. Dodson You are hereby summoned and re-quired to answer the Complaint in this action, of which a copy is here-with served upon you, and to serve a copy of your Answer to said Com-plaint on the subscribers, at their of-Dr. J. A. Anderson. S. S. Boles...... fice No. 30 Broad Street, Charleston,

FIVE

acute and significant. England has declared a "long-distance blockade" be joined in by commercial organi-zations all over the country. The of cotton. In this blockade she threatens no property, and holds sacred and inviolable the lives of those who sail the seas, no matter what may be their nationality. It is a debatable question whether, under international law, she has the right. But let us grant that she is wrong, as I believe she is-what is the result? She helps to lower the price of In retaliation Germany ancotton. nounced her submarine blockade, threatening not simply the property, but the life of every American who dared to travel the ocean highway. In carrying out that threat she has deliberately murdered men, women and children. When our Government protested, she not only refuses to repudiate this inhuman act of her worshi refuses to reverse her barbarous pol-"The South is far more interested in the English blockade of her cotton than she is in the controversy over the German submarine warfare." I believe this to be 'a slander upon thought in terms of cotton; we have and destroyed our moral perspective strings and brains of cotton bolls, that we believe a cotton pare to a by. commercial advantage is more impor-to then the maintenance of human by. Cotton, which, rightly handled, would prove to be one of the 'greatthat we believe a cotton bale to be the one as weak as the other is flab-

It is not only our right, but our gave to any country on earth, has proper manner, to take up the ques- curse to us. blockade and to insist upon whatever standard of civilization and preserve and helpless women and children, for richest blessings. politicians, newspapers and trades bodies to seek to deflect attention to exchange for a bale of cotton. the price of cotton is to reverse all the moral judgments of our Christhe question, "How much, then, is a man of more value than a sheep?" The cry is going up that the South

is being made to suffer for a fight which is none of hers. But we had better clearly understand that this fight is ours, and upon its issue our destiny is deeply involved with the Let us face now rest of the world. rather than be bitterly taught in the future what a German victory will mean. We can only judge what German triumph will mean by understanding what German warfare is.

This year the issue is still more was the start of a movement that will zations all over the country. The letter, it was announced, represents the views of the manufacturers of the middle West.

Furriers Ask for Relief.

New York, August 11 .- The Raw Fur Merchants' Association and the Fur Merchants' Association today approved a petition addressed to President Wilson calling attention to the demoralization in the trade by the British blockade and contraband orders, and asking that steps be taken for relief.

The time has come when the facts so clearly stated by Dr. Jones must be studied by the people of the wohle decorated himself. The South is in danger of worshiping cotton instead of wornavy, but justifies the murder, and shiping the Almighty; we are in dan-door. ger of sacrificing honor, integrity of York paper a few days ago says: "The South is far more interested in a bale of cotton.

Around the neck of the South hangs like a curse a bale of cotton.

We have idealized cotton; we have

duty, at the proper time, and in the many times in the past proven a It was cotton that fix tion with England of her cotton ed the chains of slavery around the South, and it is cotton today that are our commercial rights? But at enslaves the thought and the heart this supreme moment, when our Gov- of many of the people of the South. ernment is striving to maintain the Cotton as king is a diabolical ruler, whereas cotton as a subject, held in the sacred rights of , unarmed men check, would prove one of Heaven's

Let not the South lose its soul in

In line with the statements made by Dr. Jones is an editorial in the tian civilization and to raise again Savannah Press, in which, referring to this cotton agitation, it makes against those guilty of it a fearful arraignment expressed in the sentence:

"It places this section in the position of blindness to the moral dif ference between human blood and the price of cotton."

This is a charge against these agitators, by one of the leading daily papers of the South, withering in its expression of their inability to mea-sure the moral difference between sure the moral difference between human blood and the price of cotton. Why should he? "Our horror," how

while listening to their cries an ticipate the agony in store for those we love. My heart bleeds when I remember what I have heard in the death chamber. It is unspeakable. I cannot write of it.

The comes the last night. Everything must be done very exactly now Our code prescribes for everything; nothing must be omitted, no custom may be violated. The early evening passes as usual. Generally he asks for songs, perhaps, he will sing one himself. That is as it may be. But at midnight the last rites among us of the death chamber take place. The keeper comes to my cell carrying, perhaps, the little paper box my departing friend has kept his tobacco

in so long; one that he made and

"Keep that to remember me by," I hear from the direction of the little

"Thank you," I reply.

ritual.

I must respond, "Thank you. Goodby and God bless you.'

This is repeated with each one sepmy people. Has the price of cotton so paralyzed our moral sensibilities and destroyed our moral perspective mind just what treasure each of his companions shall receive when the last night comes. The responses never vary. They are now as they were ten years ago; they will be the same twenty years from now if that hell

on earth is still in existence.

No one speaks to him or to any one else after that. He is reading and rereading each of those letters for the We last time and destroying them. hear him tearing them up one by one "Swish, swish, swish." Then it is quiet, very quiet in the death chamber. I am not sleepy; the other fellows do not seem to be sleepy. They are reading. I sit up and write this: tomorrow I will write the other half. I have often read in the newspapers of the supposed meal partaken of by the departing guest "furnished from the warden's table." No newspaper reporter seems able to resist a de-

scription of the last breakfast, and no two papers ever published the same one. Did the wretch gorge himself to

the extent indicated, indigestion and not electricty, would carry him off, and justice be cheated. No, he is not even stimulated to the extent of a cup of coffee, and for a good reason;

The third source would from schools or institutions in which some military training is given.

For an army of 1,250,000, Gen. Wood said, the nation would need 40,000 officers. From these, 1,500 should be chosen each year for special grades of the service. These men eventually would have become the officers for volunteers.

Referring to military service Gen. Wood said:

"No one has a right to consider his discharge of duty as a soldier as voluntary. This duty is an obligation binding upon all who mentally and physically are fit, and within certain age limits. A man has no more right to speak of volunteering to discharge his duties to the nation as a soldier than he has to talk of volunteering to obey any moral law or pay his just debts.'

Gen. Wood also took a strong stand against waiting until time of war to organize a volunteer army. He asserted such a plan would be about as effective as waiting until a fire broke out to organize a volunteer fire company. Soldiers enlisted at such times, he said, would not know what was expected of them.

WILL THE GERMANS TRY

TO REACH PETROGRAD? London, August 11 .- Discussing the possibilities of the Germans trying to reach Petrograd, The Evening News correspondent there says:

"The success gained by the Russian fleet at Riga reassured the capital, as no advance against Petrograd is likely unless the Germans • obtain command of the Baltic, giving the invaders a line of communication by water, as well as by land."

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent also discusses the chance of a German move at Petrograd. He says it is evident that the invaders are well established in strong forces on a forty-mile bow-shaped front from Lomza to Ostrow, and predicts that an effort will be made to reach Dvinsk.

Military authorities, the correspondent continues, expect the Germans will persist in the offensive, but they express strong doubts whether an advance on Petrograd enters seriously into the German plans. The lake and marsh country south of Petrograd is well adapted for defensive operations should the Germans advance extend in that direction.

S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to Answer the Complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

J. Fraser Lyon, Henry Buist, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To the Defendant, Patrick Calhoun: Take Notice, That the Summons

in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the Office of the Clerk of Court of Common Pleas for Abbeville County, in the city of Abbeville, State of South Carolina, together with the Complaint in the above entitled action on the 10th day of August, Nineteen hundred and fifteen.

J. Fraser Lyon, Henry Buist, Plaintiffs' Attorneys Abbeville, S. C., August 10, 1915.





FILTH MAKES FLIES. AND OUT-HOUSES ARE FLY FACTORIES

Make Your Out-House Sanitar

The odors arising from privies are sickening and unbearable, particularly in summer. They are also the breeding place for flies and other vermin. Flies carry disease gerns direct from such places to the baby's milk, the meats, vegetables, pies and other food_stuffs. Typhoid fever is invariably transmitted from germs that originated in out-houses and such breeding places, and these germs are usually carried to the house and kitchen by flies that take an air route.

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