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TILLMAN RAPS TEDDY AND BRYAN

TILLMAN SAYS TEDDY IS THE GIANT IN MOTHER GOOSE, AND RAPS BRYAN.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Describing William J. Bryan, as "simply obsessed," and Theodore Roosevelt as the "giant in mother goose," Chairman Tillman of the naval committee addressed the senate on national defense, and assailed what he characterized as the greed of private manufacturers of war materials. He upheld Secretary Daniels' administration of the navy department. "The question of preparedness requires grave consideration and prompt action," said Senator Tillman. "My Bryan, the evangel of peace at any price is bitterly opposed to any and all increase. He seems to be simply obsessed on this subject and has lost his mental poise. Ex-President Roosevelt on the other hand who snorts and roars like a veritable bull poses as a god of war and clamors for a very large standing army and great reserves."

He said he realized the necessity for a greater army but that the navy, the first line of defense, should come first. He said he favored a navy second only to England. In stating what he considered the need for government armor plate, he said: "The country ought to regard as a public enemy any senator or member of congress who tried to delay or thwart this purpose. The country is in the grasp of an armor trust and has been there twenty years." He said former Secretary Meyer, one of Daniels' chief critics, in indicting the Daniels administration, merely indicted himself. "Poor old Massachusetts! How unfortunate to give birth to such a man as he. I have known many and great men from that state, and I feel sorry that she should be held up to scorn, (if such a little mean man can be held up to scorn), by the action of Mr. Von L. Meyer."

T. PERRIN WARDLAW.

Editor Abbeville Press and Banner: Dear Sir:—In your issue of December 1, appeared an extract from the Augusta Chronicle, announcing the death of T. Perrin Wardlaw, my true and faithful friend for many years. It did not surprise me to read that his death caused deep and sincere grief in all Augusta, and that he had been loved and respected by all who knew him. Few men are blessed with the gentle and lovable nature which was his, a disposition which he inherited from his saintlike mother, whom all Abbeville knew and loved as "Aunt Eliza."

The Chronicle mentioned the fact that Perrin Wardlaw was the last survivor of twelve brothers, nine of whom had served in the Confederate army. This last statement—which is true—is my excuse for troubling you with this note of inquiry. I desire to know if my memory serves me right as to the following incident which I heard recounted many years ago:

It was stated that on a Monday Salesday during the War, three old gentlemen happened to meet in the public square in Abbeville and began to inquire about and to exchange news from the battle front. The three men were Col. Charles Haskell, "Uncle" Robert Wardlaw, and old Capt. Sharpe, whose home was on Turkey Creek, some few miles from Cokesbury. In the course of conversation it appeared that those three fathers had then either twenty-five or twenty-seven sons in the army at the front. Robert Wardlaw had nine; Col. Haskell had seven, and old man Sharpe had either nine or eleven. I am not sure as to the last.

This extraordinary incident, without a parallel in the North or the South, naturally made a deep impression on all who heard of it. And shortly after the War, Gen. A. F. Hill, I think it was, published the fact in a Southern magazine, a short-lived publication, whose name I think was the Sunny South.

There must be some one among the readers of the Press and Banner—some one belonging to my generation—who can supply the facts about which I am not sure. It may be that some one in Abbeville has a copy of that magazine. I shall be very grateful, as also will be all your subscribers will furnish the Press and Banner with a correct statement. It is a historical fact worth remembering and cherishing. It should go down in history in company with the two other striking facts of which old Abbeville is proud, namely, that in the grove on Magazine Hill in Abbeville town, was held the first public mass meeting in the Southern States that voted for Secession, and that President Jeff Davis held his last Cabinet meeting in Abbeville. Strange, that the same little town should have witnessed the rise and fall of the Southern Confederacy, of which an English poet has said, "No nation rose so white and fair, Nor fell so pure of crime."

W. C. B.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. McDonald of Atlanta, were here Sunday for the day.

LITTLE PEACE IN FORD PARTY

HAD A ROW OVER PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Aboard the Steamship Oscar Second, Dec. 13.—Resolution condemning the president's preparedness plans brought a protest from some of the members of Ford's peace party.

S. S. McClure and Judge Ben Lindsay refused to sign it on the ground that it is unpatriotic. Some members of the party even threatened to leave the party after Europe is reached.

An appeal was sent by wireless to each belligerent monarch in Europe saying the party had no intention to intrude, but pointing out that sixteen months of war had resulted in no gain, that each nation thought itself right, and each had the same patriotism, and requests an immediate truce to discuss peace proposals, which it said, will be submitted simultaneously to each of the belligerents by neutral nations.

CALHOUN'S ONLY LETTER TO HIS FIANCEE

All prosaic business details having been at last arranged, and the day set for the marriage, Mr. Calhoun wrote this, his first, last and only love letter to the sweetheart he had so persistently wooed, and who was soon to become his wife:

"Abbeville, S. C., 28 Sept., 1810. "I rejoice, my dearest Florida, that the period is fast approaching when it will be no longer necessary to address you through the cold medium of a letter. At furthest it cannot be much longer than a month before I shall behold the dearest object of my hopes and desires. I am anxious to see you, and my impatience daily increases. May Heaven grant you a safe return. What pleasure I have experienced in your company, what delight in the exchange of sentiment, what transport in the testimonials of mutual love! In a short time this, with the permission of Heaven, will be renewed, and I shall be happy. To be united in mutual, virtuous love is the first and best bliss God has permitted to our natures. My dearest one, may our love strengthen with each returning day, may it ripen and mellow with our years, and may it end in immortal joys. It gives me much satisfaction that time and absence make no impression on my love for you; it glows with no less ardor than at the moment of parting, which must be a happy omen of its permanent nature. When mere personal charms attract, the impression may be violent but cannot be lasting, and it requires the perpetual presence of the object to keep it alive; soft and sweet disposition, the amiable and lovable character embellished with innocence and cheerfulness are united to the attractions of personal beauty, it bids defiance to time. Such, my dear Florida, are the arms by which you have conquered, and it is by these the durability of your sovereignty is established over your subject whom you hold in willing servitude.

I am much involved in business at present. Court commences in two weeks, and in a week the election for Congress will take place. My opponent is General Elmore, of Laurens, but it is thought that I will succeed by a large majority. As soon as the result is known I will inform you. Write me before you leave New Port. I wish you a pleasant journey home. May God preserve you. Adieu, my love; my heart's delight.

I am your true lover,
Jno. C. Calhoun."

TILLMAN OPPOSES STAMP ON CHECKS

Washington, Dec. 13.—"Every time a man licked a stamp to place on a check he would cuss the democratic party," Senator B. R. Tillman said, in announcing his intention of opposing President Wilson's plan for placing a revenue stamp on checks.

"I favor an increased graduated income tax and whenever a man has an income of one million dollars, I would take all in excess of that," Senator Tillman added. "A million a year is enough for any man and the government needs the money."

HOME AGAIN.

Mrs. R. S. Link is at home after a prolonged visit to her home in Alabama, where she was called by the sudden death of her father.

BUFFALO BOX PARTY.

The Box Party given by the Buffalo Literary Society, Thursday evening in the Buffalo School building, was a decided success.

The decorations were the school colors, red and white. There were several booths, where candy and cake were sold, and a tiny well, from which Jack and Jill "fetched pails" of lemonade, which was served free, with the cake.

Mr. F. L. Morrow auctioned the boxes in a spirited and interesting manner, and, in an equally delightful way, with the assistance of Mr. Arch Talbert, conducted the cake-walk.

Everyone seemed to have a jolly good time, and the society cleared about thirty-eight dollars.

AGREE TO RETAIN EMERGENCY TAXES

HOUSE DEMOCRATS CAUCUS ON QUESTION.

Washington, Dec. 13.—House Democrats in a caucus tonight agreed to support a resolution designed to extend the life of the present emergency tax without change until December 31, 1916, or for one year.

The resolution will be introduced tomorrow. It probably will be voted on Thursday. Democratic leaders tonight predicted its adoption in both houses not later than Saturday, when the Christmas holiday will be taken if the measure is out of the way.

Only two of the 150 Democrats who attended the caucus declined to be bound by its rules. Representatives Keating of Colorado and Calloway of Texas, said they had promised their constituents to oppose a continuance of the tax. The chairman, Representative Saunders of Virginia, said that the rules would not be binding upon them under the circumstances.

Majority Leader Kitchin warned the members that they should do their utmost to have all Democrats on the floor Thursday. Otherwise, he said, grave danger would lie ahead of the resolution.

Mr. Kitchin was interrogated extensively on revenue plans generally and was on the floor almost an hour.

Representative Kitchin explained after the caucus that the year's extension did not mean necessarily that the tax would be imposed during this full period. Its future will depend, he said, solely on what course other revenue legislation takes. Mr. Kitchin's estimate is that if the present administration plans carry and the tariff is kept on sugar \$125,000,000 more than can be raised by the emergency tax will be required to run the government during the coming year.

At present the emergency tax is netting between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 monthly.

CAPT. BOY-ED PART TURK.

Capt. Boy-Ed, naval attache at the German embassy, is a typical German in appearance, despite the fact that his father was of Turkish origin, says a Washington special to the New York World. The Army and Navy, Metropolitan and Chevy Chase Clubs, saw much of Capt. Boy-Ed before the war began, but the day hostilities commenced, he hurried to New York and opened headquarters at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

Before the war had been going on a month, Capt. Boy-Ed was thrust into the limelight, where he has remained ever since. From a quiet, affable society leader and club fellow he became an aggressive, assertive German partisan, directing a campaign of publicity to create pro-German sentiment in the United States.

Capt. Boy-Ed is forty-three years old. He is the son of Mrs. Ida Boy-Ed, the most popular novelist in Germany. His father was Karl Boy-Ed, a wholesale merchant of Turkish ancestry, who died in 1894. He has a brother, Walter Boy-Ed, now in Germany, and a sister, Miss Rose Boy-Ed. Mrs. Boy-Ed lives at Luebeck in a house that was given to her by the townspeople because of their liking for her books.

Capt. Boy-Ed never lost an opportunity to gather facts and make observations concerning the American army and navy. He made many visits to Annapolis, and also kept posted about all the navy yard and naval stations. Not long before the war began he completed a tour of investigation through the country.

It is said by persons who know him intimately that he is better informed about the United States navy than many of its own officers. He is familiar with all the coast defenses and other fortifications. It is believed that if the United States were to have war with Germany, and Capt. Boy-Ed ever got back to the Kaiser's navy, he would be able to pilot the big warships or the submarines to places they could do most damage.

The British government began to take notice of the many things Capt. Boy-Ed was suspected of doing, and to have tab kept on him. London newspapers charged him with stirring up strife among the German-Americans. They described him as a "particularly interesting man, who served for six years previous to coming to the United States at the elbow of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, as the chief of the 'news division' of the Imperial Admiralty at Berlin."

They said his chief duty was to manufacture public sentiment in favor of the Imperial Admiralty's expansion. Two "inspired press" was fed by Capt. Boy-Ed. The pamphlets "The Coming Naval War" and the like, bore the earmarks of Capt. Boy-Ed.

"No man except von Tirpitz himself, has done more to popularize the notion of German sea power and to achieve it than Capt. Boy-Ed" is the estimate one English writer makes of the popular naval attache. "No more competent functionary could have been appointed to second Count von Bernstorff's efforts in the

ERNEST ISENHOWER ACQUITTED AT YORK

NO DEMONSTRATION AS VER- DICT IS RETURNED.

York, Dec. 10.—After being out one hour and 30 minutes the jury in the Isenhower case brought in a verdict of not guilty at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The case went to the jury at 1 o'clock, after which court was adjourned for the noon recess. The verdict was returned immediately after the convening of court for the afternoon session. The result was heard in silence by a packed court room, there being no sign of demonstration of any kind.

Court convened this morning at 9:30 o'clock and preceding the concluding arguments in the case Judge Rice addressed a few remarks to the audience in which he called attention to the solemnity of the occasion, and gave warning that he would tolerate no manifestation of approval or the reverse by those in the court room at any utterances of the attorneys in their arguments.

The first argument of the day and the closing one for the defense was made by C. L. Blease, speaking a few minutes over one hour.

Solicitor J. K. Henry made the closing argument for the State, speaking a little less than an hour.

Judge Rice delivered a clear and comprehensive charge to the jury in which the law applying to the case was fully explained. Shortly after the verdict had been returned by the jury court adjourned until Monday when general sessions business will be resumed.

The other Fairfield cases scheduled for trial have been continued until the April term of court.

60-DAY REPRIEVE GRANTED TALBERT

A reprieve for 60 days has been granted by Governor Manning to A. C. Talbert, of Greenwood, who is under sentence of death for the murder of his wife.

Talbert was to have been electrocuted on Friday, but this morning the governor granted a stay of sixty days to the condemned man in order to allow time for the board of pardons to pass on the case. Talbert cut his wife's throat while in their home at a mill village in Greenwood. Friends of Talbert insist that he is unbalanced and should be committed to the asylum.

WANT FEDERAL AID.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The people of Anderson county, S. C., and Hart county, Ga., are again agitating the building of a highway bridge across the Savannah river to connect the two counties. A citizen of Hart county conceived the idea that it would be a fine thing if the federal government would help build the bridge, and Representatives Aiken and Tribble have received letters on the subject.

It would be a fine thing, of course, if the federal government would help build the bridge, but there is no prospect of anything of the kind being done. It will be necessary for congress, though, to grant permission for the building of the bridge, as the Savannah river is a navigable stream, in theory if not in fact, and Representatives Tribble and Aiken will put the necessary bill through if it appears that the people of the two counties are in earnest about building the bridge.

A. M. Carpenter.

PAINTING DR. HARRISON.

The portrait of Dr. Harrison, which is to be presented to the Shriners at Charleston this week, was painted by Mr. W. E. Hill of this city and is a striking likeness, and an exceedingly fine piece of work. Mr. Hill is an artist of whom any city should be proud.

educational' and 'influencing' of American opinion."

Capt. Boy-Ed, as chief of the news division of the Intelligence Service, kept well to the front. "The English Peril." In 1910, during his service as press agent for the German navy, the Reichstag appropriated \$100,000,000 for the navy. The tremendous budget was put through without much debate, owing to the fact that the public sentiment beaten up by Capt. Boy-Ed and his superiors was ripe and ready for it.

Capt. Boy-Ed entered the German navy on October 4, 1891, at the age of nineteen. He had eleven years and nine months of sea service. For six years he was at the head of the German naval intelligence office, and made a reputation for originality and enterprise. On March 22, 1913, he came to the German embassy in Washington as naval attache. His rank is that of Fregattenkapitane, which corresponds more closely to the position of Commander than that of Captain in the United States navy. The Overseas News Agency reported on October 20 that he had been promoted to full captaincy, but no reason for the promotion was given.

BULGARS PURSUE ALLIED FORCES

NOW WITHIN FIVE MILES OF GREEK FRONTIER.

London, Dec. 13.—The Bulgarians within five miles of the Greek frontier and are following slowly in the wake of the allies, according to the Saloniki correspondent of Reuters, who says Doiran and Gievgegi have been evacuated.

London, Dec. 12.—The Anglo-French troops, who last week began their retirement from their advanced positions in southern Serbia, are approaching, if they have not crossed the Greek frontier, and the attitude Greece will adopt becomes more and more important.

Dispatches from Athens and news available in London indicate that the matter, which was left to the Greek and allied military authorities at Saloniki, is being amicably arranged and that the allies will be allowed to retire to that city without any interruption by the Greeks and will be permitted to remain there. According to information from Athens today the Greek government has agreed to withdraw its troops from Saloniki.

Questions seriously occupying the Greek government have to do with the use of the railways which are needed for the Greek troops, and the damage that might be done to them with the object of impeding Bulgarian pursuit, should the Sofia government decide that the British and French are to be followed into Greek territory. The Greek government has good evidence of the effective manner in which the French engineers destroy railways in the work done along the line north of the Greek frontier. So well was this accomplished that the Bulgarians were greatly delayed, having to use roads covered with snow, with the result that the French escaped almost unscathed.

The British casualties are estimated at 1,500 while they were forced to leave behind eight field guns which had been placed in position to cover the retirement and could not be removed.

What next move will be known only to the allied staffs, but it is generally believed that the Anglo-French forces will fall back to Saloniki, where reinforcements are arriving and which will be fortified. There also are reports that the allies have landed a division at Kavala, 90 miles along the coast from Saloniki and near the Bulgarian frontier, but there is no confirmation of this. If it is true the object doubtless is to secure the railway and prevent the Bulgarians from sending troops westward into Greece.

The Austro-Hungarians continue their attack on the Serbians in the Albanian mountains and on the Montenegrins in their hills, but apparently their advance is much slower than it was in Serbia, the positions being easier to defend.

London, Dec. 13.—The British and French troops have successfully carried out their retirement from Serbia across the Greek frontier, and by an arrangement with the Greek government a clear road has been left for them to fall back on Saloniki, which is being organized as a base.

The German official report of today claims that "approximately two English divisions were annihilated" during the retirement, but this is considered here an exaggeration. Accounts from Athens and Saloniki say the retreat was carried out in an orderly manner and without heavy losses. By the destruction of railway bridges and roads, and by stubborn rear guard actions, in one of which two companies of the Inniskilling regiment sacrificed themselves to save their comrades, the Bulgarians were kept at a fairly safe distance.

The question now arises whether the Bulgarians and Austro-Germans intend to follow the British and French troops into Greece, and what action the Greek government will take should they do so. The impression gained from despatches emanating in Athens is that neither the Bulgarians nor the Turks, who also are reported to have arrived near the frontier, would be welcomed in Greece, and that, therefore, if it has been decided to follow the Entente Allies the task will be undertaken by Austrians and Germans. However, with the railway destroyed, it may be some days before Greece is called upon to take action, and by that time the Anglo-French forces should be safe in the defenses of Saloniki and under the guns of their ships.

The remnants of the Serbian army are still resisting the Austrians and Bulgarians in Albania while the Austrians are making very slow progress in their efforts to overwhelm Montenegro, where heavy fighting continues.

Only small actions have taken place on the eastern and western fronts. On the Gallipoli peninsula a fall of snow is impeding the operations, although the Entente Allied ships keep things lively for the Turks, whose attempt at an offensive last week seems to have failed.

British official report says that the Turkish attacks at Kut-el-Amara, where British reinforcements are ar-

CHARLESTON FILLED WITH VISITORS

MANY NOTABLE MEN ADDRESS SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL MEET.

Charleston, Dec. 13.—The Southern Commercial Congress began its seventh annual convention here today with addresses on the South's and the nation's commercial and industrial problems by Secretary of the Treasury, McAdoo, Gov. Henry C. Stuart, of Virginia, John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia university, Senator Dancan U. Fletcher, of Florida, president of the congress and John Temple Graves, of New York. Plans of the congress to build a "greater nation through a greater south" were outlined by the speakers.

Dr. Butler, addressing the night session, declared that international problems of the United States now overshadow domestic policies, though the latter have not diminished in importance. He urged that the United States prepare to aid Europe at the end of the war in setting up its "overturned political fabric" upon democratic principles. Gov. Stuart, who also addressed the congress tonight discussed agricultural and commercial problems of the south.

Senator Fletcher, in his opening address, told what the congress already had accomplished in developing the south's resources. A suggestion by Dr. Chas. W. Eliot, that the Southern Commercial congress drop the word "Southern" from its title, was presented by Senator Fletcher. To the suggestion the senator replied that the congress sought to aid the nation through developing one of its sections, and declared the word "Southern" had no more limited the scope of the congress to the south than had the word "Commercial" in its title.

John Temple Graves, speaking on the "victories of peace" traced the south's development since 1865 and referred to peace as "the spirit which has wrought this modern miracle."

Secretary McAdoo told the congress that "an obvious duty confronts the nation." The first necessity, he said, was to provide for the nation's physical safety, and the second to secure its economic safety. He asserted that both could be aided by establishment of a merchant marine. Mr. McAdoo brought to the congress the personal greetings of President Wilson. The President also expressed his good wishes for the congress in a telegram.

Making a plea for closer understanding between all American republics, Mr. Barrett declared that after the European war the United States would find itself "unloved by all the present belligerents."

"The victor will say, 'we won despite the United States' while the losers will say, 'we lost because of the United States'" Barrett declared.

He added that the leading men and the leading newspapers of all twenty Latin-American republics stood with the United States in its attitude towards the European belligerents and declared that the Pan-American doctrine will some day supersede the Monroe doctrine, and the great South American republics will stand behind this country in its relations with foreign nations across the ocean, as the United States under its Monroe doctrine today would back up its southern neighbors.

The afternoon session was given over to the women's auxiliary.

Secretary McAdoo and John Barrett left for Washington tonight after attending a dinner given by Gov. Manning in honor of themselves and Stuart and official representatives of other southern states.

SEEB CAMPAIGN COST 317,000 TEUTONS

Geneva, Dec. 13.—Swiss experts today estimated the losses of the central powers and their allies in the Serbian campaign at 317,000 men killed, wounded or stricken with sickness. In this total they include German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish troops.

The losses of the four nations are given thus in the estimates:

Killed.	Wounded.	Sick.
	GERMANY.	
27,000	43,000	47,000
	AUSTRIA.	
23,000	58,000	51,000
	BULGARIA.	
11,000	32,000	8,000
	TURKEY.	
3,000	14,000	

WOULD MAKE THE NATION DRY

Washington, Dec. 13.—Congress will be asked at this session to submit the question of a national prohibition amendment to the states for ratification. This was decided at a mass meeting under the auspices of the Woman's Temperance Union attended by prominent temperance advocates throughout the country.

Prohibitionists have been repulsed. The attacks were made from all sides, but the British position was so strong that the Turks were unable to make any impression on it.