

### BUCHAREST FALLS TO TEUTONS.

Rumanian Capital Wrested from Defenders After Fierce Fighting.

Berlin, Dec. 5.—Bucharest, capital of Rumania, has been captured. It was officially announced to-day.

Ploechti, the important railway junction town, 36 miles northwest of Bucharest, also has been taken.

#### Line of Retreat Cut.

The capture of Ploechti, on the main railway line running north from Bucharest, cuts the main railway line of retreat for the Rumanian armies operating in the Bucharest region.

The official statement does not indicate whether the entry of the Teutonic forces into Bucharest and Ploechti before that of the capital would be far more serious for the Rumanians. Many military observers looked for the Rumanians not to attempt a defense of the capital to the last, expecting an evacuation in time to save the forces defending it by a withdrawal over the railway route remaining to them.

The taking of Bucharest virtually completes the conquest by the Teutonic forces of the southern section of the Rumanian kingdom, embracing territory of more than 50,000 square miles.

#### A Peat of Strategy.

The capture of Bucharest marks the culmination of an operation accounted by military commentators one of the most soundly conceived and brilliantly executed strategical feats of the great war.

From the hour when Field Marshal von Mackensen forced a crossing of the Danube and on November 24th set foot on Rumanian soil, effecting a junction shortly afterward with Gen. von Falkenhayn's armies, driving through Wallachia from the west, there seemed little doubt of the ultimate fate of the Rumanian capital. The relentless pressure of the Teutonic invading armies, with their preponderance of heavy artillery, proved too much for King Ferdinand's forces once the Rumanian front was broken in Western Wallachia and the Danube crossed behind the line of the northern Teutonic irruption.

Continuously outflanked on the south by von Mackensen's advance and on the north by further Austro-German irruptions through the mountain passes, the Rumanians had no choice but to fall back upon the line of their capital and now have been forced to yield even that.

#### Campaign Began in August.

The beginning of the Teutonic campaign against Rumania dates back to the Rumanian entrance into the war on August 27. Perhaps taken by surprise by the speed with which the Rumanians threw their troops across the Transylvanian Alps into Hungary and took possession of Eronstadt, Hermannstadt and a wide sweep of Hungarian territory, the Austro-German military authorities were awake to the opportunities in Dobruja on the Rumanian southeastern front. Within a few days the signal success along the Danube, capturing Turtukal on September 7 and Silistria on the 10th. There remained then the operation of clearing the remainder of Dobruja up to the important railway line running from the Black seaport of Constanza into interior Rumania over the bridge at Tehernavoda. This von Mackensen accomplished something more than a month later, defeating the Russo-Rumanian army and capturing the railway, thus shutting off Bucharest from direct rail communication with the Black Sea and cutting the most convenient line for sending Russian reinforcements and supplies into Rumania.

#### Bucharest Welcomed Teutons.

London, Dec. 7.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent sends the following official Berlin dispatch, which describes the fall of Bucharest:

"At 10.30 o'clock Tuesday morning Capt. Lange, of the general staff, was sent as a parlementaire to the commandant at Bucharest, bearing a letter from Field Marshal von Mackensen demanding the surrender of the fortress. A second letter notified the commandant that fire would be opened unless the parlementaire returned within 24 hours.

"Capt. Lange returned before the expiration of the limit, the commander-in-chief of the Rumanian Danube army having refused to accept Field Marshal von Mackensen's letter on the ground that Bucharest was not a fortress, but an open town. He declared that there existed neither armed forts nor troops destined for its defense and there was neither a Governor nor a commandant. Capt. Lange pointed out the character of Bucharest as a fortress and said that such an evasion would not hinder the German operations.

"In the course of Wednesday morning portions of Gen. Schmitow's cavalry corps took possession of a fort on the north front and portions of the fifty-fourth army corps pushed on and took the line of forts from Chajna, on the western front, to

### SOUTH CAROLINA COTTON CROP.

Ginning in State Shows Decrease on November 14 of 180,838 Bales.

Director Sam. L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, announces the preliminary report of cotton ginned, by counties, in South Carolina, prior to November 14, for the crops of 1916 and 1915. (Quantities are in running bales, counting round as half bales. Linters not included.)

County	1916	1915
Abbeville	20,723	23,769
Aiken	31,055	31,475
Anderson	43,076	45,701
Bamberg	19,481	13,790
Barnwell	38,377	31,817
Beaufort	4,620	2,837
Berkeley	3,859	7,370
Calhoun	18,281	15,378
Charleston	2,417	5,296
Cherokee	5,608	10,882
Chester	14,674	24,573
Chesterfield	11,101	22,691
Clarendon	15,292	22,016
Colleton	11,429	10,872
Darlington	13,688	27,812
Dillon	19,660	24,990
Dorchester	7,268	9,445
Edgefield	21,788	23,492
Fairfield	10,715	18,040
Florence	13,573	25,159
Georgetown	824	1,920
Greenville	24,563	32,586
Greenwood	23,882	22,578
Hampton	15,224	10,544
Horry	3,234	5,755
Jasper	4,583	2,618
Kershaw	8,138	20,199
Lancaster	9,686	16,688
Laurens	24,353	31,076
Lee	12,813	26,932
Lexington	19,080	18,817
Marion	9,355	11,088
Marlboro	26,773	42,366
Newberry	24,302	28,798
Orangeburg	12,055	12,722
Richland	49,409	51,464
Rickland	11,146	12,137
Saluda	13,654	16,127
Spartanburg	37,653	50,081
Sumter	20,660	25,757
Union	8,994	15,693
Williamsburg	9,218	18,405
York	15,429	28,449
Totals	740,690	921,528

#### Florence Man Suicides.

Florence, Dec. 7.—Early L. Whitton, a well known and popular young business man of Florence, in a fit of melancholia, brought on by ill health for which he had taken treatment that did not seem to give permanent relief, shot and killed himself at his home this morning. He was in such a state of mind previous to the shooting that his wife had become alarmed and called for aid, and before the aid could become effective, he had turned his pistol on himself and sent a ball through his head just behind the ear. He was thought to have a chance for life, but at 4 o'clock he died from the effects of the wound.

#### Left Forty-Nine Millions.

New York, Dec. 7.—Charles W. Harkness, who at the time of his death, May 1 last, was said to be the third largest holder of Standard Oil stock, left an estate worth \$49,566,895, according to an appraisal filed with the surrogate here to-day. His brother, Edward S. Harkness, is the chief beneficiary under the will, receiving approximately \$36,182,000. To his widow, Mrs. Mary Warden Harkness, the deceased left more than \$12,000,000. Yale University and the Presbyterian Hospital of this city were bequeathed \$500,000 and \$350,000, respectively.

Cash in the bank at the time of Mr. Harkness' death amounted to \$2,322,094. His holdings in Standard Oil, estimated to be worth \$ 5,525,908, were part of the bequest to his brother. The amount to be paid by the estate to the State in inheritance taxes will approximate nearly \$2,000,000.

#### How's This?

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Hall's Catarrh Cure has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past 35 years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces, expelling the poison from the blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Cure at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. P. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c.—Adv.

Odale, on the north. The enemy infantry offered resistance which was quickly overcome.

"From the south portions the Danube army pressed into the city through the girdle of forts, meeting with no resistance.

"The troops entering the town were received enthusiastically and decorated with flowers. Field Marshal von Mackensen drove in a motor car to the royal castle, where he was greeted with bouquets of flowers, to

### SMITH WANTS COTTONIENS ZONE

Proposes Bill to Check Advance of Mexican Boll Weevil.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Creation of a series of zones in the South in which no cotton could be grown for a period of one year as a means of checking and exterminating the boll weevil in this country will be proposed in a bill which Senator Smith, of South Carolina, announced to-night he soon would offer and urge for passage. The Senator proposes that the non-growing area shall be started in the extreme northeastern limit of the cotton section and gradually work southward and westward in a series of zones 100 miles in width each year until the entire cotton growing section shall have been covered.

The Federal government, Senator Smith said, would be given the power to police the zone to see that the law was observed and growers and ginners affected would be compensated by the government. Experts estimated that it would cost \$25,000,000 a year to maintain the boll weevil zone in Alabama, which Senator Smith proposed a year ago.

#### The First Year.

The first year the cotton prohibitive zone would include the extreme eastern portions of North Carolina and South Carolina. The next year this zone would be released and the non-productive area extended 100 miles and this rotation would be kept up until the entire territory had been covered.

"Highest entomological authorities have approved the zone system as the only practical means of exterminating the devastating boll weevil in this country," said Senator Smith. "The annual cost would be infinitesimal as compared to the benefit that would be derived. Six hundred million dollars has been expended to eradicate the boll weevil in this country, but he still thrives and is moving rapidly toward the belts of North and South Carolina.

"The zone system not only would prove the practicability of the method of exterminating the boll weevil, but by giving farmers opportunity to grow other crops, would demonstrate whether the South can successfully grow other food products."

#### Death of Mrs. Sarah Corbin.

(Pickens Sentinel.)

Mrs. Sarah Corbin died at the home of her son-in-law, Willie Watson, near Mount Pisgah church, in Anderson county, December 2d, in the 84th year of her age, and was buried at Cross Roads church, in Pickens county, on Sunday afternoon, December 3, after funeral services conducted by her pastor, Rev. D. W. Hiott. At the time of her death she was a member of Mount Pisgah Baptist church. Mrs. Corbin joined the Baptist church when quite young and lived an exemplary Christian life. Many kind words were said about her by those who knew her well. Before her marriage she was a Miss Reeves, and was reared in the upper part of Greenville county. She leaves four children—three daughters and one son. Her daughters are Mrs. Will Watson, of Anderson county, where she had lived for the past 20 years; Mrs. T. A. Capps and Mrs. James Turner, of Pickens county. Geo. W. Corbin, chief of police at Seneca, is her only living son. The bereaved ones have the sympathy of many friends.

#### Must Not Sell Toy Pistols.

South Carolina has a law that is intended to stop the sale and use of toy pistols. Merchants, according to the law, are not permitted to sell or to keep for sale paper cap toy pistols or any other kind of a toy pistol.

The State law on the subject is as follows: (See Sec. 512, Criminal Code.)

"It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation in this State to sell, keep for sale or give away any toy pistol in which caps or cartridges are used, or any caps or cartridges for such pistols. Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or be imprisoned, in case of an individual, for a period not exceeding thirty days."

Merchants throughout the State who have made purchases of these goods are being advised to return the same to the wholesalers.

Rural policemen are being instructed to assist the town authorities to enforce the law.

#### Sloan's Lintment for Stiff Joints.

Rheumatic pains and aches get into the joints and muscles, making every movement torture. Relieve your suffering with Sloan's Lintment; it quickly penetrates without rubbing, and soothes and warms your sore muscles. The congested blood is stimulated to action; a single application will drive out the pain. Sloan's Lintment is clean, convenient and quickly effective. It does not stain the skin or clog the pores. Get a bottle to-day at your druggist, 25c.—Adv. 2.

### SOME INTERESTING WAR FACTS.

Gen. Scott Not Favorably Impressed With Recruiting Efforts.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The volunteer military system again has proved itself a failure and should be relegated to the past, declares Major-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the army, in his annual report made public to-night. Basing his conclusion on the showing of the federalized national guard when mobilized for border duty, and the fact that strenuous recruiting campaigns for both the regulars and guardsmen have produced negligible results, Gen. Scott says:

"In my judgment the country will never be prepared for defense until we do as other great nations do that have large interests to guard, like Germany, Japan and France, where everybody is ready and does perform military service in time of peace as he would pay every other tax, and is willing to make sacrifices for the protection he gets and the country gets in return. There is no reason why one woman's son should go out and defend or be trained to defend another woman and her son who refuse to take training or give service. The only democratic method is for every man in his youth to become trained in order that he may render efficient service if called upon in war."

#### Training Period Inadequate.

Taking up the question of the national guard in its Federal status, Gen. Scott declares the training period of 75 days in three years, provided by the new national defense act, is wholly inadequate.

"In my judgment," he says, "it precludes this force from being made fit for war service until it has received at least six months additional training in time of war."

The report reiterates the opinion that it takes a year of intensive training to make a soldier, and adds that the country and Congress appear to have a vital misconception of the facts in this regard. Unless the federalized guard which Congress substituted for the citizen volunteer army advocated by the general staff can be given greater training, Gen. Scott says, the country faces a serious situation.

"And it is very doubtful," he continues, "if we will be able to do so and keep the force recruited. The difficulty that is now being experienced in obtaining recruits for the regular army and for the national guard in service on the border raises sharply the question of whether we would be able to recruit the troops authorized in the national defense act."

#### Still Below Minimum Strength.

In spite of the fact that the preparedness agitation stimulated interest while the effort was being made to bring the border forces up to war strength, Gen. Scott asserts, three months of recruiting left many national guard units still below minimum strength. Every effort was made to get the men, he says, a house to house canvass being conducted in some sections.

"The failure," says the report, "should make the whole people realize that the volunteer system does not and probably will not give us either the men we need for training in peace or for service in war."

Gen. Scott gives at length statistics on the national guard mobilization available when his report was written, September 30. He shows that in 11 States, with 16,600 enrolled guardsmen at the time of the call, more than 10 per cent failed to respond, and 29 per cent of the remainder could not pass required physical tests, making the force 42 per cent raw recruits when it went to the border. Brought up to war strength, he says, the force would have been 75 per cent green men and useless for war purposes for many months.

"These figures probably hold good for the entire body of the national guard," the report adds.

An aggregate force of 151,096 officers and men of the guard were mustered into the Federal service under the call and about 110,957 were on the border a month and a half after the call was issued. The general comments highly the efficiency of the railroads in handling the mobilization.

Turning to recruiting in the regular army, the report says that the service was 29,130 short of its authorized strength on August 31 last. Between March 15, when Congress authorized bringing the army up to war strength by adding 20,000 men, and August 31 only 8,463 additional men were enrolled.

"It is cause for very sober consideration on the part of every citizen of the country when the fact is fully understood," Gen. Scott says, "that the units of the national guard and regular army have not been recruited up to war strength in the crisis we have just passed through."

The report shows that the mobilized national guard force not only was more than 97,000 below war

### FIFTY THOUSAND FARMERS

Have Made Application for Loans Under New System.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Officials of the Farm Loan Board announced to-day that more than 50,000 farmers have applied for mortgage loans aggregating approximately \$150,000,000, or more than 17 times the amount of money which will be immediately available for loans upon the organization of the twelve farm loan banks.

Most of the applications have come from the South and West. They still continue to come in by hundreds every day. Requests for application blanks, contemplating requests for loans to 2,000 farmers have come from Iowa alone.

Although the location of the banks probably will not be announced before December 20, it was said to-day that almost immediately after organization the banks would find it necessary to issue bonds for virtually their entire capital stock to meet the demands of borrowers.

The rate of interest on bonds is a subject now engaging the board's attention. It is thought that it will not exceed 5 per cent, less than the rate charged for loans. Daily conferences are being held by board members with bankers from various sections to determine the minimum rate at which the bonds will be absorbed by investors, as this will determine the interest rate to be charged on loans.

The board also is considering whether the bonds shall be offered to individual investors or underwritten by banking houses in sizable blocks. As the capital stock of each bank is to be only \$750,000, repeated turnovers of the capital and frequent bond issues covering loans will be necessary if all applications are to be taken care of.

Intense rivalry has developed among certain Southern cities which want to be named as the location of a farm loan bank. The chief competitors were said to be New Orleans, La.; Montgomery, Ala.; Jackson, Miss.; Raleigh, N. C., and Columbia, S. C.

#### To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine. It stops the Cough and Headache and works off the Cold. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. R. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 25c.

#### Card of Thanks.

To the many friends and loved ones who have comforted and cheered our aged and greatly beloved father, J. B. Alexander, during his long and severe illness, we hereby extend our sincere thanks.

May the good Lord ever bless and comfort them in this world, and in the end give to each and all of them eternal life through the merits of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

(At this writing he is improving in health.) By His Children.

Salem, S. C., Dec. 8, 1916.

#### Defeated Husband for Mayor.

Umatilla, Oregon, Dec. 6.—Mrs. E. E. Starcher defeated her husband for mayor in the election here yesterday.

strength, but was more than 4,000 below the authorized minimum peace strength.

#### Urges Censorship Law.

Gen. Scott urges a drastic censorship law to protect military secrets in time of war and submits with his approval the draft of a proposed statute drawn by a special board of army and navy officers. It should authorize the President to prohibit publication of facts, rumors or speculations regarding military matters, except when passed by a censor, the penalty being a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment not to exceed three years, or both, where a person or an officer or agent of a corporation is involved, or a fine of \$20,000 where a corporation is involved.

The report of Brig. Gen. Weaver, chief of coast artillery, which accompanies that of Gen. Scott, says that with slight additional increases over the 264 guns proposed to be added to the coast defenses in the program approved by Congress last year, "the coast defenses will be able to meet successfully any attack that can reasonably be expected to be made upon them or upon the cities, harbors or interests that they guard by the most powerful warships afloat or at present projected."

Gen. Weaver points out, however, that national guard units of the corps are 166 officers and 6,469 men short of their prescribed complement. The coast States of New Jersey, Delaware, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, he says, have raised no troops for this service.

Judge Advocate Gen. Crowder, in his report, also made public, reviews desertion records for eight years back to show that the 1916 figure was the lowest during that time. The true percentage was 1.81, he says, although the reported figure was 2.4. The lowest previous record was 1.93 in 1911.

### POPULATION AND LAND.

South Carolina Will Soon Have An Estimated Population of 1,650,000.

(The State.)

The population of South Carolina, as estimated by the Census Bureau, for January 1, 1917, is 1,650,000—an increase over the population by the enumeration of 1910 of 113,940. The estimate is based on the rate of increase for the two preceding decades.

The number of inhabitants per square mile is now 53.6 as compared with 49.7 six years ago. The increase is about four persons to the square mile.

Of course these figures do not, in isolation, indicate a great deal. The increase may be and probably is distributed for the most part in the cities, towns and villages. The increase between 1900 and 1910 was, in the main, urban. Nevertheless, they should have a bearing on land values—both in the towns and in the country. The demand is on the lands to provide sustenance for 118,940 persons that they did not support six years ago, South Carolina being an agricultural State, and these new people must have homes to live in. In short, density of population should be the main factor in fixing land values. The supply of land does not increase.

In the way of the progress of the people is a system of taxation favorable to the land speculator—to the man who holds lands for a rise in price and so withdraws them from development.

Other things being equal, the most useful citizen is the man who owns the lands that he can and does cultivate. The non-resident land owner stands in the way of the country's improvement and development. Sometimes in a much less hurtful degree, so does the owner of great areas, though he lives in the midst of them.

A large part of the territory of South Carolina, however, cannot now be developed in small units. The purchaser of 10,000 or 20,000 acres of cheap lands not now in cultivation who converts them into cattle ranges will in time bring about their fertilization. The day will come when they will be divided into small tracts and sold.

Regardless of the boll weevil, lands in South Carolina, despite periods of temporary depression, will steadily increase in value. In our opinion, the average acre of land, not the acre that produces a bale of cotton or two bales and is near to a town, has not increased in price so much in the last 30 years as it should have increased, even if there had been no other factor in the equation than increase in the numbers of the people.

The population of continental United States is now estimated to be 102,826,309.

#### 100 of Crew of Spanish Boat Lost.

Madrid, Spain, Dec. 6.—One hundred members of the crew of the Spanish steamer Plo IX, bound from New Orleans for Barcelona, with a cargo of cotton, were drowned when the steamer sank 200 miles off the Canary Islands. Twenty-two were saved. The steamer carried no passengers.

#### Another Way of Killing a Cat.

Butte, Mont., Dec. 7.—Malt, spirituous and vinous liquors shall not be brought onto Indian reservations in Montana by "boat, wagon or sled," the State statutes provide. So Joe Pablo, a wealthy Indian, brought some on an automobile, and it is said he stands a good chance to escape punishment.

#### Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless Chilli Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.