



"TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE NIGHT THE DAY: THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

By STECK, SHELOR & SCHRODER.

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ORDER IN CHAOTIC RUSSIA.

New Government Will Be "Of, By and For the People."

Petrograd, March 17.—Russia today appeared to be in a fair way toward solving the greatest problem with which any nation was ever confronted. Order is growing with incredible rapidity out of the chaos of the last week and the new government, gathering up the broken threads of national and municipal life, is striving to set the organization of the country in motion so that the conduct of the war will suffer as little as possible from the revolution.

The members of the new ministry already have assumed their posts and the government buildings, empty and deserted for four days, are again open for official business. The banks, all commercial and financial houses and some of the factories, already have responded to the new government's appeal, opened their doors and expressed a willingness to do everything in their power to effect as quick a recovery as possible from the paralysis of the last week. The soldier-police men are guarding the streets in place of the old gendarmes.

Hundreds of messages have been received from all over the country declaring the allegiance of important cities and fortresses to the new regime. Moscow, Kharkov, Tsaritsyn and Voljoda already have formally acknowledged the new government, and so far as is known, not a single section of the country still stands out for the old order of things.

Supported by unanimous vote, the present government is in reality a government of the people.

According to the latest information, the executive committee of the Duma and the committees of soldiers and workmen's deputies have reached a full agreement, or at least have decided temporarily to waive all minor differences until the meeting of the Constitutional Assembly, which will decide just what form the new government of Russia will take.

Meanwhile it is reported that the government of the country will rest for three months in the hands of a committee of twelve, and it is stated that the monarchy for the time being will be abolished.

AIM OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

"The problems which we are going to solve consist of the re-establishment in Russia of a power capable of giving the people final victory over the enemy," said Prof. Paul Milukoff, the new foreign minister, one of the most prominent Liberal leaders of Russia, in a statement today to the Associated Press.

"The great crime of the late government consisted of throwing the country into complete disorganization and subjecting it to the hardest trials. This state of affairs might even have had dangerous effects on the issue of the war. The increase of popular discontent was the cause of the turn which events have taken. The anger of the people was such that the Russian revolution was almost the shortest and most bloodless in history.

"The late government was completely isolated, which confirms the fact that no one had confidence in it. The great events of the last few days make it possible for the people to gain fresh confidence. These events will increase popular enthusiasm and multiply the national forces, giving them a last power to win the war.

"During a few days the Duma attracted to itself the attention of the whole nation and was the center of enormous force also at its disposal, seeing that the army has taken its side. Every hour brings news bearing witness to the continual growth of power of the forces of national representation."

SLAYER OF LAWLER IS KILLED.

Birmingham, Ala., March 20.—David D. Overton, under sentence of death for the murder of Probate Judge W. J. Lawler, of Huntsville, Ala., was killed by a sheriff's posse early to-night in a briar thicket near Birmingham College. Tony Malino, also under death sentence for murder, was killed, and J. L. Latham, who was held on a forgery charge, was dangerously wounded.

The men engaged in a pitched battle, about fifty shots being fired. Three of the criminals backed off into the darkness and escaped.

Seven men had escaped from the Jefferson county jail earlier in the day in a sensational manner. By knocking down and disarming the inside guard they made a dash to Fourth avenue, where an automobile with the engine running was waiting. It was thought they had escaped from the city and cars were sent in every direction within two minutes after the men escaped.

Late this afternoon a negro gave the sheriff's office a tip that the men were in a briar thicket along the lowlands between Birmingham and Owenton. When six deputies approached the spot the men started to run. They called halt and Overton, who was armed with a rifle, fired the first shot. The shooting at once became general. There appeared to be only six of the criminals in this party, as three of them were seen to get away in the darkness.

NICHOLAS ROMANOFF, CITIZEN.

Deposed Ruler Surprised at Means Provided Protecting Lives.

Petrograd, March 18.—Nicholas Romanoff, as the former Emperor is now designated, left with his staff today for his personal estates at Livadia, on the south coast of the Crimea.

What most perturbed Emperor Nicholas, says the Petrograd correspondent of the Times, was that sufficient guarantees had not been given that his life and those of his family be spared. It is said he was reassured by Gen. Ruzsky, who vouched in the name of the whole army under his command, that no harm would befall any member of the family.

The first request made by the Emperor was that he be allowed to see his wife, but this was refused point blank. There are reports that he even contemplated suicide, but eventually was induced by his confessor to accept his fortunes calmly and submit to the inevitable. His last words as Emperor are said to have been that he had been betrayed by those he trusted most.

The Times correspondent says he has been told the former ruler will have to reside in the Taurus palace in Crimea, with his family, but eventually will be allowed to go abroad to some entente allied country, probably Italy.

The revolution overtook the imperial family when all of the children except the Grand Duchess Marie, were afflicted with measles.

Grand Duke Alexis, the 12-year-old erstwhile heir, who was reported dead, still lives, but is very ill.

His attack of measles was complicated by the breaking out of the old wound in his foot, dating from the alleged attempt on his life about four years ago. He was reported to-day as likely to recover. He contracted the malady from a comrade at the front.

When the Tsarskoe Selo garrison revolted, a collision with the palace guards appeared inevitable. The Emperor went to the commander of the guard and said: "My desire is that you do not fire."

This was taken as an order to surrender, which he did. Soon revolutionary troops entered the palace and officers went to the apartment of the imperial family. To these the Emperor said simply: "Let there be no violence. I now am only a sister of charity at the bedside of my afflicted children."

THREE AMERICAN SHIPS SUNK.

Vigilancia Sent to Bottom by U-Boat Without Warning.

London, March 18.—The sinking of the American steamships City of Memphis, Illinois and Vigilancia was announced today. Fourteen men from the Vigilancia are missing, as are some of the men from the City of Memphis. The crew of the Illinois was landed safely.

The City of Memphis, in ballast from Cardiff with New York, was sunk by gunfire. The second officer and 15 men of the crew have been landed. A patrol boat has gone in search of the other members of the crew. The Illinois, from London for Port Arthur, Texas, in ballast, was sunk at 8 o'clock this morning.

The Vigilancia was torpedoed without warning. The submarine did not appear. The captain, first and second mates, first, second and third engineers and 23 men of the crew have been landed at the Scilly Islands. The fourth engineer and 13 men are missing.

Men Missing from Ships.

Queenstown, March 18.—The American steamer City of Memphis was torpedoed, according to information received here, by a German submarine at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The crew, numbering 57, took to five boats. Three of the boats, with 33 survivors, were picked up by a steamer at 4 o'clock in the morning and the men have been landed.

The other boats, with 24 aboard, are believed to have been picked up. The captain was in one of the boats.

Frost Makes Announcement.

Washington, March 18.—Consul Frost, at Queenstown, reported to the State Department to-night the sinking by a German submarine of the American steamer City of Memphis, saying 49 survivors had been picked up and that an admiralty vessel was searching for eight missing.

The consul's dispatch follows: "American steamer City of Memphis, Cardiff to New York, reported sunk by German submarine 4 p. m., March 17, 35 miles south of Fastnet. Fifteen survivors landed Scull 7 p. m. to-day. Thirty-four survivors on admiralty vessel which continues search for eight missing. Will land Baltimore (on Irish coast) probably to-day."

The department announced that a dispatch from Consul General Skinner at London said it was reported the City of Memphis, the Illinois and the Vigilancia (probably Vigilancia), all American steamers, had been sunk, the latter without warning.

The message added that some of the crew of the City of Memphis had been landed; that a patrol boat had gone to pick up the crew of the Illinois.

21 AMERICANS ON VIGILANCIA.

The crew of the Vigilancia comprised 45 men, of whom 21 were

BIG STRIKE IS CALLED OFF.

Railway Managers Make Concessions in Face of National Crisis.

New York, March 19.—Shortly after 2 o'clock this morning Secretary Lane announced that the threatened strike of railway employees had been averted, confirming an announcement made by an official of the conference committee of railway managers that the strike had been declared off.

The conference committee of railroad managers early this morning authorized President Wilson's mediators to make whatever arrangements were necessary with the railroad brotherhoods to call off the threatened strike.

The formal letter in which this authorization was made, signed by Elisha Lee, chairman of the managers' committee, was as follows:

"In the national crisis precipitated by events of which we heard this afternoon the national conference committee of railroads join with you in the conviction that neither at home nor abroad should there be fear or hope that the efficient operation of the railroads of the country will be hampered or impaired.

"Therefore you are authorized to assure the nation there will be no strike, and as a basis for such assurance we hereby authorize the committee of the council of national defense to grant to the employees, who are about to strike whatever adjustment your committee deems necessary to guarantee the uninterrupted and efficient operation of the railroads as an indispensable arm of national defense."

The decision reached by the managers at their midnight conference means that the brotherhoods have won an important victory, although it does not bring them all their original demands.

By the agreement it is assumed they will be awarded pro rata time for over-time on the basis of an 8-hour day, which they have been assured.

Their original demands called for time-and-a-half over-time on the same basic day.

The managers left the conference room at 2 o'clock, but the brotherhood chiefs remained in conference with the mediators.

The managers, headed by Elisha Lee, returned to the conference room at 2.20, and Secretary Lane sent for the newspaper men.

Secretary Lane issued this statement: "Regardless of the decision of the Supreme Court on the Adamson law the basic 8-hour day will go into effect."

The men will get their present ten hours' pay for eight hours' work under the agreement. These concessions on the part of the managers are virtually what the employees contended they would gain under the Adamson law if it were declared constitutional.

Immediately after Secretary Lane had made his announcement the brotherhood leaders sent telegrams to all the general chairman, informing them that the strike had been declared off.

The announcement of the managers that they had yielded apparently came as a surprise to the brotherhood chiefs, for they were in bed when summoned again to the conference room.

Earlier in the evening there had been a distinctly pessimistic feeling as to the prospect for averting a strike. Up to that hour the railroads had refused to make the concessions granted and the brotherhoods had stood fast to their determination to strike unless they won their demand either by the Supreme Court declaring the Adamson law valid or by their employers granting them the 8-hour day.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW IS UPHOLD.

Supreme Court Has Handed Down Its Decision at Last.

Washington, March 19.—The Adamson 8-hour railroad law was held constitutional and valid in all respects to-day by the Supreme Court.

The decision makes eight hours the standard of a day's work and wages for men in operation of trains and legalizes the wage increases which went into tentative effect on its passage.

The decision was 5 to 4. Justices Day, Pitney and VanDevanter announced their dissent from the bench and later Justice McReynolds announced his.

Federal Judge Hook's ruling, in the Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf railroad test case, enjoining enforcement of the Adamson act and holding it unconstitutional, null and void, was reversed.

400,000 Trainmen Affected.

The immediate temporary wage increases won by the railroad employees, affect 400,000 trainmen, as of January 1, and are estimated to total between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000 yearly.

Announcing the opinion the Chief Justice reviewed the negotiations leading to enactment of the law. He did not read from a prepared opinion, giving it apparently from memory. He told of the President's efforts to avert the strike last September.

He suggested arbitration. The employers accepted and the employees refused," said the Chief Justice. "He then suggested a basic 8-hour day standard. The employers rejected that and the employees accepted."

How the President then went before Congress was then recited.

"Congress passed the law that is before us and the carriers refused to recognize it," he continued. He said the agreement to expedite the case was "very laudable."

THE NEW BASIS.

Following is a summary of the new basis of hours and pay that will hereafter apply:

"Article 1. (A) In all road service 100 miles or less, eight hours or less will constitute a day except in passenger service. Miles in excess of 100 will be paid for at the same rate per mile.

"(B)—On runs of 100 miles or less overtime will begin at the expiration of eight hours.

"(C)—On runs of over 100 miles overtime will begin when the time on duty exceeds the miles run divided by 1 1/2 miles per hour.

"(D)—All overtime to be computed on the minute basis and paid for at time and one-half times the pro rata rate.

"(E)—No one shall receive less than eight hours or 100 miles than they now receive for a minimum day or 100 miles for the class of engine used or for service performed.

"(F)—Time will be computed continuously from time required for duty until release from duty and responsibility at end of day or run."

ADAMSON NOT SURPRISED.

Washington, March 19.—Representative W. C. Adamson, of Georgia, author of the 8-hour law which today was upheld as constitutional by the Supreme Court, expressed no surprise at the court's decision.

"It was no more than I expected," said Representative Adamson. "The Supreme Court has never overturned a bill reported from my committee during the 20 years I have been a member of it. I would not have reported the 8-hour law if I had not believed it was constitutional."

To Receive Back Pay.

The back pay from January 1st, which the men will receive, will total in the neighborhood of \$12,000,000 or \$13,000,000.

Farm Loan Association Meeting.

The Oconee National Farm Loan Association of Walhalla is called to meet at the Court House, Monday, March 26th, at 11 a. m. The secretary-treasurer has the individual applications to be signed by members. Let there be a full attendance.

Interest Rate Five Per Cent.

Washington, March 19.—The farm loan board announced to-day that the interest rate on all loans made to farmers throughout the country by federal land banks would be 5 per cent. A rate of 4 1/2 per cent on the bonds to be issued by the land banks also was officially announced.

U. S. Sacks Rifled on Liner.

New York, March 19.—Mail sacks containing documents for the United States government and the British embassy at Washington were rifled on the Cunard liner Saxonia, which arrived here to-day from Liverpool.

Capt. H. M. Benson, of the Saxonia, believes that the rifling of the sacks was done by a German spy. It is not known what papers are missing.

Postal Inspector J. E. Jacobs and secret service men boarded the liner at quarantine, and after examining all of the passengers and crew held two passengers, John Matheson and Francis E. Cramp.

The robbery, which was accomplished by silting the mail sacks, was discovered by a mail clerk.

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OF CINCINNATI
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Spring and Summer Woolens
and
Midsummer Fabrics
AT OUR STORE
March 23d and 24th.
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Walhalla, S. C.
MR. G. F. WEARN, Expert,
In Charge.

BRITISH CAPTURE VILLAGES.

Germans, in Their Retreat, Are Destroying Country and Villages.

The British and French forces in France are still pressing rapidly behind the retreating Germans all along the front from the region of Arras to the northeast of Soissons.

Forty more villages have been taken by the British, who during Monday gained ground at various points, extending from two to eight miles in depth, while 20 additional villages and small towns in addition to 100 occupied during the last three days, have been recaptured by the French. So rapid has been the advance of the French that they have penetrated beyond the village of Ham, 12 miles southwest of St. Quentin, and beyond Chaules, which lies some 15 miles to the north of the line from which the offensive was started. These operations from the south and southeast are menacing the St. Quentin-Laon line, and if the rapidity of the movement is kept up for any length of time will menace the town of St. Quentin itself.

The Germans in their retreat are devastating the country, burning the villages and destroying orchards and even blowing up farm lands, in which great craters have been left by explosions. In addition, bridges have all been destroyed and roads of communication cut. The inhabitants of the places evacuated are said to have been left destitute.

Meanwhile the Russians and the British are keeping up their strong offensive against the Turks in Asia-Minor, Persia and Mesopotamia. Along the Diala river the British have occupied the village of Bahriz and a portion of the town of Bakubah, about 25 miles northeast of Bagdad, and the Turks are reported to be in hasty retreat toward Khanikan, on the Turco-Persian frontier, a little to the northeast of Kerman-shah. In this region the Ottoman forces are likely soon to meet the oncoming Russians who are reported by Petrograd to have dislodged the Turks from the town of Harunabad, 20 miles southwest of Kerman-shah.

SECOND REGT. MUSTERED OUT.

First Orders Caused Much Disappointment—Soon Rejoiced.

Camp Moore, St. C., March 19.—The Second South Carolina Regiment of Infantry, was mustered out of the service of the United States this afternoon and to-night and tomorrow all companies will go to their homes.

The orders to muster the regiment out of the Federal service reached the camp to-day at 1 o'clock, causing the spirits of the soldiers to bound skyward, following a 24-hour cloud of disappointment, caused by receipt of orders yesterday to suspend the mustering out. The soldiers did not know what was coming and while they were prepared to accept any duty with soldierly fortitude, still there was great disappointment. This morning, under the direction of Col. Springs, the camp had been thoroughly policed and everything had been made ready for the men to settle in permanent camp. Blankets and stoves were issued again and things took on the appearance of a prolonged stay. Suddenly at 1 o'clock came the telegram from the Department of the East to Capt. J. M. Graham to proceed with the mustering out of the regiment.

Nothing better illustrated the efficiency and methodical manner in which the papers of the Second were kept than the swiftness with which the mustering out proceeded. Not a minute was lost and in one hour six of the companies were paid off and were entrained for home. The rest of the work of mustering out went forward with dispatch and to-night all had been discharged from the Federal service.

There was great rejoicing among the officers and men at the knowledge that they are actually going home to-morrow. They slept to-night on board cars near the point where they have been tenting since their return from duty on the Mexican border, anxiously and eagerly awaiting the dawn of to-morrow, which will see them speeding homeward.

TWO DROWN NEAR CHARLESTON.

Charleston, March 18.—Alex J. Ferguson, cashier of the Carolina Company, a shipping concern, and Herbert E. Rivers, of Atlanta, were drowned to-day off the eastern end of the Isle of Palms when their small boat capsized. Mr. Ferguson was a native of Glasgow, Scotland. The bodies have not been recovered. A heroic rescue of Horace Rivers, brother of Herbert, was made by male members of another launch party.

CONGRESS FARMERS' UNION.

Coneross Local Farmers' Union, No. 76, is called to meet, at regular meeting place, on next Saturday, March 24th, at 7.30 to 8 o'clock p. m. All members are especially urged to attend, as information of import to them and all farmers will be brought before them.

F. H. Burley, Secretary.

FIVE YOUNG PEOPLE DROWN.

Thomasville, Ga., March 18.—Four young women—Misses Sallie Simmons, aged 14; Isabelle Simmons, 16; Pattie Hart, 18; Hazel Hart, 10, and one man, Frank Blanton—were drowned in a mill pond at Pavo, Ga., near here late to-day. A boat in which they were rowing overturned. All lived in this vicinity except Hazel Hart, who resided in Albany.

OUR MOTTO:
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GOODS EXCHANGED OR MONEY REFUNDED IF PURCHASE UNSATISFACTORY.
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