



"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.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1917.

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Field Seeds.

- Velvet Beans, . . . \$2.00
Red Ripper Peas, . . . 3.00
Marlboro Prolific Corn, . . 2.50
Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans, 3.00

C. W. & J. E. Bauknight, Walhalla, S. C.

IT PAYS TO BUY FOR CASH.

PLANNING SUPREME EFFORT.

Age for Active Service Has Been Raised to Forty-five Years.

Copenhagen, April 1.—Germany, according to information reaching here from Berlin, now is gathering to the colors every available man for a supreme military effort to bring the war to a victorious conclusion in this year's campaign—a goal which Field Marshal von Hindenburg and his advisers consider by no means impossible of attainment.

Without altering formally the law of military service, the German authorities have extended the period of service beyond the 45th year and are retaining with the colors and in many instances for fighting duty with active units in the front line, landsturm men who have passed this age.

The policy of the German war department, as stated in the Reichstag this week, by a military representative, is to withdraw those men over 45 from the front line after they have done six months of duty there, but military exigencies compel the holding of these over-age men for service in the so-called Etape, or region behind the actual fighting front.

For some time the German authorities, in a grand combing-out of men earlier pronounced unfit for service, have been mustering men on the very verge of the age limit, but up to the present they have announced that the necessity has not yet arisen for legislation raising the age limit to 65 as has been done in Austria-Hungary.

Teachers' Meeting at Clemson.

The regular monthly meeting of the Oconee County Teachers' Association will be held at Clemson College next Saturday, April 7. An interesting program has been arranged, and it is hoped that we will have a full attendance.

The program commences at 9 o'clock with an inspection of the campus and farm in automobiles, and an inspection of the shops and laboratories. The addresses will be delivered in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium at 11.30 o'clock, and dinner will be served in the mess hall at 1 o'clock. S. M. Martin, President.

For National Guard Brigade.

Columbia, April 2.—It was rumored to-day that there is a movement on foot for the formation of a third regiment of the South Carolina National Guard, giving this State a brigade.

Long Creek Academy.

There will be an oratorical and declamation contest held at Long Creek Academy on Friday evening, April 13th. The following schools will send one orator and one declaimer: North Greenville Academy, Six-Mile Academy, Long Creek Academy. The public is cordially invited. L. H. Raines.

LADY ATTACKED BY SHE-WOLF.

Young Woman of Georgetown Had Gone to Her Mother's Rescue.

Georgetown, April 2.—Suffering intensely from lacerations from the vicious attack of a she wolf, Miss Lee Willetts, a popular young Georgetown woman, is in the hands of physicians to-day. Miss Willetts lives with her mother on High Market street, extended, and yesterday afternoon Mrs. Willetts went out to feed the wolf, which was kept in a pen in the back yard. The animal made a lunge at Mrs. Willetts, and she, in her haste to get away, fell on the back porch, knowing the viciousness of the wolf since the death of its mate about two weeks ago, went to her mother's rescue. The wolf fastened its fangs first in the young woman's thigh, and as she fought her off with her bare hands the animal caught her arm and fingers, literally chewing one of the digits off. She grabbed the blood-thirsty wolf with her left hand and the vicious animal again sank her fangs deep into her arm.

The cries of the women brought Ellis Haralson, who lives next door to the Willetts home, and he caught the wolf by the throat, running the risk of being bitten himself. Tightening his grasp he finally threw the animal into the pen and then turned his attention to the badly injured young woman. A physician was summoned and the wounds dressed. While her injuries are painful, it is not thought they will be fatal, but she will be some time in recovering from the terrible assault.

Big Tannery Destroyed by Fire.

Asheville, N. C., April 2.—Fire of unknown origin practically wiped out the plant of the United States Leather Company's tannery at Old Fort Sunday afternoon and caused damage estimated at between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000. The loss is covered by insurance. The fire started early in the afternoon in the main building of the plant and several nearby dwellings caught fire and were destroyed. Embers were carried on a high wind, and it was several hours before the flames were under control. A quantity of finished leather, hides, acid, wood and tanbark, was saved, and it is thought that the plant will be rebuilt. Incendiarism is suspected by officials of the tannery and an investigation will probably be held.

Three Killed in Auto Crash.

Alexander City, Ala., April 1.—Three people were killed and our badly injured in an automobile accident here this afternoon. The dead are: Charley Willbanks, Maggie Parish, Helen Williams. Four others were seriously injured. Miss Ruth Carlisle and Miss Annie Lambeth were the only occupants of the car who escaped injury. The car, in which nine young people were pleasure riding, went headlong into a ditch about two miles north of Alexander City, when the driver, Jack Nolen, lost control.

AZTEC, FIRST ARMED VESSEL.

Sunk by German Submarine Near Island Off Brest, France.

New York, April 2.—The American steamship Aztec, owned by the Oriental Steamship Company, the first armed ship to sail from an American port, was sunk yesterday by a German submarine, according to advices received here to-night by the company from the United States consul at Brest, France.

The cable message gave no information as to the fate of the crew. There were 37 men aboard the vessel, 16 of them native born Americans.

The Aztec sailed from New York March 18 for Havre. She was commanded by Capt. Walter O'Brien.

The Oriental Navigation Company, owner of the Aztec, also owns the Orleans, one of the first American vessels to run successfully Germany's submarine blockade. The Aztec carried a full cargo of foodstuffs and general supplies valued at more than \$500,000.

The Aztec was armed with two 5-inch guns, one forward and one aft. The crew of naval gunners on board was in command of a warrant officer. The Aztec, formerly owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was a ship of 3,727 tons gross and 2,345 tons net. She was built in Newcastle, England, in 1894. She was 350 feet long with a beam of 43 feet.

Number of Men Missing.

Paris, April 2.—The American steamer Aztec has been sunk by a submarine near an island off Brest. Some of the crew were rescued and are being brought into Brest. A number of the men are missing and little hope is held that they can be saved, as the steamer was torpedoed at night while a heavy sea was running.

Wm. G. Sharp, the American ambassador, was informed this afternoon by the French government of the torpedoing of the Aztec and immediately cabled the State Department at Washington. Representatives of the American government will proceed to Brest to take the depositions of survivors of the disaster.

28 Still Aft Missing.

Washington, April 3.—A dispatch from Ambassador Sharp stated that 28 of the crew of the Aztec, who were landed yesterday afternoon at Brest, and 28 persons still were missing and their rescue was doubtful because of the heavy sea and storm.

ACTION BY CONGRESS SOON.

Senator LaFollette Again Interposes Objections, Postponing Action.

Washington, April 3.—Consideration of the war resolution in the Senate was forced over until to-morrow by objections of Senators LaFollette, and in the House it was delayed by lack of organization of the foreign affairs committee. It is expected to come up for action in both Houses to-morrow.

Meanwhile President Wilson and the cabinet discussed all phases of preparations for the entrance of the United States into the war, and administration leaders in Congress began laying plans for raising money, most of it, as the President suggested, by a system of taxation on the present generation.

The universal military service bill was formally launched in the Senate. Soon after the Senate adjourned, as the climax of a stormy scene which arose over LaFollette's objections, the House also adjourned. It will meet to-morrow at noon, while the Senate will meet at 10 a. m. Senators of the Democratic steering committee decided late to hold continuous sessions beginning to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock to put the war resolution through.

Action by the Senate within at least two or three days was predicted to-day even by Senators opposing it. Some of the "willful men" named by President Wilson declared emphatically there would be no filibuster or protracted debate.

Amendments from Republican Senators especially to prevent a formal alliance with the entente or a Federal loan to them are expected. That there would be no need for resort to the new cloture rule to pass the resolution was stated even by some of those opposed to war.

The Pension Mince is Here.

Clerk of Court John F. Craig has received a check from the State Treasurer for \$8,322. This is Oconee's distributive share of the State pension fund. There are 243 pensioners in the county, divided into the following classes:

Table with 2 columns: Class and No pensioners. Includes classes A, B, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4 and their respective counts.

Pensioners in the different classes will receive the following amounts: Class A \$96.00, Class B 72.00, Class C-1 48.00, Class C-2 30.00, Class C-3 48.00, Class C-4 30.00.

President Wilson Again Appears Before Nation's Representatives.

Washington, April 2.—President Wilson to-night asked Congress to declare a state of war existing between the United States and Germany.

While the news of the submarining of the steamer Aztec—the first American armed ship to sail in the war zone—was being told from mouth to mouth in the Capitol, the President, appearing before House and Senate in joint session, asked Congress to recognize and deal with Germany's warfare on America.

The President said war with Germany would involve practical co-operation with the governments now at war with Germany, including liberal financial credits. He urged the raising of 500,000 men by universal military service.

The President made it clear that no action was being taken against the Austrian government and the other nations allied with Germany.

Guarded by Cavalry.

The President reached the Capitol about 40 o'clock. As his big motor swung around before the east front the two troops of cavalry on guard, saber glittering under the arc lights, swept the plaza clear while the hundreds cheered.

He was taken immediately to the Speaker's room and then into the waiting house chamber, as the Senators entered just before the President. The six members of the Supreme Court, who had taken seats in front of the Speaker's stand, stood and watched about. They remained standing until the last Senator had entered.

Others Greet Wilson's Words.

With only a few seconds' delay the President plunged into his address. At first he hesitated. Then he spoke a little faster than usual. His voice, however, was clear, and grew stronger as he proceeded. Attention to his remarks was undivided. As the President proceeded, the chamber became quiet. Members seldom moved in their seats. Not until the President declared "we will not choose the path of submission" did his words applaud. Those words, however, were not the only ones that were applauded.

Scarcely had the sound died away when the President declared that the Congress should declare that a state of war existed. A second demonstration began. The greatest outburst came when the President declared for an army of 500,000 men and universal service. Chief Justice White joined heartily in the hand-clapping, which lasted nearly a minute.

The U-Boat Situation.

After going over the various phases of the situation that have forced the United States to the brink of war, the President plunged into the submarine question. This portion of his address we give in full. He spoke as follows:

The Submarine.

"It is common prudence in such circumstances—grin necessity indeed—to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all. The German government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the area of the sea which it has proscribed, even in the defense of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions, it is worse than ineffectual; it is likely only to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents. There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making: We will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

"With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking, and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it, and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German Empire to terms and end the war.

Utmost Aid for Allies.

"What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable co-operation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany, and, as incident to that, the extension to those governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may so far as possible be added to theirs. It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant and yet the most economical and efficient way possible. It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects, but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines.

"It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States already provided for by law in case of war at least 500,000 men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training. It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well-conceived taxation.

"I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits which will now be necessary entirely on money borrowed. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people so far as we may against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

"In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own military forces with the duty—for it will be a very practical duty—of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field and we should help them in every way to be effective there.

"I shall take the liberty of suggesting, through the several executive departments of the government, for the consideration of your committees, measures for the accomplishment of the several objects I have mentioned. I hope that it will be my pleasure to deal with them as having been framed after very careful thought by the branch of the government upon which the responsibility of conducting the war and safeguarding the nation will most directly fall.

Neutrality Not Possible.

"While we do these things—these deeply momentous things—let us be very clear, and make very clear to all the world what our motives and our objects are. My own thought has not been driven from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months, and I do not believe that the thought of the nation has been altered or clouded by them.

"I have exactly the same things in mind now that I had in mind when I addressed the Senate on the 22d of January last; the same that I had in mind when I addressed the Congress on the 3d of February and on the 26th of February. Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power, and to set up amongst the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth insure the observance of those principles.

"Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved, and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances.

"We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized States.

"We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling towards them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval.

70 Villa Prisoners Hanged.

Chihuahua City, Mexico, April 1.—Seventy rebel prisoners taken during Villa's attempt to capture this city yesterday were publicly hanged as a warning to the Villa element of the population.

Reports have been brought to headquarters by cavalry patrols that Villa's scattered main forces are concentrating at some western point. They were overtaken on their retreat yesterday by a force under Gen. Faviola and lost 60 killed. This brings Villa's losses to about 900 killed and wounded and prisoners. Jose Chavez, the leader who took Santa Rosalia last fall, was killed in action.

COMMON PLEAS COURT SHORT.

Illness of Judge Rice's Wife Brought Session to Early Close.

The Court of Common Pleas, whose session should have extended well into the present week, possibly occupying the whole of it, was brought to an abrupt ending by the receipt of a telegram announcing to Judge Rice the illness of his wife and the necessity for an operation. Upon receipt of this advice, Judge Rice asked if there were important cases that could not go over to another calendar, and it was found that the majority of the cases to be heard were of no pressing importance. Several cases were which should have been disposed of at the March term, but the attorneys representing those clients would not press the matters to the inconvenience of the Judge in his unfortunate situation. Thursday afternoon, therefore, the Court was adjourned sine die, and Judge Rice left immediately for Baltimore, where his wife is under the care of specialists.

Several cases of interest were tried during the few days of the session, among them being that of J. Marion Moss (by his guardian) vs. the Blue Ridge and Atlanta and Charlotte Railway Companies. This was an action for the recovery of punitive damages growing out of certain failures to furnish to the young plaintiff a ticket that had been telegraphed to him from Walhalla for delivery in Atlanta. Since notice of the suit was filed Jas. M. Moss has become Sheriff of Oconee County, and attorneys for the railroads made motion to set aside the jury chosen to try the case and asked for a change of venue. The contentions were sustained by Judge Rice, and later a settlement of the case was agreed to by the attorneys for both sides, the agreement being that the plaintiff be paid the sum of \$300 by the defendants, ending the suit.

Another railway case heard was that of Julius Grant Harden, a boy of some eight or ten years, who asks damages from the Blue Ridge Railway Company for the loss of a leg. The accident happened in the local yards of the Blue Ridge in Walhalla. The case went to the jury, and after some hours of deliberation the announcement came from the jury room that an agreement on a verdict could be reached. A verdict was ordered and the case will be heard at a future term of Court.

In the case of O'Shields vs. J. H. Wigington, administrator of the personal estate of the late Leonard Rogers, a verdict was returned sustaining a certain deed to 20 acres of land decided to plaintiff by the deceased in consideration of the performance of certain services enumerated. The plaintiff claimed that the deed had never been delivered to him, and he rejected it, suing for \$1,000 in money as compensation for services. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deed had been delivered to plaintiff and accepted by him, and awarded him the sum of \$150 for special services.

With the conclusion of this case the session ended. There were a number of orders passed, references ordered, and matters in Probate Court and in the hands of the Master confirmed and orders issued.

Locals from Fairview.

Fairview, April 2.—Special: Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Kestler left Friday for a visit to relatives near Charlotte. Born, unto Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Alexander, March 29th, twin boys. Wm. J. Rogers, of Evansville, Ind., who has been circulating among relatives in this county for the past week, spent the week-end with his niece, Mrs. J. B. McMahan, of this community.

Misses Hannah Miller Harrison and Virginia McMahan spent the latter part of last week in Walhalla and attended Field Day.

Miss Rosa McMahan spent the week-end in Walhalla with her cousin, Miss Sarah Alexander.

Miss Rosa Barron, niece and nephew, contemplate moving to Seneca in the near future. We regret to give up this estimable family.

HAS OCONEE FIFTEEN YOUNG PATRIOTS?

The following letter to Postmaster Fant, of Walhalla, explains itself. The country calls for young men to serve her. Oconee's portion is only 15. Surely that number, and more, will answer. The letter follows:

Columbia, S. C., April 2. To the Postmaster, Walhalla, S. C.—Dear Sir: I call your immediate attention to proclamation declaring Wednesday, April 11th, as "Naval Recruiting Day."

I urge you to call to your assistance men in each section of your county, and let us see whether you cannot wire me on the night of April 11th that you have secured the number apportioned to your county. The number apportioned to Oconee county is 15.

I shall be glad to hear from you and give you any information you desire.

Very truly yours, Rich'd. I. Manning, Governor.

OUR MOTTO:

We Are to Satisfy You.

GOODS EXCHANGED OR MONEY REFUNDED IF PURCHASE UNSATISFACTORY.

Blumenthal's Bargain Store,

WESTMINSTER, S. C.