

THE PAGELAND JOURNAL

Vol. 6 NO. 17

PAGELAND, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1916

\$1.00 per year

Germany Agrees to Pay For American Lives Lost

Washington, Jan. 7.—Two communications from Germany reached the United States today—one containing a proposal to pay an indemnity for the Americans lost in the Lusitania disaster, which may bring negotiations on that subject to a conclusion and the other conveying assurances that German submarine commanders operating in the Mediterranean would not torpedo noncombatant ships of any character without warning them and according safety to their passengers and crews.

The communications were delivered to Secretary Lansing by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. The Secretary immediately sent them to President Wilson.

Official Washington tonight considered that America and Germany at last were near a final agreement regarding the conduct of submarine warfare. Officials made no attempt to conceal their gratification at the attitude Germany apparently has assumed. It is considered to be virtually in harmony with the American viewpoint.

Tension regarding the entire submarine question seemed to have lessened considerably.

Austria, in its reply to the last Ancona note, having assured the United States of its intentions to operate submarines with due regard for international law and the principles of humanity; Turkey and Bulgaria, it is understood, next will take steps to such guarantees. It is statistically that Germany will use the same.

The Hungarian will use the same. The agreement is considered in here virtually.

Under the terms of the proposal submitted for the approval of the United States, Germany, while offering to pay an indemnity, makes the reservation that no admission of wrong-doing thereby is involved. It is contended that the Lusitania was sunk as an act of reprisal for the British blockade of Germany.

While Secretary Lansing is understood not to have indicated to Count von Bernstorff whether the proposal was satisfactory, a number of officials in a position to be familiar with the American attitude indicated that it would be accepted.

The assurances regarding the conduct of submarine warfare in the Mediterranean obviously prompted by the sinking of the British steamship Persia with a loss of two American lives, are much broader in their scope than the promises made after the Lusitania disaster covering the operations of submarines in the North Sea and adjacent waters. The latter guaranteed only that "liners" should be immune from attack without warning. The assurances regarding the Mediterranean operations include privately-owned ships of every character, freight as well as passenger vessels, provided, of course, they do not attempt to escape or offer resistance.

It was revealed today, too, that in the reply to the last note regarding the William P. Frye, the Berlin Foreign Office agreed with the American view that small boats cannot under all conditions be considered a place of safety for persons leaving a ship about to be attacked.

The German Government, apparently is not certain whether

Country Most Prosperous Ever

Washington, Jan. 7.—Secretary of Commerce Redfield, in a memorandum on business conditions transmitted to President Wilson today, pictures the country as in the most prosperous state of its history. The warning is added, though, that war's inflation of commerce will last only until war's end, and that business foresight alone will prepare the United States for peace.

The slump that will follow the war abroad, the summary declares, must find Americans ready to take their share of the world's trade unhampered by provincial notions. False values created by unusual conditions he fears may lull the United States into a fancied commercial security.

"It is not to be expected," the Secretary says, "that our business movement will continue in its present form. No one dreams that we can now or in the future maintain an export movement of more than five billions actual value or that we may sanely expect an apparent net balance in our favor on merchandise transactions of three billions in one year."

Start Swatting 'Em Now.

"Now's the time to do a lot of your next summer's fly swatting," says Edward J. Hatch, Chairman of the American Fly Fighting Committee. According to Mr. Hatch, the coming of the cold weather has driven the flies into the house and under cover. Most of last summer's flies have completed their life cycle and are dead, but those that have laid their eggs in favorable places for incubation when our houses are heated up this winter or with the warm days next spring, however, if we will use all due diligence to swat every stray fly that appears from time to time about the house this winter we will very materially reduce the next summer's hordes.

"Don't think a fly is dead because he is lying around stiff with cold," says Mr. Hatch. He is just playing 'possum' and will revive and return to his hiding place as soon as he is warm. Swat him, or better still, if there are a number of them sweep them up and consign them to the furnace or kitchen stove. Make it hot for them now or they will turn the trick next summer.

Night Air.

It is said that the belief in the unhealthfulness of night air is a superstition handed down from the days of witchcraft. We used to lock our windows and bolt our doors at night because witches and goblins were supposed to fly about about in the dark. Witches and goblins are now a question, but there still the old belief that 'something will catch you' in the night air. Night air is the best air to breathe between evening and morning. See that you get yours fresh from the outside.—Louisiana Board of Health.

a German submarine sank the Persia. Germany promises the United States in today's communication that should it develop that such was the case the matter will be investigated, and submitted to prize court proceedings, and that if the orders were disobeyed the captain will be punished and reparation made for the death or injuries to American citizens.

How Cain Built a Town

Gaffney Ledger.
When Cain had killed off one-fourth of the people on the earth—leaving only three, then went into the land of Nod and builded a city, it is evident that he did not sit around like a lump on a log, and growl about the Nod real estate and people. He was not himself, perhaps, the most exemplary of men, and if he had some reason to emigrate from the land of his birth, he did not mope and whine, but got hold of a piece of ground and went to work to do something. The man who could build up a city under such auspices is the kind of material we want in Gaffney; and we will not inquire too minutely into his antecedents, so that he takes hold like a man and be good at last.

But what is more, Cain did not advise his son to "go west, and get out of the old dead town." He named the city after him, believed in it, worked for it, brought his goods there and kept his money at home. Does anybody suppose that when strangers came to Enoch, (name of the city) with any notion of going into business there, Cain told them it was a "dead old town," that it was established by a murderer, that the water was bad; its merchants all sharks, and its mechanics botches—that the town was not healthy and would "never amount to anything no how." Does anybody suppose that when he wanted to invest a few dollars in dry goods he hustled off to the city, or that he only went to the merchants of "Enoch" when he wanted a favor—wanted "a little time?"

Do you think he ever went away from home to get lumber that could be had at better rates in "Enoch" than elsewhere, or to Cincinnati for cheap buggies when the "home manufacturer" could meet every demand with more stylish and substantial rigs?

Do you suppose he went moping around about taxes being too high in Enoch and no one there knowing anything about business? No, sir. He evidently wasn't built that way. If taxes were high, he got up and hustled to increase the value of property, so that there would be greater values to tax. He built houses and encouraged others to do so. If city lots got too low he bought up a dozen or two, scattered here and there, for the double purpose of personal profit and strengthening values.

On these he put up plenty of houses at reasonable figures, good ones, too, so that when any one came to Enoch he did not have to move into an old tumble-down shanty or move on. He improved and beautified every lot, kept the weeds down and set out trees on the lots and in front of them, even where he did not build, thus adding to the value of each lot and adjoining property as well. He found that it did not take so much money to run a comely, well kept town as it did a delapidated, God-forsaken one, and there were four times the values on which to raise the required money. That's the way he lowered taxation, not by sitting on a stump and howling about it. If a man wanted to run a factory, or some other enterprise, he was not afraid the fellow wanted to make some money, but told him to "sail in and I'll help you all I can. A business that does not make money is no good. We want every legitimate business in Enoch to make money, and pile it up."

Hanna Says Commissioners Cannot Lawfully Pay Accountant.

Several months ago the grand jury of Chesterfield county employed Mr. J. S. Bishop, an expert accountant who was former auditor of the C&L road, to check up the books of the county officers. Mr. Bishop has nearly completed the work and will make his final report to the grand jury in February.

His claim for \$1,183 has been filed, and seven hundred of it was paid the first Monday in January. There are those who dispute the right of the board of county commissioners to pay for this work out of the ordinary county funds. Lawyer R. E. Hanna in writing the Chesterfield Advertiser, says: I have been requested to make public my views of the law in regard to the accountant now employed in checking the books of the County officials.

First I wish to cite section 4034 of Volume 1 Code of 1912 in full:

"Grand Jury May Employ Expert Accountant. Grand juries may, whenever in their judgment it becomes necessary, employ one or more expert accountants to aid them to examine and investigate the offices, books, papers, vouchers and accounts of any public officer of their respective counties and to fix the amount of compensation or per diem to be paid therefore, upon the approval of the presiding judge, given before any expert is employed."

Under this section it will be seen that a necessary prerequisite is the approval of the presiding judge before the expert is employed. Such accountant employed is engaged in the work that is supposed to be done by the grand jury.

This reason should be sufficient upon which to base the opinion of the Board of Commissioners. In my opinion they do not have such powers to pass upon claims as given by section 945 which section is as to accounts etc in the roads, bridges, ferries; 970 which lays down specifically the only items that are to be paid by the county and unless this accountant under the provision of this section comes in as a juror there is no provision made for the payment and therefore the statute fails.

A Leap-Year Law of the Dark Ages

Old Fort Sentinel.

Leap Year is already running some of the bashful brethren to cover, but they'll be caught in the open and lassoed ere many moons have waxed and waned. Lucky for mere man that our statute books do not contain such an ordinance as was in force in Scotland and France half a dozen centuries ago, which declared that "for every year known as Leap Year every maiden lady of both high and low estate shall have the liberty to bespeak the man she likes; and should he refuse to take her to be his lawful wife he shall be fined in a sum of pounds more or less as his estate may be large or small; unless he can prove that he is already married or betrothed to another woman in which case he may go free." Where would a fellow be with such a law in force and woman suffrage on top of it?

Country Judge—"How long have you owned a car?" Motorist (charged with speeding)—"One week, Your Honor!" Judge—"Then you can still afford to pay a fine! Twenty dollars!"

Reward if You Dont Laugh.

Exchange.

Wanted—A furnished room by an old lady with electric lights.

Wanted—A room by a young gentleman with both kinds of gas.

Wanted—A room by a young gentleman with double doors.

Wanted—A man to take care of horses who can speak German.

Wanted—Saleslady in corsets and underflannels.

Wanted—Lady to sew on buttons on the second story of Smith & Brown building.

Wanted—A dog by a little boy with pointed ears.

Wanted—A nice young man to run a pool room out of town.

Wanted—A boy who can open oysters with a reference.

Wanted—Experienced nurse for bottled baby.

Wanted—An organist and boy to blow the same.

Wanted—A boy to be inside and partly outside the counter.

Wanted—A room for two young gentlemen about thirty feet long and twenty feet broad.

Wanted—A cow by an old lady with crumpled horns.

For Sale—A farm by an old gentleman with outbuildings.

For Sale—A nice mattress by an old lady full of feathers.

For Sale—A piano by a young lady with mahogany legs.

For Sale—A large, nice dog, will eat anything, very fond of children.

For Sale—A parlor suite by an old lady stuffed with hair.

For Sale—A coat by a gentleman with pointed ears.

More About Lode's Feats

To the Pageland Journal:

Several people have testified that Lode Miller did carry the mail from Jefferson, S. C. to Monroe, N. C. and return in one day. Yes, he did, and some times the mail was very large. I remember hearing Maj. Miller say that Lode came in one evening with such a big mail he weighed it, and it weighed ninety pounds.

Lode Miller was one of the fastest walkers, and the greatest axeman that ever lived in this part of Chesterfield county. I have been reliably informed that on one occasion, Lode Miller cut the timber and split seven hundred good rails in a day. Lode was a tall man, long legged and had powerful big feet, but I can truthfully say that he could do more work than any man I have ever known. He couldn't be beat on laying off straight rows in a large field, he never used stakes either. I knew Lode for many years, he was one of the old-time darkies. He was humble and good natured. Lode lived to be very old. He died at Waxhaw, N. C. April 28, 1909.

L. E. Gardner, Jan. 8th, 1916, Jefferson, S. C.

Slow Pay—Fast Driver

"What do you know of the character defendant" the Judge asked a negro washwoman subpoenaed in an accident case. A white man had been arrested for careless driving of a second-hand car.

"Hit's tollable," Miranda said.

"Have you ever seen him drive his car before?"

"Yes, sah

"Would you consider him careless?"

"Well, Jedge ez fer de car dat dat little thing ain't gwinter hurt nobody, but being us is all here, I might as well tell yo' dat he sho' is keerless 'bout payin' for his wash."

Prolonged Debates Lie Just Ahead of Congress

Washington, Jan. 9.—After a week of open discussion in the Senate and House, congressional excitement over the foreign relations of the United States has been considerably allayed. Administration leaders appeared to have succeeded in prevailing upon most of their colleagues to adopt a policy of patient waiting for complete investigation of recent war zone incidents in which American lives were sacrificed.

It certain, however, that there will be almost daily discussion at Capital of the conditions affecting the United States as a result of the European War, now that the bonds of restraint which kept members so long silent have been broken.

Miss Dora Love of Monroe Dead

Monroe, Jan. 9.—Miss Dora Love died this morning at 2 o'clock of injuries sustained in an automobile accident which occurred here December 19th. Her sister Miss Bessie Love was also in the car but she died immediately after the accident. They are the daughters of Jonah Love of Monroe who is employed by the Ice-morlee Cotton Mill. Dora Love was 18 year old.

The accident occurred at a railroad crossing near the city. The automobile collided with a freight train which was awaiting signals to enter the crossing.

Stricter Liquor Law for South Carolina

Spartanburg, S. C., Jan. 8—

Special. It may be a quart a month instead of a gallon, a month in South Carolina when the next Legislature gets through with the liquor laws of the State. H. B. Carlisle, author of the gallon-a-month law passed by the last Legislature; has stated that he will support a bill either cutting the amount of liquor to be shipped into South Carolina to a quart a month or prohibiting it all together. He suggests that a law permitting citizens to get liquor on a physician's prescription might be advocated.

South Carolina May Make Limit One Quart A Month

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 9.—Bills to make illegal in South Carolina employment of children less than 14 years of age, and to amend the new prohibition laws, so that only one quart of liquor a month may be shipped into the State to any one individual, instead of one gallon, as at present allowed, are expected to come before the South Carolina General Assembly, which convenes here Tuesday in annual session. It was said also efforts might be made to make it illegal to ship any liquor into the State.

Allies Finally Quit Gallipoli Peninsula

London, Jan. 9.—The remaining positions on Gallipoli peninsula held by the allies have been abandoned with the wounding of only one man among the British and French, according to a British official statement issued tonight. This news has been expected for several days for the retirement of the troops from Anzac and Suvla bay three weeks ago left no strategic advantage to the retention of the tip of the peninsula.