EDISON WILL SERVE

ACCEPTS DANIELS' PLEA FOR Teuton's Struggle Through Argonne HE OPENED FIRE AND STARTED BUREAU OF INVENTIONS

TEST PROBLEMS OF WAR

Wizard of Flying Spark to Head New Board Which Will Provise Scientific Defenses Against New Perils -Submarines to be Considered Especially by New Board.

Thomas A. Edison accepted on Monday an invitation from Secretary civilian inventors for a bureau of invention and development to be cre-

ated in the navy department.

Mr. Daniels' idea of utilizing the inventive genius of Americans in and out of military and naval service to meet conditions of warfare shown in the conflict on land and sea in Europe is outlined in a letter written last Wednesday asking Mr. Edison whether, as a patriotic service to his country, he would undertake the task of advising the proposed bureau. The plan is to have several men prominent in inventive research associated in the work.

Among the problems to be laid before the investigators, the secretary mentioned submarine warfare, add ing that he felt sure that with Mr. Edison's wonderful brain to help them the officers of the navy would be able "to meet this new danger with new devices, that will assure peace to our country by their effec-"I have been intending for some

time," Mr. Daniels said in his letter. "to write you expressing my admiration at the splendid and patriotic at titude you have taken, as reported in the public press, in refusing to deyour great inventive genius to warlike subjects except at the call of your own country. . . . I have deferred writing, however, because, at the same time, I wanted to take up with you another matter to which I have given a great deal of thoughta matter in which I think your ideas and mine coincide. . . . There is a very great service that you can render the navy and the country at large and one which I am encouraged to believe you will consent to

"One of the imperative needs of the navy, in my judgment, is machinery and facilities for utilizing the natural inventive genius of Americans to meet the new conditions of warfare as shown abroad, and it is my intention, if a practical way can worked out to establish . department of invention and development to which all ideas and sugges-

tions . . . can be referred. There is at present no adequately equipped department to which to send them for the careful study required. In addition, our naval officers, particularly those at sea, are in a position to note where improvements are needed and to devise ways in which these improvements can be made. They have, however, neither the time nor the special training, nor in many cases, the natural inventive turn of mind needed to put these ideas into definite shape. "Were there a place where they

sent to be worked out and perfected, I am sure we would get many noteworthy improvements from this source alone. . . . There are unfortunately, no officers now detailed who can take time from the mass of work which they are call to do in order to devote it fully to studying new suggestions and inventions. The department is also unprovided with the best facilities for work or pure experimentation and in-vention with the exception of our testing station at Annapolis, which is as yet a small affair. "I have in mind a general plan of

organizing such a department. I feel that our chances of getting the public interested and back of this project will be enormously increased if we can have, at the start, some man whose inventive genius is recognized by the whole world to assist us in consultation from time to time on matters of sufficient importance to bring to his attention. You are recognized by all of us as the one man above all others who can turn dreams into realities and who has at his command, in addition to his own wonderful mind, the finest facilities in the world for such work. What I want to ask is, if you would be willing, as a service to your country, to act as an advisor to this board to take such things as-seem to you to be of value. but which we are not, at present, equipped to investigate, and to use your own magnificent facilities in such investigation if you feel worth while . . . This is a great deal to ask, and I, unfortunately, have nothing but the thanks of the navy and, I think, of the country at large, together with the feeling of service to your country that you will have, to offer you by way of recompense; yet so clearly have you shown your patriotism that I feel justified in making this request.

"We are confronted with a new and terrible engine of warfare in the submarine, to consider only one of the big things which I have in mind and I feel sure that with the practical knowledge of the officers of navy, with a department composed of the keenest and most inventive minds that we can gather together, and with your own wonderful brain to aid us, the United States vill be able. as in the past, to meet this new danger with new devices that will assure peace to our country by their ecec-

tiveness. . . "With you, it might be well to associate a few men prominent in special lines of inventive research, and I would like to consult with you as to who these men should be. It is. of course, your aid that I rely upon most and if you are not able, for any reason, to do this, I will frankly hesitate to undertake the matter at all. Should you feel like accepting the task, however, I know the relief which the country would feel in these trying times at the announcement that you are aiding us in this all-important matter.

"If you could let me know as early as you may how you feel about this. I would appreciate it, as everything waits upon your answer, and think we can not be too expeditious if we are going to take this matter up at

In announcing Monday night at West Orange, N. J., that he would gladly accept Secretary Daniels' invitation to head a civilian advisory board, Mr. Edison said that he believed the proposal was so important that it should be attended to now, at a time when the war in Europe was bringing before the public encouraging and developing ideas and inventions of Americans-especially offi-

"I believe it is highly important for a board of civilians, made up of engineers from leading industries, to beformed for the purpose of looking into the feasibility of ideas developed by young men. While all ideas that has arrived with six hundred refugees will be submitted may not be feasible, at least they have the benefit of whom are Italians and Syrians.

FIERCE GERMAN ATTACK **CAPTURES 2.581 FRENCH**

in Effort to Reach

SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY

Coroner's Jury Hears Details of Horrible Shooting Affair-"Man in Dark Clothes" Seen, But is Miss ing-Boulware Shot as He Came

Out Unarmed That Sheriff A. D. Hood did not fire the first shot in the court house tragedy that stirred the entire State on June 14 was stated in the testimony of five or more witnesses at Monday's inquest held at Winnsboro over the body of the lamented officer. By the jury's verdict the death of Sheriff Hood is charged to Clyue Isenhower, Earnest Isenhower, Jesse Morrison and Jim Rawls.

A. L. Scruggs, county treasurer was the first witness to testify. He introduced the mysterious fellow who wore dark clothes, but was in his shirt sleeves at the time with a dark hat on. On examination of Mr. Scruggs by Foreman J. E. Coan, Mr. Scruggs said he could not say who it The remainder of Mr. Scruggs was. testimony was unimportant except that he too testified that several shots were fired before Sheriff Hood attempted to return the pistol shots. "Now boys, let's all get around him," was Sheriff Hood's statement

as the posse alighted from the automobile as a precaution, said Mr. Beckham, who accompanied the posse across from the ... unty jail to and his devotion to his duties in bethe court house; when on reaching half of the safety of the million the middle step of the sta'rs, according to Deputy Beckham's statement, Clyde Isenhower drew his gun from under his coat and began firing at should go, sharing the dangers that government for the establishment of

"He attempted to intercept the negro's rapid flight up the stairway, but he could not do so, owing to the confusion. The witness also saw officer had been hit by several pistol Deputy Barnes Leckham, af ter being shot, made his way back down the stairs, where Ernest Isenhower covered him with his pisto Mr. Beckham's plea, 'Why do you want 'o shoot me, I can't do any harm?' caused Isenhower to lower his gun.
"After Mr. Hood had shoved Clyde

Isenhower back," said Alexander Broom in opening his testimony Clyde Isenhower began shooting Mr "Several shots came from the Hoou. back and then the sheriff began to fire," asserted Mr. Broom.

Further on in his testimony Mr Broom swore that Ernest Isenhower, James Rawls and Jesse Morrison whose name he learned afterwards, were the three men behind the columns and that the three had pistols. Mr. Broom concluded his testimony by saying that he drew his pistol on Ernest Isenhower who meanwhile had covered Constable Joe Richardson, who was in the act of holding James Rawls at bay. He spoke to Mr. Richardson as fol-

lows: "Would you shoot a white man for a negro?" All of the parties quickly put up their guns. That Sheriff hood did not anticipate any trouble was the opinion of Mr. Broom who had been inconsultation with Mr. Hood the previous Saturday afternoon.

E. W. Cameron, who gave the most sensational testimony during the adout twelve thousand metres sur-progress of the inquest, testified as stabbing pain in his right foot, and "I was sitting out here in ollows: the court house yard when Mr. Hood brought the negro in. As the sheriff and the others were bringing the prisoner out of the jail yard Ernest senhower Clyde Isenhower, Jesse Morrison and Jim Rawls followed them across here to the court house. as they came in the gate of the court house Clyde Isenhower was fooling with his pistol, getting it out.

"They separated then and Ciyde Isennower came toward the steps and Ernest Isenhower and Jim Rawls vent toward the column and Mr. Morrison went that way, too, but I did not see him. Clyde Isenhower stuck his pistol up through the bannisters and commenced shooting, but I don't know whether he was shooting at the negro or at Mr. Hood. Mr. Hood stopped when he started to shooting, and he reached back to get his gun. There were three or four shots fired before Mr. Hood got his gun out, and saw him grab himself. I saw Mr. Hood get out his pistol and point it down and shoot two or three times.

"They were shooting so fact ould not tell who was shooting. was out in the yard. The only one could see was Ernest Isenhower, and he was on the other side of the column and Mr. Rawls beside the column. I saw him with a pistol, but I did not see him shoot.

"After the shooting had stopped, I saw Mr. Boulware coming down the steps and Ernest Isenhower shot again. At that time Mr. Rawls was behind the column. After Ernest Isenhower shot in the direction of Raleigh Boulware, who was coming down the steps, Jim Rawls came from behind the column. That was the last shot made.

"I was sitting on one of 'he benches in front of the court house and had full view of it all. Mr. Boulware never flinched. I have seen these men on the streets a good many times, and knew them when I saw them. I have been knowing Mr. Rawls for several years, but I never knew Mr. Morrison until that morning. Some one told me before the shooting that that was Mr. Morrison

with Mr. Isenhower. "When Raleigh Boulware was coming down the steps before he was shot, he did not have a pistol in his hand, and if he had one he had it in his pocket. I saw another strange man shooting that morning, but I have not seen him since. He had on dark clothes, but he hall his coat on his arm. He had a dark hat on. If I would see him, I would recognize him, but I have not seen him since. "I did not see Ernest Isenhower Clyde Isenhower, Mr. Morrison and Mr. Rawls together before the shooting, but they joined each other out on the streets. The three went on, ments under direction of those sug- but Ernest Isenhower stopped. I saw Clyde Isenhower, Ernest Isenhower,

Mr. Rawls, Mr. Morrison and that strange fellow all with pistols, and then the deputies, too. I saw Ernest Isenhower shoot and saw Mr. Rawls with a pistol, but did not see him The column kept me from shoot. been allowed to slip by, and if this seeing him. He could have shot, but

> A. W. Brice's testimony was of little value, since he was not in a position to see much of the tragedy except that he saw Ernest Isenhower shoot from behind the column and that Isenhower fired the last shot of the fusilade. The coroner's jury then took a recess until three o'clock to await the arrival of Edward Lathan, a farmer Some members of the jury wished to proceed without Lathan a lively tilt ensuing, but it was finally agreed that Lathan be suram. eu.

As proof that Clyde Isenhower was emeditating his act while the shefrom the coast of Asia Minor, most of white the snew whom are Italians and Syrians.

Street was introduced on the exami
unknown to the jury."

Vesse Morrison visit the inventor at West Orange, and Bukowina and the Russian province of Bessarabia meet.

N. J., to discuss naval affairs.

DIES IN GOVERNMENT WORK

Joseph Holmes, Director of Federal Bureau of Mines, Passes Away

He had been director of the bureau of mines since its creation by con

was state geologist for that state from 1891 until 1904. A widow and

Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, mines, which by a campaign of eduground workers. a national movement.

"The saddest part of it all," said Van H. Manning, acting director of the mines bureau, "is that Dr. Holmes was a victim of overwork miners in the United States.

only where his trained rescue crews should have gone only to more robust men, seriously affected his health. lives to the cause.

ALLIED AVIATORS DROP

Bury Themselves in the Kesting Soldiers.

The arrows which allied aviators are using over the battlefields are in two parts, a head and short flanged shaft. The head measures about two and a quarter inches, and the total length of the arrow is four and a half

flat pieces of metal set at right angles, the ends of the four flanges thus produced being set into the steel The diameter of the whole head. head is about five-sixteenths of an inch, tapering to a fine point and the

of the allies' arrows at a meeting of the Stuttgart medical society. Three companies of German soldiers were resting when two aero planes circled overhead at a height of

about twelve thousand metres thought one of his fellow soldiers had inadvertently pricked it; but the llusion was soon dispolled when he heard cries of pain all about him. The horses, too, became restiv

Looking at his foot the soldier found an iron arrow had penetrated it. He immediately plucked it out. About fifteen others had been hit and the source of the arrows being discovered the men took cover under wagons. It was subsequently estimated that about fifty arrows had been discharg-

panies were simultaneously hit. case was mentioned of an arrow passing through the scalp without injur ing the skull, but another caused death by entering the left temple and passing out again by the right.

WILL OFFER AMNESTY

Carranza Will Forgive His Enemies

reference to the occupation of Mexico City, Gen. Pablo Gonzales will aftions from me severely to punish all crimes against property.

capacit" as first chief, issue an amnesty lav in an endeavor to have those in error return to the true patch and to restore peace and order in the republic." MANNING ISSUES PAROLES

Follows Recommendation of State

dulent intent. He was indicted for defalcation from the Columbia Mills company, while in its employ n Columbia as paymaster. John S. Wilson, the presiding judge, sentenced him to two years at hard labor in the state penitentiary, and he immediately began to serve his sentence. Up to Wednesday he had served six months. 9

ation of Mr. Lathan. The witness declared that the deceased Isenhower was fumbling with something hidden by the Coat on his arm, and that Tyde senhower fired the initial shot, protruding his pistol through the balisters at the sheriff.

and James Montgomery that four or ive shots were discharged before She... Hoo, attempted to return the fusi de, the coroner's jury returned bringing in the following verdict: We. e coroner's jury, find that tdam D. Hood came to his death by guashot woulds by Clyde Isenhower. Errest Isenhower, Jesse Morrison

COTTON STORED JUNE RUNS

BERNSTORFF SAYS GERMAN RE-

Offer as Mediator Between Great Britain and Germany, Thereby Regulating Neutral Commerce and Submarine Warfare.

PLY WAS TO PAVE WAY

FOR GENERAL AGREEMEN

Much interest was created in Vashington yesterday afternoon by a tatement made by Secretary of State Lansing, which seems to indicate an amicable settlement of the issue with Germany. He declared that the dispute with Germany over submarine warfare might be settled by oral assurances from the German government that the demands of the United States government would be complied with. If accepted this would obviate the necessity of written promises. Count von Bernstorff. the German

ambassador, presented to Secretary Lansing Friday the view that Ger-Washington dispatch, was regarded many's reply to the American note on by his associates in the government submarine warfare was intended to pave the way for negotiations by the United States with Great Britain as well as Germany to adjust questions that have arisen over contraband and submarines as affecting the rights of neutrals.

The German ambass dor for several days has been anxious to see Secretary Lansing, but the secretary expressed a preference not to discuss the German reply until he had examined it carefully. Count von Bernstorff is confident

his government emphasized in the last note its willingness to work 'hand in hand" with the American the freedom of the seas principle with the express purpose of entering Dr. Holmes was a martyr to the cause into negotiations now on the entire of safety among the miners and his question of maritime warfare. He name is added to the honor roll of sent through Dr. Anton Meyer-Ger Sheriff Hood fire, but not until the bureau rescuers who gave up their ard the suggestion that the note should contain such an intimation. Having followed his suggestion, the ambassador is certain his government will accept a tender of good of-fices for the mediation of the dis-FATAL STEEL ARROWS putes. This would involve an accept ance by Great Britain of the services of the United States as mediator to bring about termination of the British reprisal-the order in councilas well as German submarine attacks on merchantmen.

Officials of the American government in the last few days have heard reports concerning possible mediation, but always have indicated that negotiations along such lines could be begun only if there were assurances that German submarine commanders in the meantime would be guided by the principles for which the United States is contendingthat Americans on unarmed ships which do not resist capture be not endangered. In official German quarters at Washington, however, emphasis is placed on the fact that Germany in the last month has not torpedoed even enemy ships without warning, and that this practice probbly will be continued. In support of this confidence German officials drew attention to a statement given out by the Overseas News Agency, an official agency, in Berlin Wednesday, which said:

The loss of human life was remarkably small, the submarines using every precaution and giving ample warning and time for crews to leave their ships if no resistance was offered."

Officials at Washington who read the statement admitted that if this practice was continued, the principles for which the United States asked assurances in its note of June 9 would be complied with to a large extent. While temporary abandonment of the practice of attacking either American or belligerent vessels without warning has considerably lessened tension in Washington, the treat ment the American government will give to the Lusitania case in its next note is causing much concern-even in German quarters.

BRITISH MINERS STRIKE WITH COUNTRY AT WAR

Government Applies Munitions of War Act to Coal Mining In-

dustry but Men Go Out. Despite the action of the government in applying the munitions of war act to the coal mining industry it is practically certain that a large number of men will stop work in South Wales, thus curtailing the supply of coal for the naval vessels.

The Federation of Miners of the United Kingdom, the labor leaders and the general public upon whose support the miners would depend to make the strike a success are all urging them to continue work until an agreement can be reached, but the executive council of the South Wales States, expressing strongly the attiunion by a majority vote refused to support this recommendation.

It is not believed, however, that the strike will last long, as the men themselves are divided and the South Wales union has not the funds to finance a long struggle; the miners federation, after its recommendation, is not likely to assist them. There is also a possibility that the government will utilize the miners who enlisted in the army and who have not yet left the country to work the

This dispute which jeopardizes the work of the navy, occupies the public mind in England above all other matters, and official reports of the fighting in the East and West take sec-

FRENCH POSITION SAFE

tery is not Important.

Loss of the Souchez cemetery and adjacent trenches, indicated in the French official statement, does not affect the principal French defenses in that region, according to French military writers. It is a warning however, says Col. Rousset, in the Peit Parisien that will not be neglected.

The Germans visibly are redoubing their efforts to capture Verdun. After the failure of their plans in the forest of Argonne they are trying by concentric attacks in the Woevre district to obtain the most accessible parts of the citadel by attempting to establish batteries with the idea of reaching the city. The outer works, however, in the opinion of the They plan to stay over until Saturday With the testimony c. E. B. Mason French military officers, are solidly morning. guarded and are equipped with all means for reply.

> Daniels Goes to See Edison. Because Thomas A. Edison was too busy in his laboratory to go to Washingtin. Secretary of the Navy Dankupie. on the Russian border, where iels has announced his intention to the Austrian crown lands of Galicia

CONSIDERS REPLY

GERMAN SITUATION

of American Ship Normandy Reminds Officials That in Practice Our Last Note is Not Being Violated by Submarine Commanders

The first official announcement of President Wilson's immediate plans a telegram from Cornish, N. H., to president would return to Washingat no decision as to the American policy. A White House statement said:

"Referring to statements appear ing in certain morning papers in reference to the president's attitude to wards the German reply, Secretary Tumulty this afternoon gave out the following telegram which he had received from the president: "'Please say that from the mo-

ment of the arrival of the official text of the German note I have given he matter the closest attention, keeping constantly in touch with the secretary of state and with every source that would throw any light on the situation; that so soon as the secretary of state and I have both materially considered the situation I shall go to Washington to get into personal conference with him and with the cabinet, and that there will be as prompt an announcement as possible of the purposes of the government." The state ent set at rest reports

that the president already had made up his mind on the German reply, and that he did not view the situation as seriously as did high officials in Washington. Word from the president was sought by officials here, it is understood, as a result of the spread of varying interpretations of reports from Cornish of the executive's intentions. Official circles continued to con-

sider the situation as grave. Secretary Lansing and other members of the cabinet who are here hold this view, but are giving no intimations of how the problem should be dealt with. The statement from the White

House made it apparent that the president has definitely abandoned the idea of summoning Mr. Lansing to the summer capital. The program conforms to the secretary's desire to study the problem carefully before exchanging views with the presiden It is assured, however, that Mr. Wil son will return to Washington last of the week, and that the subject will be laid before the cabinet next Tues-So far as can be gathered, the

president will find his advisers practically unanimous in the belief that the crucial point in the correspondence with Germany over submarine warfare has arrived, and that if the American government is not to reede from its previously announced position the next note must convey more or less pointedly the purpose of the United States in the event of further violations of American rights. The general view in official quar-

inhibitions on the use of belligerent ships by Americans seems most likely tries. to be made in the next note. That such action would not necessarily lead to a rupture in relations is generally recognized, unless an overt act or flagrant violation of the principles for which the United States has been contending should ensue.

Officials point out that while the German reply does not give any explicit assurances on the subject, the actual practice of German submarine commanders in the last two months has been to visit neutral ships and to give warning to belligerent merchantment thus enabling crews to be transferred to boats in case destruction of a vessel as a prize is determined upon. Consul General Washington, at Liverpool, reported such an instance.

The American ship Normandy was approached by a German submarine, whose commander examined the ship's papers, and allowed her to proceed, notwithstanding that the vessel carried a cargo of lumber, which is on the German contraband list. The Normandy's crew later rescued three Americans who were aboard the Russian ship Leo, which was sunk.

This and other instances in the last two weeks are regarded as evidence of the fact that the German submarine commanders probably have instructions to torpedo no ships without warning. The view in offi-cial quarters, therefore, is that if the present policy of the German submarine commanders is continued the next note of the United States will not necessarily lead to a break between the two countries.

MACKENSEN STRANGELY QUIET

Field Marshal Ltays Silent-Reports

are in Conflict.

Contradictory reports regarding the extent of the Austro-Hungarian reverse at Krasnik, in Southern Poland continue, some even claiming that the Teutons are contemplating a general retreat. The mystery of the situation is the persistent silence maintained by Field Marshal von Mackersen, who, apparently, is making no effort to resume the German

Petrograd b lieves this inaction is due to the fear of Field Marshal von Mackensen that his left flank would be exposed while the Austrians were on the defensive, but some fear is expressed by London observers that the brilliant German military commander is planning an unexpected

22 SHIPS SUNK IN JUNE

German Submarines Give "Ample Warning," Says Berlin.

A wireless from Berlin Wednesday, received at Sayville, says: "During June, twenty-nine British, three French, one Belgian and nine Russian merchantmen were sunk by German submarines," says an Overseas Agency bulletin. "The total loss of he entente allies by submarines, including fishing steamers which mostv were armed patrol boats, aggregated one hundred and twenty-five housand tons.

"The loss of human life was remarkably small, the submarines using every precaution and giving ample warning and time for crews to leave their ships if no resistance was attempted,"

AUSTRIA OFFERS CONCESSIONS FOR ROUMANIAN SUPPORT

WILSON GIVES THOUGHT TO Teutonic Empires Forcing Balkan

States to Announce Def-

inite Decision. Berlin sends out a dispatch Wednesday saying that in reply to the demands made upon Roumania by Austria the Rumanian go ernment has demanded the cessation of certain Action of German Submarine in Case territory now forming a part of the Austro-Hungarian empire. According to the indications in Germany, the negotiations are expected to be of some length, but an effective compromise will probably be reached. An carlier dispatch from the Ger-

man capital said that the trouble with America is temporarily overshadowed and all isterert is centering on the diplomatic battle in the Balkans. There is general satisfaction that Germany and Austria is calling for a show-down from the Balkan powers, for which it is believed the time is particularly ripe. What will Rumania do is the question of the Bucharest, the capital of Rumania, reports that the Austro-Hungarian

misister on Wednesday last, presented to the prime minister proposals offering Rumania certain concessions in exchange for definite neutrality and facilities for supplying Turkey with Austria offers to cede to Rumania

part of Bukowina as far south as ereth, and at the same time amelirate the treatment of Rumanians in he monarchy, granting a university o Brashow, large admission if Rumanians in Hungary into the public service, and greater liberty of administration to the Rumanian churches.

entry of Rumania into the field of action on the side of the Fermanic powers. In this event the ceded territory would be extended to Czernowitz and the lise of the Pruth, and the frontier on the Danube would be extended beyond the Iron Gates and include Mehadia. The undertaking mentioned shove with regard to the situation of Rumanianc is Hungary would also apply, but allowing complete autonomy to Transylvania. There is also an undertaking that the Austro-German armies will occupy Bessarabia, and hand it over immediately to Rumania. Germany guarantees the executios of these pro-

A significant point is that there is

ENGLAND PLANS ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS ON COTTON

very shortly to limi the export of cotton to neutral countries to the precise amount of actual need. was the announcement of the Marquis of Crewe, lord president of the council and Liberal leader to the House of Lords Thursday in reply to a series of questions regarding the supply of cotton and other material through neutral countries to Germany, and whether the government had found that the measures taken since March 1 were effective.

The real question, he thought, was whether it was advisable to add cotters is that irrespective of what ton to the contraband list. On that course should be followed in the question there had b en a number of Lusitania case, a statement of the misunderstandings and misapprehenpurpose of the United States to assert sions and some of them, the speaker its rights notwithstanding Germany's said, undoubtedly obtained not only in this country, but in neutral coun-

So far as could be ascertained, he continued, the naval measures taken to prevent fresh supplies of cotton from reaching Germany had been successful. The government hoped by continual friendly negotiations to improve the position progressing toward what must be their main purpose: namely, to limit the exports to those neutral countri s to the precise amount of their actual needs calculated on the average imports which they had employed at home during

the last few years. The Marquis of Crewe said that on quarrel.

Therefore, the government had adopted a policy, which admittedly was novel, but which was rendered necessary by the changed conditions of maritime warfare. The desire of the government was to admit the export to neutral countries of goods representing the needs of these countries, and absolutely no more.

"In the .united States," he said, "the placing of cotton on the contraband list would cause no small amount of alarm, and the government is convinced that so far as the entrance of cotton into Germany is concerned we should gain no benefit At present we stand better in instructed public opinion in the United States than our enemies, and, therefore, unless it is clear that a change of this kind is absolutely necessary, the government is averse to taking action, which would be regarded by a particular interest in the Southern States of America as being unfriend-

might not have to face corresponding disadvantages, and we should be unwise to bind ourselves strictly.'

OFFER LAND TO ROUMANIA

Austria Makes Concessions in Effort to Win Aid.

cording to dispatches from the Balkan states, are using every diplomatic resource to induce Roumania to join military forces with the central powers or at least to preserve an attitude of permanent friendly neutrality. It is reported that the Austro-Hungarian minister at Bucharest has offered the Roumanian government liberal territorial compensation for armed assistance, countering Russia's offer of Transylvania with that of Bessarabia.

Her reward for friendly neutrality s said to be Bukowina as far as the River Pruth. From Austrian sources comes a report that Russia is giving substantial proof of the possibility of Roumania accepting one of these Teutonic offers by building trenches and entanglements along her Roumanian frontier. Bulgaria and Turkey are said to have reached a deadlock in their negotiations on account of the refusal of Sofia to do more than preserve a friendly neutrality in return for territorial compensations

from Constantinople.

cers and men of the army and navy "The United States is far behind in these matters," said Mr. Edison.

Verdun.

The German thrust at Verdun has resulted in an important gain. In the Argonne the German report on Wednesday the capture of French positions along a front of a mile and four-fifths, the gain extending to a depth of three-fifths of a mile. The hill known as No. 285 also was taken. The official statement issued Wednesday says:

Western theatre: Fresh hand grenade attacks near the Souchez Sugar Refinery were repulsed during the night.

"The French blew up without result a few mines in the neighborhood Daniels to head an advisory board of of Troxoc, west of Craonne, and at Certes in the Champagne, our bombardment with hand prenades preventing them from settling themselves into the mined positions. "In the Argonnes a German attack

resulted in complete success northeast of Vienne-Le-Chateau. Our troops took by storm the enemy positions in the hills extending over a width of three kilometres and a depth of one kilometre. Hill No. 285, La Fille Morte, is in our possession. Two thousand five hundred and eightyone uninjured prisoners, including 51 officers, fell into our hands. In addition 300 injured were taken into our care. Field cannon, two revolver cannon, six machine guns and a large quantity of tools were captured. Our roops advanced as far as the position of the French artillery and rendered eight cannon useless. There

YEGRO SLAYS 3 WHITE MEN WHO TRY TO ARREST HIM

and German lines.

are now standing between the French

Farmers of Pulaski County, Georgia, Surround and Kill Barri-

Three white men are dead at Cochran, Ga., in Pulaski county, and a posse estimated to number several hundred farmers, heavily armed, Wednesday had surrounded the home of Pete Jackson, a negro farm hand, who is accused of the triple murder. The negro barricaded himself in his nome and for some time succeeded in

holding off the pisse. A late dispatch from Cochran, Ga., Wednesday afternoon states that Jackson, the negro who killed three men and defied arrest, had been shot to death behind his barricade by the

The dead are W. S. Hogg, aged

forty, night marshal; Lynn Sanders, forty, farm supervisor, and Oscar Lawson, twenty-three, a farm hand. Jackson, according to reports of the trouble, was criticised by Sanders late Tuesday for some work he had done and the supervisor is said to have struck the negro. Later, it is alleged, Jackson accoster Sanders, revolver and fired twice, one bullet entering Sanders' heart, kill-

ing him almost instantly. Early Wednesday Hogg and Lawson went to Jackson's home to arrest him, when it is alleged the negro fired upon them with a shotgun and they died shortly afterwards. OUIET ON EASTERN FRONT;

Russians Await New Move by Their Enemy-French Straighten Their Trenches.

FRENCH GAIN IN THE WEST

London, Wednesday: For more than a week now the Austro-German offensive in Galicia and Poland has been hanging fire while the Russians, their centers having fallen back on a more advantageous line in the heights north of Krasnik apparently are waiting the next move of the

Teutonic forces. Fresh ammunition and reinforce ments may bring a sudden revival of activity in the east, but the western front, by reason of the uncertainty as to which side plans a general offensive, now offers the greatest possibilities of interesting developments. The French claim their front in

the Argonne, after being dented by a violent attack made by the army of Crown Prince Frederick William, has been restored, the net result being a costly adventure for the Germans; but the strength of the offensive at that point, leads the British press to speculate whether the Argonne or the Woevre districts will not be selected for a general German offensive.

RUSSIANS NOT DISTURBED

German Movements Cause no Flurry

in Petrograd, Czar's Capital. London reported Friday that Petrograd apparently was not greatly disturbed over the latest German drive, claiming that much severe frontal fighting must be done before the Polish capital can be surrounded by Hindenberg and Mackensen. In southeastern Galicia the Aus

tro-German armies are advancing

across the Dniester under a heavy Russian artillery fire and fighting again is becoming lively in the most distant portion of the Russian front -in the Caucasus-where both the Turks and the Russians claim successes Paris reported Saturday that reinforcements have been sent to the German troops in the Russian provinces of Courland and Kovno, with the result that vigorous military op-

stubborn resistance and are holding strategic positions. expert judgment and advice. "In addition to the advisory board of engineers, I also would suggest a station for experimenting. The cost would be nominal. Only a few acres of land would be required with proper buildings and a corps of efficient men calculated to carry out experi-

erations have been resumed in that

section. The Russians are offering a

gesting them, after they have been approvel. "It is an important matter and should be put under way at once. The European war has served to draw attention to the fact that many American ideas and inventions have matter is put off until the war is the post was in my way." over there is danger of its being forgotten."

French Aeroplane Raid.

Thirty-five French aeroplanes

Paris reports, swept over the railroad

station serving the Calonne trench egion and dropped one hundred and eventy-one bombs Tuesday, starting everal fires. All the airmen return-

Tennessee Carries Refugees. Alexandria, Egypt, Wednesday he United States cruiser Tennessee ACCUSE ISENHOWER ANOTHER SOUTH CAROLINIAN TALK OF MEDIATION

WINNSBORO AFFRAY

Joseph Austin Holmes, director of the federal bureau of mines at Washington and a widely known geologist, died at Denver, Col., Tuesday of tuberculosis. He had been ill several months and came to Denver Germans Want the United States to four months ago in the hope of re-

gaining strength. Dr. Holmes was fifty-five years old. He was a native of South Carolina

gress in 1910. Previously he had been chief of the technological branch of the United States Geological Survey in charge of investigation of mine accidents His service to the federal government began in 1904 when he was placed in charge of United States Geologica Survey laboratories for testing fuels and structural materials at St. Louis. He was a graduate of Cornell University and for a time was a profes sor of geology and natural history at the University of North Carolina. He

four children survive. service as the father of the bureau of cation and experiment las largely reduced the death toll among under-He also was accredited with making "safety first"

"His continual insistence on going

Falling From Great Heights They

Both the head and the shaft are o teel, the flange being formed of two

whole weight is about twenty-one A German doctor gave the follow ng description of the use and effect

nd two were found to be wounded.

ed and every third arrow had taken The importance of the weapons articularly when dropped on resting oldiers is therefore considerable and he fact that about half the casualties consisted of wounds in the lower limbs shows how vulnerable the restng soldier is to arrows from above. Evidently the arrows scatter considerably for in one case four com-

Who Turn to Peace. Gen. Carranza will issue an am esty decree to Mexicans who will return "to the true path." His agency at Washington Wednesday received this dispatch from Vera Cruz: "With ford all kinds of guarantees to natives and foreigners. He has instruc-

"Within a few days I will, in my

Board of Pardons. Gov. Manning Wednesday morning paroled William Milwee Cook, white, 25 years of age, during good behavior. On January 15, 1915, in the court of general sessions for Richland county, Cook pleaded guilty to the Military Expert Says Souchez Cemecharge of breach of trust with frau-

pardon was recommended by the state board of pardons.

2.000.000 BALES OVER 1914

Manufactories in 11 Months Use 77, 000 Bales Less-Exports

Drop 753,288 Bales. Cotton manufacture showed increased activity in June, taking 68,655 more bales of cotton than in Cotton manufacture showed in-655 more bales of cotton than in June last year, and 17,000 bales more than in May last, the total being 14,

900 bales, the cens: s bureau announced Wednesday. During the 11-month period ending with June, however, cotton manufacture was 77,000 bales less than in the

corresponding period a year ago. In all, 5,100,322 bales were used against 5,177,745 in 1915. Cotton spindles active during June were 31,120,592 compared with 30,-

948,048 last year. Linters used during June 4,683 bales, against 29,993 last year: held in manufacturing establishments 195,149 bales against 88,-883 last year, held in independent warehouses 106,029 balcs against 35.808 last year, and exported 13,-065 bales Cotton on hand June 30 in manu-

facturing establishments was 1.622. 499 bales compared with 1,156,599 last year and in independent warehouses 2,085,347 compared with 63,-487 last year. Warehouses and manufacturing establishments together held 3.707. 846 bales on June 30 against 1.787.

086 bales a year ago. Imports were 39,129, equivalent 500 pound bales compared with 49,-010 last year. Exports in June were 294,391 running bales, including linters, compared with 295,578 last year. Ex-

ports during June were only 1,187 bales less than in June last year, notwithstanding the effect of the European war. In the 11 months the ex ports were only 753,288 bales less than the previous year, the total reaching 8,271,302 bales against 9,-024.590 last year. FIFTY-MILE MOTOR BOATS

ARE TO ROUT SUBMARINES Allies Plan for Thirty-Foot Craft to Mount Guns and Outrun

Anything Built. The C. C. Smith Boat and Engine Company, New York, announced Thursday that it had been asked by the British, French, and Russian governments to submit estimates for the construction of powerful motor speed poats, of sufficient strength to permit the mounting of two or ight guns, the boats to be used, it is understood', in running down German submarines in the waters around England and France and in the Baltic. The British government, it is understood, wants a fleet of at least one hundred of these craft, while the Russians, it is said, want thirty or forty. The number wanted by France

is not known.

It will be easy to navigate and even when traveling at great speed will be able to turn sharply. The Smith factory is in Canada, near Detroit, on the St. Clair River, and so no possible violation of American neutrality is involved. The motive power of the boats will be furnished by twin engines, each of two hundred and fifty horse power, and the guns will be mounted one on

The boat proposed is to be thirty

feet long and seven feet beam; guar-

anteed to make fifty miles an hour.

each side just forward of the driving gear. Each boat can carry, if necessary, fuel and supplies sufficient to last several days, although it is contemplated that this will not be needed as, owing to the speed of the boats, they can make port whenever necessary. Furthermore, they can be equipped with light wireless sets. Each boat will displace about four tons.

PROTEST SENT PRESIDENT AGAINST BRITISH EMBARGO

Cotton Leaders at Columbia Will

Send Letter of Protest to

President Wilson. The prospects for the South in the coming crop year are recognized with optimism, provided the United States can clear up with satisfaction certain differences of opinion between this country and England over the embargo placed upon cotton being shipped through the neutral ports of Holland and the Scandinavian countries -and, provided further, the proper

support is given by the regional reserve bank system in financing the new crop. This is the consensus of opinion arrived at Saturday during an informal conference among some of the leaders in the cotton movement who

Congressman A. F. Lever, who was

gathered at Columbia.

requested to act as chairman, was designated with Commissioner E. J. Watson and T. B. Stackhouse of Columbia to prepare a letter to be presented to the president of the United tude of the people of the State. Mr. Lever, as chairman of the committee on agriculture of the House of Representatives, was requested to

get the co-operation of the leaders in each Southern state, in order to make a solid phalanx in presenting this question, and to ask an audience with the president. It is understood that this matter is to be made immediate and imperative, and the sense of the meeting

was that public agitation and news

paper discussion might be suspended

pending the outcome of a hearing

in Washington.

Among those in the conference. which was entirely informal, were: Congressman Lever, chairman of the committee on agriculture; Col. E. J. Watson, president of the Southern Cotton Congress; Dr. Wade Stackhouse, of Dillon, president of the advance on Warsaw. State Cotton Congress: Col. J. Arthur Banks, senator from Calhoun and a cotton planter; Col. R. M. Cooper, a large cotton planter; ex-Senator John L. McLaurin, State cotton warehouse commissioner, who made a report on conditions in Georgia also; T. B. Stackhouse, manager of a number of cotton warehouses in the State, and coup. Walter B. Sullivan, pullisher of the Columbia Record, who led in the

Buy-a-Bale" movement last year.

Thaw Obtains Freedom.

Supreme Court Justice Hendrick

upheld Friday the decision of the jury which declared Harry K. Thaw sane. Thaw was then given his freedom on thirty-five thousand dollars bail. Harry Thaw and party arrived in Atlantic City, N. J., Friday night.

Austrians Invade Russia. Dispatches from Austrian headuarters Friday say that after a neavy bombardment the Austrians

for dealing with the situation that has arisen between Germany and the United States came Tuesday night in Secretary Tumulty, stating that the ton soon to lay the entire subject before the cabinet. The message indicated that the president had arrived

munitions of war.

An alternative proposal affects the

fixed the term of one month within which either alternative arrangement must be agreed to. This is the time the Germans hope the Turks will be able to hold out in the Dardanelles.

Discussing Advisability of Declaring It Contraband-Marquis of Crewe Refers to South. The British government hopes

this question of contraband there could be no magic in the mere declaration of any commodity as contraband so long as the government pursued its present system of examining all goods. He did not think any one would suppose that under international law or the most elementary rules of fair play it was possible to institute a blockade of neutral countries with whom England had no

"I certainly am not going to say that if the military considerations were found to be paramount we

Germany and Austria-Hungary, ac-