

**BARGAINS OFFERED BY GOVERNMENT STORE**

People Throughout State Can Order Goods.

**QUOTE LOW PRICES**

Groceries, Household Articles and Clothing May Be Bought Cheap.

Reports from all sections of the state reaching the Columbia postoffice indicate that a large number of citizens are availing themselves of the opportunity to order groceries and other goods from the government store at Charleston. Prices charged at the store there are in many instances far below the prices charged by merchants throughout the state for groceries, household articles and clothing.

Postal charges are prepaid on all articles delivered, thus rendering another aid to the purchaser. Goods are to be ordered direct from Charleston and not through any postoffice. Charleston is headquarters for South Carolina and North Carolina and persons in these two states must order from the store there.

The following is a list of the articles that can be ordered with the price for each article:

- Evaporated apples 60 pounds to case 13 cents a pound, \$6.41 a case.
- Six 12 pound cans of bacon \$16.50 or \$2.75 a can.
- Bacon, 100 pounds to crate 20 cents a pound \$20 a crate.
- Baking powder, 24 No. 1 cans \$2.16 or nine cents a can.
- Pearl barley in 100 pound bags, \$2.63 a bag.
- Baked beans, 48 No. 1 cans to case, four cents a can and \$1.92 a case.
- Baked beans, 24 No. 3 cans to case, nine cents a can or \$2.16 a case.
- Dry beans in 90 pounds bags, 65 cents a pound or \$5.85 a bag.
- Stringless beans 24 No. 2 cans to case, nine cents a can or \$2.16 a case.
- Corned beef, 48 No. 1 cans to case, 23 cents a can or \$11.04 a case.
- Corned beef, 24 No. 2 cans to case, 55 cents a can or \$13.20 a case.
- Corned beef, 36 No. 2 cans to case, 55 cents a can or \$19.20 a case.
- Corned beef, 12 six pound cans to case, \$1.75 a can or \$21 a case.
- Roast beef, 48 one pound cans to case, 30 cents a can or \$18.24 a case.
- Roast beef, 24 two pound cans to case, 84 cents a can or \$20.16 a case.
- Roast beef, 12 six pound cans to case, \$1.90 a can or \$22.80 a case.
- Cinnamon, 48 one-fourth pound cans to case, seven cents a can or \$3.36 a case.
- Sweet corn, 24 No. 2 cans to case, nine cents a can or \$2.16 a case.
- Corn starch, 10 packages to case, four cents a package or \$1.60 a case.
- Farina, 58 No. 1 cans to case, 14 cents a can or \$6.72 a case.
- Lemon extract flavoring 24 two ounce bottles to case, 10 cents a bottle or \$2.40 a case.
- Lemon extract flavoring, 24 eight ounce bottles to case, 33 cents a bottle or \$2.40 a case.
- Graham flour in 100 pound bags, four cents a pound or \$3.80 a bag.
- Issue flour in 100 pound bags, six cents a pound or \$6 a bag.
- Corned beef hash, 48 pound cans to case, 22 cents a can or \$10.56 a case.
- Corned beef hash, 24 two pound cans to case, 37 cents a can or \$8.88 a case.
- Jam, 24 No. 2 cans to case, 24 cents a can or \$5.76 a case.
- Macaroni, 25 pounds to case, seven cents a pound or \$1.75 a case.
- Ground mustard, 24 cans to case, 17 cents a can or \$4.08 a case.
- Bulk oats in 90 pound bags, four cents a pound or \$3.50 a bag.
- Green peas, 24 No. 2 cans to case, nine cents a can or \$2.16 a case.
- Black pepper, 48 one-fourth pound cans to case, nine cents a can or \$4.32 a case.
- Sweet potatoes, 24 No. 2 cans to case seven cents a can or \$1.68 a case.
- Evaporated peaches, 50 pounds to case, 13 cents a pound or \$6.50 a case.
- Evaporated prunes, 50 pounds to case, 11 cents a pound or \$5.50 a case.
- Pumkin, 24 No. 2 cans to case, three cents a can or 72 cents a case.
- Rice, 100 pound bags, seven cents a pound or \$6.75 a case.
- Pork sausage, 24 No. 2 cans to case 52 cents a can or \$12.48 a case.
- Clam chowder soup 48 No. 1 cans to case, six cents a can or \$2.28 a case.
- Assorted soup, 48 No. 1 to case, six cents a can or \$2.88 a case.
- Tomato soup, 48 No. 1 cans to case, six cents a can or \$2.88 a case.
- England breakfast tea, 50 pound

**MANNING'S COTTON MARKET IS AS GOOD AS ANY**

The Manning Cotton Market is as good as any in this section of the State. It should be, and to those who doubt it, a very simple test will easily prove the truth or falsity of this proposition.

We have a Cotton Grader here who understand his business. If the Farmers will have their cotton graded, then sell the cotton and turn the cards over to him he will have on file in his office records showing what middling cotton, low middling cotton, and all the other grades have brought on this market at various dates. The Cotton Grader in Sumter has exactly the same information and this information is open to the public. If the Farmers use the Grader here they can know without guessing whether the Manning market is up to the Sumter market.

If the proceeding suggested above is slow, because the Farmer would not get the information until after he had sold, and he wishes the competition between Sumter and Manning markets, he can easily get it in the following manner: Bring the cotton to Manning; have it graded; get the best offer you can on your samples, then telephone Sumter, to a Buyer there, and find out what they will give in Sumter for the same grades of cotton that you have. If they will give more in Sumter tell them you are selling them so many bales of middling cotton, so many bales of low middling, etc., carry the cotton to the depot; ship to the Buyer, sending him bill of lading and the cards showing how the Manning Grader has graded the cotton. If I am mistaken in saying that the Manning market is as good as Sumter's, then the plan suggested above will carry every bale from Manning to Sumter, because every man should sell where he can get the best price. If I am correct in saying that the Manning market is as good, then it seems to me that the Farmers owe it to themselves to prove this claim to their own satisfaction by having competition between Manning and Sumter Buyers on all the cotton that they bring here.

I am tired of hearing criticisms of the Manning market. It is unfair and foolish unless based upon competition in the purchase of the same cotton at the same hour of the same day. If Sumter does pay more than Manning on the same grades at the same hour of the same day then the producers of cotton should know it, and the business men of Manning should, and no doubt will, take steps to correct such a condition.

Charlton DuRant.

Mats, 45 cents a pound or \$22.50 a mat.

Black oolong tea, 50 pound mats, 45 cents a pound or \$22.50 a case.

Totatoes, 24 No. 2 cans to case, nine cents a can or \$2.16 a case.

Tomatoes 24 No. 3 cans to case, 11 cents a can or \$2.64 a case.

**Clothing and Equipage.**

Articles, \$1.60 per pair, film albums 75 cents each; new cotton blankets, \$3 a pair; new mixed blanket \$5 each; new wool blankets \$6 each; new rubber hip boots, \$5.25 a pair; new stable brooms, 75 cents each; new corn brooms, 60 cents each; new scrub brushes, 15 cents each; new shaving brushes, 15 cents each; new tallow candles, 20 cents a pound; canteen cups, 15 cents each; new heavy winter wool drawers, \$1 a pair; light wool drawers, 50 cents a pair; new balbriggan summer drawers, 50 cents a pair; new nainsook summer drawers, 50 cents a pair; new elastic seam summer drawers, 50 cents a pair; new knee length summer drawers, 50c a pair; new full length summer drawers, 50 cents ap air; new jersey knit gloves, 20 cents a pair; number nine new griddles, 45 cents a pair; new pick handles, 21 cents each; claw hatchets, \$1 each; new camp kettles with covers, 80 cents each; new larivats, 65c each; new foot legging 75 cents a pair; new combination overalls, \$2.50 a pair; toilet paper eight and one-third cents a roll; carpenter's pencils, 40c a dozen; new railroad picks, 70 cents each; new blacksmith pritchel, 20 cents each; new steel garden rakes, 70 cents each; new field safes, \$21.50 each; new long handled round pointed shovels, \$1 each; new spades, \$1 each; one-eighth to three-eighths inch stock and dies, \$9.50 per set; one-fourth to three-fourth inch stock and dies, \$19.25 per set; one-fourth to one inch stock and dies, \$23.50 per set; one-fourth to one and one-fourth inch stock and dies, \$34 per set; three-eighths of an inch to two inches stock and dies, \$86 per set; new five mft sectional flag staffs, \$1.10 per set; new cotton summer socks, 15 cents a pair; light wool socks, 25c a pair; heavy wool socks, 55c a pair; saddle's thimbles, eight cents each, bath towels, 45c each; huck towels, 20 cents each; summer undershirts, 50 cents a pair; artillery whips, \$1 each; mason 11 inch towels, 58 cents each.

**UNCOVER 'RED' PLOT TO BOMB CANTONMENTS**

Trial of Radicals Leads to Unearthing of Violent Scheme.

**ALLEGED LEADER IS HELD**

General Wood and Other Military Leaders Plan Drastic Steps to Compel Radical Movement

Chicago, Oct. 14.—Military authorities and federal investigators assigned to follow the trail of radicals who have been spreading their propaganda in connection with the strike of the steel workers announced today their discovery of an anarchistic plot to destroy abandoned army cantonments and other government property.

The plot is said to have been unearthed in connection with the discovery at Gary, Ind., of Anton Gorski alleged radical leader, who is said to be under surveillance in connection with the explosion of a bomb in the Chicago postoffice in September, 1918, when four persons were killed and thirty injured.

Plots in Many States. Information gained by the military authorities indicated that the radicals have plotted against government property in States ranging from West Virginia to Colorado.

During the day 500 of the federal troops, on duty at Gary entrained and, it was said, they were being dispatched to protect endangered property.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Central Department of the United States army, was in conference with Col. W. S. Mages, commander of the troops at Gary, today.

Drastic measures to combat the "Red" plots are said to have been arranged by the military leaders.

Col. Mages announced tonight that no confession had been obtained from Gorski in regard to the Chicago bomb plot, but it was intimated that Gorski would be a federal witness.

The federal officers are now searching for Alexander Ivanoff Gary steel worker and electrician, who is said to have been implicated by Gorski as a maker of the thirty-six bombs which were sent to prominent men throughout the country in forged wrappings from New York.

**Raiders Are Continued.**

Intelligence officers continued their raids at Gary today in search of radical literature. They reported finding a quantity of radical propaganda printed in German and a large German flag made of silk.

A platoon of federal troops was stationed near the steel mills in Gary today after reports had been made that bricks and horseshoes had been thrown through the windows of the steel plants by strikers. The strike bulletin issued by the steel workers today disavowed the proclamation issued yesterday by the "communist party of America" calling on the workmen to establish a "dictatorship" and wrest control of Gary from the federal troops.

**Agreement Reached.**

Brest, Oct. 14.—The situation arising from the strike, which seemed to be increasing in gravity yesterday, now appears to be easier, employers having agreed to an increase in wages.

**Pointdexter Alarmed**

Washington, Oct. 14.—"Warning that there is real danger that the government will fall" if it continues its attitude of "supine inaction" toward the radical element over the country was given today in the Senate by Senator Pointdexter, Republican, of Washington.

Referring to propaganda circulated at Gary, Ind., urging steel workers to revolt and establish a dictatorship, Senator Pointdexter said there was "ample proof of the revolutionary movement, not only at Gary, but throughout the country." Many of the strikes now in effect, he added, were called in pursuance of the revolutionists' plan to strike down all government.

The Washington Senator offered a resolution asking why the Department of Labor had not proceeded against the circulators of revolutionary propaganda. Senator Thomas Democrat, of Colorado, questioned the need for the resolution. He said the steel strikers in his State had no grievance; that they were fighting for nationalization of the steel industry.

Senator Pomerene, Democrat, of

**WILL TAKE STEPS TO AVERT COAL STRIKE**

Secretary Wilson Hopeful That Adjustment Can Be Made.

**CABINET TAKES UP MATTER**

Reports That Workers and Operators Will Be Invited to Confer With President.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Immediate steps to avert the threatened nationwide strike of bituminous coal miners are to be taken by the federal government. After President Wilson's Cabinet had discussed the situation at length today Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor, announced that he would invite John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and John L. Brewster, representing the operators, to confer with the President, probably Thursday.

Probable efforts of miners and operators to reach an agreement on the demands of the workers, which include increased pay and shorter hours, have failed. Secretary Wilson is hopeful that some amicable adjustment of the controversy can be made. It is understood that he will impress upon both Mr. Lewis and Mr. Brewster the importance of uninterrupted operation of the mines upon the life of the nation.

The possible effect of such a strike on the railroads is understood to be uppermost in the minds of government officials. A shut-down of the mines would result in a paralysis of the transportation system within a short time, with consequent suffering over the country because of the shutting off of populous centers from food supplies. Industry also would be brought to a standstill with public utilities stopped and shipping tied up.

President Lewis of the Miners' Union, who has been in this city conferring with other union officials went to Indianapolis today to prepare the call for the strike on November 1. Officials hope the issuing of the call will be deferred until after the conference here.

Should the conference be barren of results further action by the government is expected, but no one in authority would venture to suggest what form that action would take. While the Cabinet today decided to leave the settlement of the strike to the Department of Labor, it was regarded as more than likely that if the conference failed the entire Cabinet would consider the next course.

Besides the threatened strike of coal miners the Cabinet discussed the general industrial situation today, and it was announced that Secretary Baker would make a statement on this subject tomorrow before the Federation of Women's Clubs at Cleveland, Ohio.

**EMBARGO ON FREIGHT**

Atlanta, Oct. 14.—An embargo on all export freight via the port of New Orleans except that bound for Havana by the Morgan, Louisiana and Texas Steamship Company, was announced today at Southern regional headquarters of the railroad administration.

Railroad officials explained that the order was issued to prevent a tie-up of freight cars at New Orleans where approximately 5,000 longshoremen are out on strike, which would work a hardship on other sections of the country.

Ohio, remarked that his information was that the strike leaders were holding out the inducement that the plants soon would be in the employees' hands as a means of getting the men to remain in the unions.

**To Exclude Radicals.**

While the Senate was discussing radicalism the House foreign affairs committee favorably reported a resolution extending for one year wartime passport restrictions so as to include radicals and undesirable aliens, thousands of whom are waiting to come to this country, according to consular reports from abroad.

Before the House immigration committee, Representative Welty, Democrat, of Ohio urged that all aliens now in the country be required to register immediately and that undesirable be deported without delay. He declared that recent events at Gary and Pittsburgh indicated that the government should know the character and whereabouts of all aliens in the United States.

**SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION**

The Clarendon Sunday School Convention held its annual meeting at the Manning Baptist Church on September 30th. A very interesting and helpful program was carried out during the day. Miss Cora Holland, Children's Division, Spartanburg, made two talks. The pastors of the city, also, took part in discussing all phases of Sunday School work. Mr. J. K. Breedin gave a talk on the "Teachers Preparation for His Task." Many practical suggestions were given for increasing attendance and making our schools more efficient, thus training leaders among our young people for carrying on the Masters Work after the passing away of those faithful ones who are so nobly doing it now.

The following officers were elected: President—Charlton DuRant, Manning, S. C. Vice-President—J. R. Griffin, Pinewood, S. C. Secretary—Treasurer—J. G. Dinkins, Manning, S. C. Division Superintendents. Childrens—Mrs. Parish, Summerton, S. C. Young People—J. K. Breedin, Manning, S. C. Adult—N. L. DuRant, Alcolu, S. C. Administrative—S. Oliver O'Bryan, Manning, S. C. District Presidents. District No. 1—L. M. Jones, Alcolu, S. C. District No. 2—J. T. Touchberry, Manning, S. C. District No. 3—Thomas Burgess, Greeleville, S. C. District No. 4—W. D. Allen, Summerton, S. C. District No. 5—C. B. Kolb, Pinewood, S. C.

**NOTICE OF TOWNSHIP MEETING**

The Cotton Association is urging that the Membership Campaign be completed this month. Time is short and I haven't had the opportunity to confer with the Township Committees as to the time and place of meetings, so I have taken the liberty of appointing the following meetings for this and next week:

- Mt. Zion Township at Liberty Church Thursday night, October 16th at 8 p. m.
- Douglas Township at Turbeville Thursday, October 23rd, at 11 a. m.
- Sandy Grove Township at the St. James School House, Thursday, October 23rd, at 4 p. m.
- New Zion and Midway Townships at New Zion School House Thursday, October 23rd, at 7:30 p. m.
- I believe all that is needed is for our farmers and business men to be informed on this matter for prompt action.
- We want to aid the Township Committees in their work. With this end in view, Mr. J. M. Windham, Judge of Probate, agreed to attend these meetings with me and aid in completing the organization of our county.
- We urge every man in the township to attend these appointed meetings.
- W. C. Davis, County Chairman.

**DECLARES COTTON DAMAGE A CRIME**

Spirited Debate Between the Growers and Buyers.

New Orleans, Oct. 14.—Determination of the blame for damage to cotton and the necessity of better warehousing for the product from the farmer to the consumer were topics brought out emphatically on the second day of the world cotton conference here with a spirited debate at times developing between the growers and the buyers.

E. A. Calvin, of Houston, Texas said that the "country damage" annually would build sufficient warehouses for protection of the crop in the South.

Governor Bickett, of North Carolina said everybody was to blame for the damage and denounced the leaving of cotton in the rain as "a deliberate economic crime."

**183 DEAD; 174 MISSING**

Corpus Christi, Texas, Oct. 14.—The total number of known dead and missing as a result of the tropical hurricane here was officially announced as 357 by the bureau of information today, following a revision of figures. Of these, 183 are dead and 174 missing. The figures cover the entire area that was inundated.

Stockholm, Oct. 14.—The American steamer Governor John Lind, with a cargo of phosphate, has gone aground among the Nidingarna Islands, in the Cattegat off Gothenburg. Salvage is doubtful, as a gale is blowing. Two steamers are attempting to float her.

**PRESIDENT BETTER AFTER RESTLESS DAY**

Washington Specialist Called in for Consultation.

**CONDITION IS FAVORABLE**

Physician Says New Complication Is Irritating but Unimportant

Washington, Oct. 14.—Due to an unimportant but irritating new complication, President Wilson spent a restless and uncomfortable day but his condition tonight was described by his personal physician, Rear Admiral Grayson, as improved.

In the regular night bulletin on the President's condition issued from the White House at 10 o'clock, Dr. Grayson said: "The President has had a restless and uncomfortable day but he is better tonight."

In connection with issuance of the bulletin, Dr. Grayson announced that Dr. H. A. Fowler a Washington specialist, had been called in for consultation and through his efforts it had been able to reduce the swelling of the prostate gland, which it was stated today had interfered with the rest of the President last night.

The general condition of Mr. Wilson again today was described as favorable, Rear Admiral Grayson and Drs. Stitt and Ruffin, the consulting physicians, nothing in the daily bulletin that his temperature, pulse, respiration, heart action and blood pressure were normal.

While announcement that the President's rest was being interfered with by a swollen prostate gland, it was emphasized by Dr. Grayson that such was not uncommon and was of little importance save as it caused some discomfort.

Reports that Congress might adjourn pending the President's recovery were met at the White House with the statement that such a step was absolutely unnecessary and would be opposed vigorously by the executive. It was reiterated today that the President's condition was such as to allow him to act on any important legislative matter that might demand his attention.

The new element entering into the President's illness, it was stated, was of the non-operative type.

**DEATH CLAIMS**

Greenville, Oct. 14.—Rodman Law, "dare-devil" aviator and parachute leaper, who started Chicago, New York and other large cities by various death-defying feats, died early today at the government hospital at Camp Sevier of pulmonary tuberculosis. He was a brother of Ruth Law, the aviatatrix.

Rodman Law, who first gained nationwide prominence by making a record flight in a biplane from New York to Chicago, was thirty-four years of age. He had been a patient at the United States public health service hospital at Camp Sevier for several months, having been sent here from Kelly Field, Texas. His sister and other relatives reside in Chicago and his body is being held here awaiting instructions.

At Kelly Field in 1918 Law leaped 5,000 feet in a parachute from an airplane. He also allowed himself to be shot out of an improvised cannon, sustaining severe burns. Among other notable feats performed by Law were his leap off the Brooklyn bridge, jump from the thirty-first story of a New York building, a jump in a parachute from the Statue of Liberty and sensational balloon and motorcycle stunts. He had many spectacular escapes from death.

Rodman Law was born in Massachusetts, but most of his life has been lived in New York, Chicago and Texas. As a patient at the Camp Sevier hospital he was thought to be improving and planned to leap in a parachute from a mile high airplane at the Thirtieth division reunion, but hospital authorities dissuaded him.

**GEORGIA MAN BUYS WILMINGTON DISPATCH**

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 14.—Editorial announcement is made in today's issue of the Wilmington Evening Dispatch to the effect that the paper has been sold by Parker R. Anderson, of Wilmington and Greensboro, N. C., to R. S. Carver, formerly part owner and business manager of the Augusta, Ga. Chronicle. The new owner has already taken charge of the publication.