

FIFTY-SIX KNOWN TO HAVE PERISHED.

Searchers Continue to Bring Out Remnants of Bodies from the Ruins.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 19—Fifty-six are known to be dead, ninety-four injured and in hospitals and thirty-one employees of the Aetna Chemical Company are missing as a result of the nine explosions yesterday which wrecked this company's explosive manufacturing plant at Oakdale, sixteen miles from this city. This report is the result of the day's investigation by State, federal, county and city officials.

Throughout the night and all day today men were extinguishing small fires in the debris and bringing out remnants of human bodies.

In most cases there was nothing to indicate the identity.

All day a blue-brown smoke continued to hang over the ruins, impeding the work of the searchers. Its deadly fumes are feared by the residents of the community. For a time the work was impeded further by the thousands of sightseers. Automobiles blocked all roads and another company of the State constabulary was rushed in automobiles from Greensburg and the crowds were ordered back and automobiles were reached within five miles of Oakdale.

Thousands of persons streamed into the temporary morgue all day to view the gruesome finds from the ruins, and it took a special detail of police to keep this morbid element in check. There were many there of right, however, and some identifications were made. Pitiful scenes were on every hand and one in particular was when Adam Martz, one of the coroner's workers in the morgue, collapsed. He had found in a bucket a bunch of keys and a pen-knife, which had belonged to his son, who had been employed in the plant.

The country today is desolate for an area of several miles around the plant where the former beautiful green hillsides have been scarred and burned by the blasts and fruits and shade trees denuded of their foliage.

Federal officers, representing the Department of Justice, today ordered the arrest of two men who were photographing the ruins, and who were charged by a woman with making seditious remarks. A special policeman employed by the Aetna Chemical Company arrested two men early today as they were about to hurry away from the plant on a motorcycle.

The Cotton Crop of 1917.

With the possible exception of five counties, every county in South Carolina produced more cotton in 1917 than in 1916, and the State has had more cash money than ever in its history. The short crop in Texas and Arkansas caused the price to soar, and South Carolina for once was in luck. No county in the State had a smaller falling off in the amount of cotton grown, not a thousand bales and the total increase for the State was less than 200,000 bales. Those counties which have had the most phenomenal increase are: Ziken, 4,000 bales, in round numbers; Barnwell, 13,400; Berkeley, 5,000; Calhoun, 7,000; Charleston, 5,400; Chesterfield, 3,200; Clarendon, 15,000 or about 80 per cent. increase; Colleton, 6,000 50 per cent.; Darlington, 13,000, most of which was long staple cotton bringing a fabulous price; Dillon, 9,000; Dorchester, 6,000; Florence, 17,000; Hampton, 4,000; Shaw, 5,000; Laurens, 4,000; Lee, 13,000 or 80 per cent.; Lexington, 4,000; Marlboro, 17,000; Orangeburg, 21,000; Sumter, 12,000; Williamsburg, 13,000 or less than 100 per cent. This gain is due to the fact that the crop in many counties was sown in 1915, first by drought and then by freshness. The crop of the 1917 crop was not so very much reduced for the farmers have learned since 1914 how to make a little more money on a less acreage. Yet, at an average price per pound of 25 cents there was no profit made.

On the question of the price of cotton, W. W. Morrison, of New Orleans, gives some figures that throw some interesting and important light on the subject. Going back to the year of 1913 the next year preceding the first year of the war, Mr. Morrison finds that the average price of cotton was 13 1/2 cent and at 20 cents a pound at the time the article was written, the advance was 125 per cent. During the same time other standard commodities have advanced as follows: Bacon ribs, 175 per cent.; leaf lard, 150 per cent.; corn meal, 240 per cent.; flour, 125 per cent.; oats, 155 per cent.; corn 225 per cent.; wheat, 145 per cent.; farm implements, 200 per cent.; standard cotton goods, 300 per cent.; standard women goods, 200 per cent.; standard shoes, 100 per cent. This is war time and all that, but in the light of these figures, it would seem to us that those who think cotton is too high are a bit unreasonable to say the least of it.

Very Particular.

Mrs. Swift—I hear Mrs. Prime is opposed to all sorts of society functions and entertaining.

Mrs. Smith—She is. She is that narrow-minded that she wouldn't even entertain an idea.

The Kaiser's Dentist.

Greenwood Journal.

Dr. A. N. Davis, an American dentist who looked after Kaiser Wilhelm's molars for several years and who is back in the United States, preached a pretty good patriotic sermon at a Liberty Loan rally in New York the other day. Asked by some of the over-zealous why he did not do something to the Kaiser when he was so close to him, Dr. Davis replied that he thought too much of his own head, and then proceeded to tell the following very interesting things about the thick-headed ruler of the German Empire:

"I said to the Kaiser on one occasion at Grand Headquarters: 'You are underestimating the power of the United States.' The Kaiser replied: 'I underestimate nobody sir'.

"Many people have asked me, since my return, why I didn't do something to the Kaiser, when I was so close to him. Well, for one thing I wanted to return to America with my head on my shoulders. Again, I felt that the German people themselves would in time attend to him."

Since the assassination of the King of Portugal and a close relative, some years ago, the Kaiser and the German Crown Prince have never appeared together in public. Dr. Davis said, lest, an assassination might deprive Germany of both of them at once.

The dentist said he knew that the Kaiser wanted to start this war over the Moroccan trouble in 1905 and tried again to work up a war in 1911. So he gladly seized the Serbian episode of 1914 as an excuse.

"Germany has no sense of honor. The only thing she can understand is force, and it is up to us to apply to her all the force we can summon," Dr. Davis continued.

"I'd advise the United States to send all its pro-German sympathizers back to Germany, and in three days, under present conditions, they'd be back to return and become patriotic-Americans. The conditions in Germany are terrible. They are using substitutes for bread, eggs, and coffee.

"They have made one of the gravest mistakes in not analyzing our psychology. Some of them really believe that we would seize Mexico and Canada at the beginning of the war, instead of coming on the side of the Entente. They do not realize that the more they attempt to terrorize and harass us the harder we'll fight them."

Prisoners of War Must Work.

Included in War Department regulations regarding the employment of prisoners of war and interned enemy aliens are the following statements:

All classes of prisoners, excepting commissioned officers and such others as are physically not fit for labor, will be required to perform work necessary for their comfort or for the upkeep of their prison barracks. Interned enemy aliens will not be held for compulsory labor except as provided in this paragraph.

Prisoners of war, excepting officers, warrant officers, petty, and non-commissioned officers, may be required to work for the public service—they may be authorized to work for private persons or for corporations. Under exceptional circumstances, when specially authorized by the Secretary of War, they may upon their written request, be authorized to work for private persons or for corporations. Petty and non-commissioned officers may be authorized to work on their own account, and their written request may be authorized to work in the same manner as other prisoners of war, except that they will be employed in a supervisory capacity only.

An order for labor will be regarded as a military command, and prisoners failing to obey such order will be punished accordingly.

When employed on work that is necessary to their comfort, or for the upkeep of the prison barracks in which they are interned, prisoners will receive no compensation. When the work is done for the Government, prisoners will be paid at a rate according to the work executed, when the work is for other branches of the public service or for private persons, the conditions of and the compensation for such work will be settled in agreement between representatives of said branches or persons and the Adjutant General of the Army.

The wages of the prisoners shall go toward improving their positions, and the balance shall be paid them on their release, after deducting the cost of their maintenance.

Watches Are Sympathetic.

Superstitious or not, I am half-sure the watch is alive, and knows its owner, that it has some sort of sympathy with the person who carries it. Do you not know the bitterness of sending your own watch to hospital and harboring another—a patient—in your pocket? It lies—always. The scientific man reduces the whole matter to rhythmic motion. To put it roughly, the watch likes—or does not like—your particular skip, jump, stomp or decent walk. Really the scientist has nothing much more to say about it as a conclusion, but that—rhythmic—motion. The touch of the watch on the heart.

People may applaud a kicker at the start, but they feel like kicking him long before the finish.

WOMAN LYNCHED BY INDIGNANT CROWD.

Georgians Still Looking for Negroes, and Race Feeling Reported Running High.

Valdosta, Ga., May 19—Mary Turner, wife of Hayes Turner, was hanged this afternoon at Folsome's bridge over Little river, about sixteen miles north of Valdosta, Hayes Turner was hanged at the Okapillee river, in Brooks County, last night. His wife, it is claimed made unwise remarks today about the execution of her husband and the people in their indignant mood took exceptions to her remarks as well as her attitude and without waiting for nightfall took her to the river where she was hanged and her body riddled with bullets.

This makes five persons lynched in this section as a result of the Smith tragedy at Barney. All of Sidney Johnson's relatives, including his mother and father, were landed in jail here last night. Tonight, owing to the increased feeling among the people, the jail is being strongly guarded to prevent trouble. Besides a chase after Sidney Johnson's relatives in this section and feeling among both white and black seems to be growing more intense.

On Thursday night two negroes stole a shotgun from Hampton Smith in his home. Mrs. Smith fled from the house and was attacked. She awoke the following morning in a creek and went to a negro cabin for aid. Those who investigated her story found Smith's body and the negroes, farm hands, has disappeared.

Since then the farming section of that part of the state has been greatly aroused.

The Lesson of Cotton

(Memphis Commercial-Appeal.) We wonder if the people of the South have read the lesson of the cotton market during the last two weeks.

It is too late now to suggest any further reduction of cotton acreage.

If the war keeps on and shipping room remains scarce that condition will run against cotton. If the railways remain blocked that injury will be to cotton.

Flour, meat and meal will be transported to Europe first, along with men and guns and munitions. Cotton and lumber will have to follow.

If the war continues we will have a million soldiers in Europe by fall of this year, and it will take great numbers of ships to supply this number of men with food.

Flour will be dear this fall; so will meat, and so will corn.

Railways transportation may be so hard pressed that we cannot get these supplies from the North. Cotton may go low and we may not be able to sell it fast.

Therefore, if the South grows enough to eat it will be in a place of safety, but the South should not be content with growing enough to eat. It should grow something for the boys who go over to France.

In the second place, if cotton is low and food is high, we may not have money to buy stuff. If we grow enough to eat, then we can take our cotton money and buy Liberty Bonds.

The South ought to become a bond holding country.

So there is every reason in business and sentiment and in patriotism demanding us to plant big gardens and to can fruits and vegetables and grow beans and hogs.

'Dixie' Popular Air in France.

Washington Post:

"The most popular air in France is 'Dixie,' and it brings the crowds up cheering like nothing else 'The Marseillaise.' It has been played so frequently by regimental bands that French peasants have come to think it is the American national anthem," said Roger T. Stoddard, of Detroit, recently in France, at the Willard. "Recently at the Grand Hotel in Paris it was played by an orchestra, while Michigan and Wisconsin boys gave hearty, wild 'rebels' yells that set the crowd wild with delight. That demonstrates how finally the Northern blue and the Southern gray have melted into the American khaki—that demonstration by Michigan and Wisconsin boys, 'Dixie' is a 100 per cent. American song. It may lack the loftiness of 'The Star Spangled Banner,' but for music to send them into battle, determined to triumph or die, there has never been anything like it."

"I have heard an agitation that the words of the old Confederate battle song be changed, but the wisdom of this must be doubted, though several pretty new versions have been written. But it seems to me that the old words with their cheery present day message from the South sounding in France would be a source of pride and confidence to the nation. The American soldiers I saw in France were a merry lot—to trifle impatient to get at the throat of the Hun, but happy. There is one thing they want very badly, and nothing about sentimental. They care nothing about sentimental effusions from persons they do not know, but letters that have the home touch and the 'auld lang syne' to cheer them in their grim work."

Greatness is never thrust upon the man who leads an aimless life.

Life A Century Ago.

He could not ride a bicycle. He could not send a telegram. He had never taken a ride in an elevator. He had never used anything but a wooden plow.

He had never seen his wife using a sewing machine. He had never received typewritten communications.

He could not call a stenographer and dictate a letter.

He had never seen a reaper or a self-binding harvester.

He had never struck a match on his pants or anywhere else.

He could not go from Washington to New York in a few hours.

One hundred years ago a man could not take a ride on a steamboat.

He had never seen an electric light nor dreamed of an electric car.

He couldn't take an anesthetic and have his leg cut off without feeling it.

He couldn't talk through the telephone, and he never heard of the hello girl.

He had never imagined such a thing as a typesetting machine or a typewriter.

He never heard a phonograph talk or saw a kinetoscope turn out a prize fight.

He never saw through a Webster's Unabridged dictionary with the aid of a Roetgan ray.

He had never heard of the germ theory or worried over bacilli and bacteria. He had never looked pleasant before a photographer or had his picture taken.

What War Bread Saves.

Warbread saves wheat because it contains less than the normal quantity of that all-important grain. Put it down at 25 per cent.

But it saves wheat in another way. People eat less bread because it is less palatable. It doesn't tempt appetite.

Say what you will, the war bread however highly recommended by the best dietary experts are rather poor stuff. Though, of course, we are resigned—we are even glad—to eat them.

Were it not so we could hardly consider ourselves patriotic. But we don't really like them. Let us frankly own up. They are suggestive of sawdust.

So much the better. We save at least another 25 per cent. of wheat by eating less bread.

There is, however, war bread and war bread, it may be more or less palatable. A whole lot depends on how it is made.

In our big cities so-called "war-bread wagons" are going about manned by expert women cooks, who teach assembled crowds how to use, in bread making the various substitutes for wheat recommended by Mr. Hoover.

Pat Name.

"What do you think of Scribblers' new story, 'The Boundary Line'?" "It is well named, any way, for it's the limit."

Don't Get Tired So Easy.

In the May American Magazine an author says:

"The thing that makes the 'tired business man' tired is his belief that he is tired. Believe the contrary. There have been times when you worked all day and all night on a stretch. It did not kill you.

"Work itself, as the modern business world is organized, cannot pos-

sibly 'tire out' the man of average normal health. If it could, Edison would have been dead at the age of 35, Bell would never have produced the telephone, Henry Ford would not be now a king of the automobile business, Herbert C. Hoover, would not be controlling and directing the nation's food supply today, Woodrow Wilson would be in a sanitarium, and General Pershing would be taking a 'rest cure' instead of commanding American soldiers in France."

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BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.

Advertisement for Cerva soft drink. Features a bottle of Cerva and text: 'Remarkable Soft Drink', 'The final triumph in soft drinks. Has the good wholesome taste of hops. Sparkling, bubbling—absolutely pure. Ask for it today and have it served at your meals.', 'CERVA The World's Best Beverage', 'Official chemist, employed by state of Missouri says: "A wholesome product, free from preservatives and yeast cells and by reason of small amount of fermentable sugars present would say that no deleterious effects would be produced on processes of digestion."', 'CERVA is good for thirst—good for health.', 'Order a case at your grocers', 'In fact, at all places where good drinks are sold.', 'MADE IN CERVA ST. LOUIS', 'This is the Cap', 'Try the good taste of CERVA today.', 'LEMP MANUFACTURERS ST. LOUIS', 'CRESENT CANDY CO., DIS. Wilmington, N. C.', 'Forty United Profit Sharing Coupons (2 coupons each denomination 20) are packed in every case. Exchangeable for valuable premiums'.



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