

PRZEMYSL CAPTURED BY RUSSIAN FORCES

Much Enthusiasm in Petrograd Over Victory, Which is Regarded Most Important.

Petrograd, March 22.—The garrison of Przemysl capitulated to the Russian army today without a fight. The hoisting of the white flag over the fortress, caused little surprise. It was generally known that the defenders were in a terribly weakened condition, without food and ammunition and their endurance was only a question of days.

War office advices report that nine Austrian generals more than 300 officers and 50,000 men surrendered.

A heavy snow failed to check the enthusiastic demonstrations in which the civilian and military populations here united when the fall of Przemysl was announced. Crowds, floundering in deep drifts cheered the officers and soldiers who remained to participate in the celebrations.

From the Kasean Cathedral the strains of the National anthem swelled in volume as the crowds gathered, and from other points throughout the city, mysteriously hidden beyond the dense curtain of falling snow, mustered forth and added to the general spirit of enthusiasm.

The moral effect of the victory on Russia, it is expected, will be very great, awakening hopes that this will be the turning point in the Gallician and Carpathian campaigns.

Nothing since the capture of Lemberg and the victorious sweep of the Russian army through Gallicia in the beginning of the war has aroused an equal degree of enthusiasm. Newspaper offices and army headquarters were bombarded with telephone inquiries while crowds stood in a pelting snowstorm before the bulletin boards.

The fate of the fortress has been inevitable since the failure of the last Austrian drive from the southward for its relief. There have been daily evidences of a shortage of provisions and reports of the ravages of disease reached the besiegers from time to time. Gradually the lines about the city were drawn tighter until within the last fortnight Russian riflemen were within range of the outer works. Russian riflemen pounded the forts ceaselessly.

The Austrian sortie of last Saturday was preceded by such an extravagant use of ammunition that it left the impression that the Austrian army was at the end of its resources and desired to use up its ammunition before surrendering.

Although Przemysl had been eliminated as a positive menace to the Russian troops operating in Gallicia since it was isolated and surrounded early in October, it always had been a potential source of danger. Many stubborn battles have been fought by the besiegers with portions of the garrison which attempted to break through the invading lines to join relief columns which on some occasions pushed to within 25 miles of the city.

It was believed here that the next

important development in Gallicia will be a new Russian advance toward Cracow, the Austrians having been virtually driven out of the territory as far southward as the Carpathians.

The garrison of Przemysl originally numbered 60,000 to 80,000 men but sorties and shells must have cut a considerable number of thousands from that number. The besieging army is understood to number about 110,000 officers and men.

Town Lacked Food.

Lemberg, Galacia, via London, March 22.—Austrian prisoners from Przemysl captured shortly before the garrison surrendered say the fortress for a long time was in a condition of semi-famine, lacking bread and other foods.

Except for the horses of the Austrian officers no animal they say, was visible in the town, all having been killed to feed the soldiers who recently had little to eat except conserves which led to much typhoid and other sickness. Conditions were such, the prisoners added, that they almost led to a mutiny of the troops, who urged that the city be surrendered.

A Long Siege.

The siege of Przemysl, an Austrian stronghold, in the province of Gallicia, began in the early days of the war has been a bitter and relentless siege since the day the Russians invested the city. Several attempts of the Austrians to relieve the fortress, the latest of which was made only a short time ago have failed.

With the fall of Przemysl the only important fortified town in Gallicia which still is in Austrian hands is Cracow, in northwestern Gallicia, close to the German border.

Early in the war the Russian offensive campaign as outlined unofficially, contemplated invasion of Germany through East Prussia, on the north, and Silesia by way of Gallicia, on the south. The Russians succeeded in penetrating Gallicia, but the Austrians by holding Przemysl and Cracow, blocked attempts to cross the Silesian border.

The siege of Przemysl has been one of the most picturesque phases of the war in the East. The Austrian garrison defended the city with determination and vigor, and during the earlier months inflicted considerable losses on the Russians by frequent sorties. The only means of communication with the outside world was by wireless telegraphy and aeroplanes.

Although there have been several reports recently that the surrender of Przemysl was imminent news from the city itself described conditions there as nearly normal, except for the regulations imposed by the military authorities. All supplies of food were taken over by the army officials, who issued rations to soldiers and civilians alike. The last direct word from Przemysl before the announcement of the surrender was that the Russian attacks were infrequent and that the defenders had little to do.

Przemysl was well stocked with ammunition and provisions when the siege began, but there have been indica-

tions recently that hunger was an effective ally of the Russians. It was reported aeroplanes were making daily flights to Przemysl with cargoes of provisions. Last week the Russians brought down an Austrian aeroplane said to have been laden with tinned beef for Przemysl. Austrian soldiers, captured during unsuccessful sorties, said the garrison was existing on famine rations and that the hospitals were crowded.

Przemysl has been described as the key to the Austrian Empire. Russian commentators have predicted that its occupation would facilitate operations against the Austrian interior, hitherto attended by only insignificant results. Beyond Przemysl lies a great and prosperous wheat country.

The city is 60 miles west of Lemberg, which the Russians captured several months ago. It is a thriving city of about 50,000, the majority of whom are Poles. It is on the San River and is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop and a Greek Catholic bishop. It was founded in the Eighth Century and in the Seventeenth Century it was invaded by Tartars, Cossacks and Swedes, and virtually destroyed. It soon was rebuilt, and became an important commercial and military center.

The city was defended strongly by outer and inner forts well equipped with modern artillery.

Painful Blow to Cause.

Berlin, March 23.—The Berlin press is united in paying tribute to the defenders of Przemysl. It is declared that only hunger could subdue them. At the same time there is no disposition to make light of the defeat.

The Kreuz Zeitung says "while we thoroughly agree with the view of the Austrian general staff that the fall of Przemysl can have no influence on the general situation we nevertheless after honest thought, admit it a painful blow to our cause."

Final Discharge.

Notice is hereby given that one month from this date, on Saturday, March 27, 1915, I will make my final report as Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Dr. A. A. Moore, Sr., to the Probate Court of Kershaw County and apply thereto for Letters Dismissory in said Estate.

ALBERTUS ADAIR MOORE, M. D., Administrator de bonis non. Camden, S. C., Feb. 25, 1915.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors

All parties indebted to the estate of Henry L. Watkins, deceased, are hereby notified to make payment to the undersigned and all parties, if any, having claims against the said estate will present them proven and authenticated within the time prescribed by law.

MRS. JOSEPHINE WATKINS, Qualified Executrix of the Estate of Henry L. Watkins. Camden, S. C., Feb. 25, 1915.

James Lawton, colored, was convicted of the murder of his brother-in-law in the general sessions court at Greenville this week. He will be executed.

KILLED IN BATTLE.

Methods of Different Nations For Identifying the Dead.

When a German soldier falls in battle he is identified by a little metal disk which he carries. This disk bears a number, and this number is telegraphed to Berlin. There the soldier's name is determined. This system is as effective as everything else connected with the German army.

The British use an aluminum disk that contains, besides marks of identification, the soldier's church affiliation. The Japanese system is similar, each soldier wearing three disks, one around his neck, another on his belt and the third in his boot. The Russians wear a numbered badge.

The United States army uses a cloth tab woven into the shoulder strap of the tunic. The French use identification cards attached inside the tunic. The French once made use of metal identification badges, but these proved an irresistible attraction to the savages whom the French faced in Africa, so the cards were substituted. Austria still uses a badge of gun metal in the form of a locket with parchment leaves inside.

Turkey has no identification badges for her soldiers. Edhem Pasha once explained this omission as follows: "A dead man is of no use to the sultan why, therefore, trouble with him?"—Baltimore American

MOVING PICTURES IN JAPAN.

Shoes Are Doffed at the Door, and Spectators Sit on the Floor.

Many of the motion picture theaters in Japan, particularly in Tokyo, where there are over 100, are quite as elegant as some to be found in any American city. You can secure admission for as low as 5 cents up to as high as 50 cents. In the cheaper portions of most theaters the natives sit crosslegged on the floor in characteristic Japanese fashion. They remove their shoes before entering, and an attendant takes charge of these.

Both American and European pictures are shown, but the principal attraction is a long Japanese play, which is presented in a very unique fashion. In fact, it may be said that the Japanese have real talking pictures. The film is produced in the same manner as a stage play, with every portion of dialogue spoken.

When the picture is projected an actor and actress stand on each side of the screen and repeat the dialogue in full view of the spectators. The two reciters share the parts played by the different characters. As their spoken words keep strict time with the lip movements of the silent artists, the result, as may be imagined, is very effective.—Popular Electricity.

Shelley Was a Queer Boy.

The poet Percy Bysshe Shelley as a small boy was an eccentric little being. He used to dress his four sisters to represent fiends, and, filling a fire stove with some inflammable fluid and setting it adrift, he would marshal the diabolical procession to the back door. As a boy at Eton he would watch the living night for ghosts and consulted his books how to raise one. His diet in after years was meager enough to bring him weird fancies. Bread became his chief sustenance, and his pockets were well stored with it.

A circle upon the carpet, clearly defined by an ample verge of crumbs, often marked the place where he had long sat at his studies, his face nearly in contact with his book, devouring bread at intervals amid his profound abstractions. Sometimes he ate raisins with it, and his sweet tooth was immense.

Absolute Zero.

In the absence of all heat the temperature is zero, not the zero of the thermometers, but what is called "absolute zero." In other words, where there is no heat there is no temperature. Absolute zero is supposed to be about 273 degrees below the thermometric zero of the Centigrade scale and about 461 degrees below the thermometric zero of the Fahrenheit scale. Absolute zero might, imaginatively, be defined as molecular death, because a substance which has lost all temperature has necessarily lost all molecular, or internal, energy and has become entirely inert.—New York Journal.

Wood In Flying Machine.

Flying machines are made almost entirely of wood. The propellers of the aeroplanes are in most instances made of selected ash, which, in addition to being strong and light, will not split under vibration or shock. Built up layers of spruce with mahogany centers are also in use. Spruce is used in the construction of the frame because of its markedly straight grain and freedom from hidden defects.—Washington Star.

Installment Plan.

Bill—Thought you said you were going to buy a cow?
Jill—Well, I'm doing it.
Bill—Where is it?
Jill—Over at my neighbor's. I'm buying it on the installment plan. I've bought a lot of the milk already.—Yonkers Statesman.

Investigating His Credit.

"Say, Brooks, can I borrow a little money from you until next pay day?"
"Why-er-yes, I suppose so." How much do you want?
"None at all, dear boy. I only wanted to satisfy myself that my credit was good."—London Standard.

I worked with patience, which means almost power.—Mrs. Browning.

DURING A LULL IN THE OPENING DAY CEREMONIES AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION



The Panama-Pacific International exposition was opened by a wireless spark, dispatched by President Woodrow Wilson at Washington, and caught on the tendrils of a wireless aerial on the lofty Tower of Jewels at the exposition. Instantly the power was released in the mighty Palace of Machinery and the portals of the exhibit palaces opened. The scene is on the grand stand after the ceremonies had ended, Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, Gov. Hiram Johnson of California, Mayor James Rolph, Jr., of San Francisco, President C. C. Moore of the exposition and a notable group of visiting dignitaries being seen in animated discussion of the epochal event. In the press box the correspondents are seen flashing to the world the news that the exposition had opened.

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