

THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE

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CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1916.

NUMBER 13.

MAGISTRATE NOT-GUILTY

Malfesance in Office as Charged by Kershaw County Grand Jury.

Only a few more cases were tried in the present term of court other than those reported in this paper last week. The grand jury waited until Friday morning in their presentation of the docket has been cleared of all cases brought over from last court as well as those just placed there. On the case was continued until next week. Forty-three pleas of guilty were entered. No time was lost and second weeks jury was discharged Tuesday.

The case of Daniel Graham charged with assault and battery with intent to kill was tried Friday and a verdict of not-guilty was rendered in the case, but the defendant was found guilty of carrying concealed weapons and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100. Graham was charged with assault on Dave Hilton at Bethune seven months ago. The young man was wounded in the head, but has recovered from the wound.

H. Owens, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill, was tried. The case grew out of a fight between Owens and another man some time ago. Neither party was injured, and they brought compromise in the case. Neither were charged guilty.

The first case tried Monday was that of Magistrate H. M. Fincher of all township, the grand jury returned a true bill charging him with malfesance in office. The case is one of the recent auditing of county officers' books by accountants.

C. L. Vann, in his report Mr. Fincher stated that Mr. Fincher had refused to turn over his books for examination. Fincher claimed at the time that he had no objection to his books being examined in his own office. Later, his books were destroyed and the action of the grand jury was that he had been in ill health and that upon going away for a vacation that his books becoming uneasy, less some of his books, destroyed them. Fincher was called to the stand and testified that she destroyed them. A number of witnesses were called, also Messrs. E. D. Blake, W. B. DeLoach, J. P. Lewis, B. L. J. J. C. Rowan were called on the stand to testify to the character and integrity of the defendant. County Treasurer D. M. Skill testified that he had audited the Magistrate's books shortly before they were destroyed and that he had his credit \$2,000 from his books represented. The case was out only a short while and went in a verdict of acquittal. Magistrate Fincher was represented by Atty. L. T. Mills and I. C. Honoh.

One of the whiskey cases was that of Louis Lomansky, a shoemaker of Kershaw county, charged with selling whisky. Special officer Bateman testified that he had bought a pint of whisky from the defendant. Witnesses left in the defendant's possession the Tom Peach for delivery to the man and attorneys Alexander and Bateman were acting as agent for Peach in dealing the goods. Both attorneys de-Bateman in acting as a so-called solicitor, took made out a good bill for the state. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Murphy, a negro boy of sixteen was found guilty of a charge upon a colored girl. The jury returned mercy and the sentence court was twelve years.

Peach, a white man, who was convicted of selling whisky, was given a sentence of eighteen months with fifteen months suspended. He has been sent to the State penitentiary to serve his time.

A sequel to the numerous complaints secured at this term, a four-wagon load of chain gang re-passed down DeKalb street Saturday to the public works near the depot. The wagon was in charge of the convict camp, and had quite a good deal of attention as they went on their way.

Woodmen Services Sunday Night

An interesting service is being planned by the Woodmen of the World at the Camden Baptist church for Sunday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Rev. John A. Davison, the pastor, will preach. An evening during the full moon was selected in order that the visiting Woodmen from the rural districts could be present and all visiting Woodmen and their families are cordially invited to this service.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Carrison and daughter Miss Elizabeth Carrison left this week for Charleston, where they will take a steamer for New York. They will be absent for some time, visiting Newport, R. I. and other popular resorts.

reason there is no key to the sheriff's office to be found and we recommend that the county commissioners at once have a key and duplicate supplied for the door of the sheriff's office.

2. We further recommend that all records in the various offices in the Court House should be locked every night in the vaults connected with the respective offices. We also recommend that a vault be constructed for use by the county treasurer.

3. We observe that leaks have appeared at several places in the Court House during the recent rains and we recommend that the county commissioners take prompt measures to remedy these leaks, which will rapidly cause damage. We suggest the gutters be thoroughly cleaned out and any other necessary repairs made to make the roof water-tight.

4. It appears that more shelving is required in the clerk's office for books; some are found on the floor and in the windows for lack of suitable places to accommodate them. We further suggest that electric fans should be installed in the court room to relieve the discomfort in hot weather.

5. We find the jail in fairly good condition inside, but suggest that a coat of white wash and paint on the interior would be an improvement to the sanitary condition. The outside of the jail and surrounding premises appear to us as requiring various repairs and improvements referred to in our presentation at the last term of court and again call attention to the same.

6. We recommend that the roof to the poor house should be re-covered as we are informed that it is in poor condition.

7. We find the Court House and grounds to be well kept with the exception of the leaks above referred to.

8. We recommend that some place should be provided for securely keeping all whiskey which may be seized as contraband until the time for its destruction as required by law.

9. We recommend that the county commissioners furnish to Marlon Clements, whom we find to be in a destitute condition and worthy of aid, provisions to the amount of \$2.50 each week for a period of four weeks. We find that the state constable in this county has in custody 32 gallons of whiskey, which has not been on hand long enough to be destroyed as provided by law, but understand that the same will be done when that time arrives. All contraband whiskey which was in the custody of the officers of court subject to be destroyed has been poured out.

10. We wish to present as a grievance the practice which is not uncommon of throwing roots and stumps, which have been grubbed out of the fields, into the public road to the obstruction of travel and recommend that indictment be brought against those who offend in this respect.

11. We present Magistrate H. M. Fincher for malfesance and neglect in failing to keep and produce his books as required by law and call this matter to the attention of the Solicitor and the Court.

12. We have acted upon all bills which have been handed to us by the Solicitor and upon all other matters which have been called to our attention or come under our observation. We desire to thank the Presiding Judge for his very able and impressive charge to the grand jury and for all the kindness and consideration which he has shown to us and others during this term of Court.

We also desire to express to the Solicitor our appreciation of his conduct of the affairs of this term of Court and the courtesy and consideration which he has shown us.

K. T. Estridge, Foreman.
Camden, S. C., July 7th, 1916.

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GERMAN U-BOAT AT NORFOLK.

Brought Cargo of Dyestuff and Chemicals From German Port.

Norfolk, July 9.—Bearing a sealed message from Emperor William of Germany, to President Woodrow Wilson, running the gauntlet of impenetrable dangers from mines, sea-sweepers and enemy warships, and bringing a cargo of dyestuffs, chemicals and mail estimated at 750 tons, the German undersea merchantman, the Deutschland, quietly slipped into Chesapeake Bay this morning at 1:45. It was the completion of a 4,000 mile sea voyage for the craft, the longest and most hazardous ever attempted by any submarine. Three hours later, led by the tug Thomas E. Timmins, the little vessel with a record of 13 days of mysterious vigil off the Virginia capes, the great submarine began the last leg of her voyage, up the Chesapeake Bay.

On the heels of the Deutschland and following in her wake with all the speed to be coaxed from her powerful boilers, the coast guard Onondaga dashed up the bay.

On board the Onondaga is Collector Norman Hamilton of Norfolk and a number of newspaper men. Whether or not Mr. Hamilton has orders is not known. Some believe that the Onondaga undertook the chase of the Deutschland at the request of Mr. Hamilton and that he and not Captain Chiswell is under orders.

The Deutschland carries, mounted in her conning tower, two small guns, of about three inch caliber. There were no evidences of torpedo tubes. She is also equipped with a bridge and powered by two Diesel engines, of the latest type. The boat is capable of submerging in less than two minutes. On the surface of the water the submarine has a speed of from two to three knots an hour more than the average merchant steamer.

According to Pilot Fred Cooke, of the Virginia Pilot's Association, the first American to board the Deutschland after she arrived on this side of the Atlantic, the crew wore regulation uniforms of German merchantmen seamen. No flag was displayed when the Deutschland first appeared off the capes. Later, when inside the bay, the German merchantman's ensign was raised.

Captain Cooke said the commander of the Deutschland made no effort to conceal anything and was extremely frank in stating his mission to the United States, that of instituting an undersea merchant marine export and import business between the United States and Germany.

Captain Cooke stated that the commander of the Deutschland said he left his German home port on June 23, and although he encountered a number of merchant ships, and one warship, that he easily escaped detection by submerging. He declared that the entire voyage was uneventful. Reaching the vicinity of the Virginia coast Saturday morning the Deutschland remained far outside, knowing that the capes were guarded by enemy warships, and came in last night under cover of darkness. He declared that he found no difficulty in evading the two enemy cruisers outside of the capes, by submerging. He declared that at one time he was within 500 yards of the French cruiser, but passed in unobserved.

The daring of the German commander was shown in the statement that while submerged he ran past the warships, coming to the surface when within four miles of the coast line. After that the remainder of the journey to absolute safety was easy. According to reports brought in, and said to have been given out by members of the Deutschland's crew, the submarine arrived off the capes late Thursday afternoon, but was detected by the English and French cruisers on guard, and was forced to make a run for it, to escape. It is declared that the chase was a stern one lasting until Sunday morning before the warships gave up the hopeless task and returned to their stations. This report is to the effect that the Deutschland went to sea nearly 300 miles before she got rid of her pursuers, that she was fired at several times and that the delay prevented her from reaching her destination on schedule time, early Friday morning. Naval officers gave little credence to this report, declaring that it would have been no hard matter to have evaded the enemy ships with the loss of a few hours at the outside. The report needs verification.

THE PRESIDENT AT DETROIT

Urges Peace by Mutual Understanding Rather Than by Force.

Detroit, July 10.—President Wilson urged peace reached by mutual understanding rather than force and defended the Democratic party as a friend of business in speeches today to enthusiastic Michigan audiences. Detroit streets were lined with thousands of persons, who shouted greetings and waved American flags at him wherever he appeared; the hall in which he spoke to the World's Salesmanship Congress was jammed, an audience estimated at 50,000 greeted him at the Ford motor plant and tonight another throng listened to his brief rear-platform address.

"Peace" was the shouted response of the salesmanship audience, when the President asked them what they desired when the present world struggle is at an end. And he added that "permanent peace" was his desire.

At a non-partisan luncheon in the Detroit Athletic Club, the President sprang to the defence of the Democrats. A prominent Republican had told him during the day that he had been deriving pleasure from association with Democrats, and the Executive recited the incident and declared that he long had enjoyed the friendship and companionship of Republicans, because being a teacher he "would like to teach them something."

"We have been trying, some of us, for a good many years, to teach in politics, as well as elsewhere, this lesson, that we are all in the same boat," he said. "We have common interests, and it is our business to understand and serve those common interests."

"I dare say that you have noticed that the same necessity to make a living is imposed upon Democrats and Republicans, and I dare say you are ready to believe that Democrats are just as willing to make a good living as Republicans. Therefore, it seems to me logically to follow, though I have been quoted as having no regard for logic, that Democrats are naturally as much interested in the business prosperity of the United States as anybody else. So that if you believe that they are not as fitted to guide it as other persons, you are not only impugning their intelligence."

The suspicion is beginning to dawn, he added, that the average man understands the business necessities of the country as well as the extraordinary man.

"An Act," he added, "was recently passed in Congress that some of the most intelligent business men of this country opposed—men whom I know, men whose character I trusted, men whose integrity I absolutely believed in. I refer to the Federal Reserve Act, by which we intended, and succeeded, in taking credit out of the control of a small number of men and making it available to everybody who had real commercial assets, and the very men who opposed that Act and opposed it conscientiously, now admit that it saved the country from a ruinous panic when the stress of war came on, and that is the salvation of every average business man who is in the midst of the tides that I have been trying to describe."

"What does that mean, gentlemen? It means that you can get a settled point of view and can conscientiously oppose progress if you do not need progress yourself. That is what it means. I am not impugning the intelligence even of the men who opposed these things because the same thing happens to every man if he is not of extraordinary make-up, that he cannot see the necessity for a thing that he does not himself need. When you have abundant credit and control of credit you, of course, do not need that the area of credit should be broadened."

"I heard some men say," he said, "that they want to help Mexico and the way they propose to help her is to overwhelm her with force. That is the wrong way as well as the long way."

"After fighting then you would have a nation full of justified suspicion. What makes Mexico suspicious is that she thinks we do not want to serve, but possess her. And she has justifications for these suspicions in the way some gentlemen have sought to exploit her possessions."

"I will not serve these gentlemen, but I will serve all Americans by trying to serve Mexico herself."

"The way to establish our sovereignty is to respect hers."

The President added that he believes in the old Virginia bill of rights, which declared that a country may do as it pleases with "its own gait." This information, the President said, was for those gentlemen who "would bluff in."

The President declared that the merchant marine, which some are "slow in giving us," would be a great help to the business of the United States.

"In order to gain foreign business, however," he added, "it will be necessary for American business to adapt the goods to the demands of other countries." Our salesmanship, he said, would go hand in hand with the salesmanship after the war.

No more patriotic nor enthusiastic reception has greeted the President recently than he received here. Thousands lined the streets and when he entered the hall the entire audience rose and waved American flags.

What the United States must do to take its share of the world's trade at the end of the European war was outlined to the World's Salesmanship Congress here today by Secretary Redfield, of the commerce department. "The future," he said, "will not be the result of legislation, but of action. American trade missionaries sent forth will go with every resource of science and management at their command."

"We shall see, no doubt, when the year shall end, and in a measure depending on when that end shall come, an apparent reaction in our foreign trade. The mere recession of price normal to the coming of peace will affect the volume of dollars of that trade, yet with equal confidence I look for a second reaction upwards in that foreign trade when American industries, conscious of their power, shall send their men abroad in the inspiring contest of brains and character which will wage between nations."

Scientific study of markets by the Government, American investments abroad and a broader vision at home, Mr. Redfield said, were three things equipping the American business man for foreign trade.

"I do not know any greater tribute," said he, "to American competing power than the cold facts of what her merchants and manufacturers accomplished without facilities for foreign trade and in competition with peoples fully equipped with them. Nor do I know any limit that we need set to the results of our competing power when it shall once receive the full equipment now being supplied to it."

"Neglect the foreign trade and so develop your domestic business that shall make exceptional demands for credits based upon gold and it will be found more and more difficult to sustain the growing fabric of American industry. We are grown too big to play in our own front yard all the time. This war has knocked down a lot of geographical barriers, and the mind of America has opened wide enough, let us hope, to take the whole earth in."

"Foreign salesmanship calls for the keenly managed shop at home to back the keenly searching man in the field. Foreign salesmanship calls for character and courage and care, for it is a large and not a little profession, a human and not a merely industrial thing, and it involves rests upon the quality of American manhood."

For Magistrate Buffalo Township.

We desire to announce Mr. J. E. Copeland as a candidate for re-election to the office of Magistrate at Bethune. Mr. Copeland has made an excellent officer and deserves the support of the voters of this township.

Officer and Attorney Fight.

Special officer G. E. Bateman and Attorney G. G. Alexander engaged in a fistfight in front of the Camden Motor Co. Tuesday. Neither party received injuries (other than a few facial bruises, and the combatants were quickly separated. Special officer Bateman holds a commission from the Governor's office and has been the State's chief witness in all of the blind tiger cases at the term of court just closed. A number of the attorneys have taken Mr. Bateman as an object of ridicule in their arguments and examinations and have been severe in their denunciation of him before the juries. Mr. Alexander was especially severe and the difficulty Tuesday grew out of the recent court cases. Both men were served with warrants by city officers and required to give bond in the sum of five dollars for their appearance before the city Recorder Monday morning.

FIGHTING FAVORS ALLIES.

Russian Armies Have Met With Success in Armenia Against Turks.

London, July 12.—Fighting desperately in the face of determined German attacks the forces under General Haig succeeded today in gaining control of the entire Mametz wood, which had been entered the previous night by the Germans. In the same region, north of the Somme, the British made some progress in the Trones wood and repulsed two heavy attacks against Contalmaison. The Germans are reported to have lost heavily in their attacks on Trones wood.

The French and German forces south of the Somme apparently are resting as there has been almost no activity in the region of Picardy since the first of the week.

Around Verdun, however, and especially on the right bank of the Meuse bitter and heavy fighting is in progress. The Germans, following up their success in the region of the Damoupy battery, have undertaken a strong offensive toward Fort Souville, the possession of which would strengthen their position for a further advance on Verdun.

Attacking in mass formation from the village of Fleury and the Chapitre and Vaux woods, the Germans gained ground at the intersection of the Fleury and Vaux roads. The gain, however, Paris asserts, was made at the cost of "enormous losses." Violent bombardments continue in the region of Chemels, Souville and La Lauffe. There was relative calm on the left bank of the Meuse.

The fierce fighting which has marked the Russian advance across the Stokhod River toward Kovel appears to have quieted down. Petrograd says there has been fighting on this sector, but mentions only two minor attacks by the Germans, which it adds, were repulsed. There has been some activity north of the Stokhod region, but in Bukovina and Galicia the advance of General Brusiloff's troops seems to have halted for the moment.

The Russians have met with success in Armenia and report the capture of Mamakhatun, 50 miles west of Erzerum and about the same distance from Erzurum, the objective of the Russian drive in this direction. The Turkish forces, retreating from the town, which was taken by assault, set it on fire.

Fighting continues at isolated points on the Austro-Italian front and Rome reports some successes in the Adige Valley and the recapture in part of positions on Monte Corno. There were artillery bombardments by both sides at other points on this front. Vienna claims the repulse of a strong Italian attack on Monte Rasto, south of the Sugena Valley.

Woodrow Wilson Fund.

The following amount has been raised in Camden by Mr. L. C. Shaw, and forwarded to headquarters for the National Democratic campaign fund:

G. T. Little	\$2.50
C. J. Shannon, Jr.	2.50
G. S. Nighins	2.00
C. H. Yates	2.00
W. M. Shannon	1.00
N. C. Boykin	1.00
S. F. Brasington	1.00
E. M. Zemp	1.00
M. C. West	1.00
G. C. Bruce	1.00
T. J. Arrants	1.00
Camden Chronicle	1.00
J. S. Lindsay	1.00
Burns & Barrett	1.00
Rhame Brothers	1.00
John T. Mincey	1.00
W. A. Edwards	1.00
W. B. DeLoach	1.00
E. C. Zemp	.50
John T. Nettles	.50
Cash	.50
F. L. Zemp	.25
R. B. DeLoach	.25
Cash	.25
H. P. Foust	1.00
C. J. Shannon Sr.	1.00
Total	\$27.50

The first load of tobacco of this year's crop in Clarendon county was placed in a warehouse in Manning last week. The tobacco market will open there about August 1. There were 28 criminal cases on the docket court of general sessions docket last week. Every defendant either plead guilty or was adjudged guilty by a jury.