

THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE

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We are glad to receive communications of a reasonable length, but an important condition of their publication is that they shall in all cases be accompanied by the full name and exact address of the sender. Matters of purely a personal nature will be charged for at the rate of five cents a line. Whiskey or patent medicine advertisements will not be accepted at any price. Rates for display advertising made known on application.

Camden, S. C., February 2, 1917.



It is very probable that something definite will be done in the matter of street paving in the very near future. Engineer Mitcham with the assistance of Mr. Pugh of the Ely Construction Co. has been making some estimates to be presented to city council at its next meeting. The proposition is to pave Main street from a point near W. O. Hay's Auto Shop on the south to Lafayette avenue on the north; thence from the Southern depot on East DeKalb to Church street on West DeKalb, allowing a 19 foot parkway in the center from Layton street to the Southern railway. This will include full sidewalks on Main street with five foot sidewalks on the other streets. Construction to be of bitulithic. It is estimated that this work will cost between \$85,000 and \$95,000.

An indication of the shock with which official Washington received the German note was apparent in an authorized statement by Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, chairman of the naval affairs committee of the senate. He said: "I have not yet read the German note, but I am acquainted with its details. There is only one thing to do in the circumstances. We should tell the diplomatic representatives of the Teutonic governments in Washington to pick up and go back to their fellow barbarians at once. We should protect the rights of the people of the United States on the high seas with every ship, man and gun in our navy and back that up with the army. The German suggestion is intolerable to contemplate."

Urged to Order Early. The Southern Fertilizer Association has sent out the following communication to all of the cotton seed oil mills of the South and requests that they give it publicity: "The shortage of freight cars may seriously delay the fertilizer movement and defeat the 'plant early' idea that is being advocated by everyone engaged in the anti-boll weevil campaign. As a rule the average farmer does not concern himself over the railway problems, car shortages, etc., because relatively few of them ship in car load quantities, but if the present car shortage exists at the time farmers usually order out their fertilizer, no matter whether the quantity is one ton or a car load, if the cars cannot be had in greater number than the present supply, many farmers will be disappointed in not receiving his fertilizer in time to plant his cotton and other crops early and thus take the first practical step to get ahead of the boll weevil."

The Farm Improvement Department of the A. B. & A. is trying in every way it can to induce all farmers to order out their fertilizer immediately in order that they may not be disappointed by delays owing to car shortage, congestion at terminal points, and many other reasons which may cause serious loss if this important part of the farmers work is not attended to before it is too late. Next to early plowing and preparation, probably there is no more important factor for the cotton planter to do than to order his fertilizer out in advance of the time he needs it.

From Other Papers.

Sunday on Newspapers.

Observers of the Billy Sunday revivals have realized for a long time that the hot stuff evangelist owed a big debt to the newspapers, but it was not generally known that Billy was aware of the fact. The nature of his address before the Boston Press club shows that he is. In fact he admits that it would be more to the point to say that the newspapers conduct his campaigns, his capacity being that of a mere assistant. The Rev. Mr. Sunday has made enough first-hand observations to know also that the journalistic searchlight is one of the most powerful enemies of misdoing the devil has to contend with. In the course of the Boston address, the evangelist said: "A good newspaper is irrefragable when it takes a stand for the right. It is as easy to dam Niagara Falls with toothpicks as to stop the good influence of a good sheet. It has got some pulpits skinned a block, as well as some theologians, who are no more than lippest with appendages to their names."

"If every newspaper were suppressed tomorrow, crime would increase 100 per cent. in forty-eight hours, and hell would break loose. The situation would be so bad that heaven would be a barren for the re-establishment of the papers."

The pulpit and the press are not always in complete accord, but there is an alliance between them that is closer than a superficial study might suggest; that is an alliance not only between the press and the pulpit, but between the press and every agency fighting for law and decency. A contemporary recalls the character mentioned by Mr. Dooley—"the malefactor who laughs at laws and lawyers, but collapses from fright when a reporter's card is sent in." Billy Sunday has found the newspapers essential to his success because of their value as advertising medium; but he knows that they advertise to the world the evil as well as the good and that the evil door is a lover of darkness.—Savannah Morning News.

The idea of a boy's monument to the late Buffalo Bill, built with "buffalo nickels," bids fair to sweep the country. It is one of the most unique and appropriate suggestions ever made, and as such has caught on. Not that the late William F. Cody had any connection with the "buffalo nickel," or vice versa, but its suggestiveness in connection with sobriquet "Buffalo Bill" is apparent and appeals to all; but particularly to the boys, all of whom were admirers of the great plainsman.—Augusta Chronicle.

Biggest Ship.

The Index has received no less than thirty odd inquiries this winter as to "Which is the biggest passenger ship in the world and which is the biggest battleship in the world?" This information seems to be desired by "the teacher," though why Greenwood land-lubbers need this information is hard for us to understand. Certain it will be stale in a year or two. The ships of today, the "biggest" will all be replaced in a short time. The fact is brought to mind today by noting a photograph of the "Bismarck" which the Hamburg American Line is having built at Hamburg and which will be the largest passenger vessel afloat when completed, larger than either the Vaterland or the Imperator of the same line. This big vessel has been ordered to sail "on the day peace is declared." The American school boy or girl who does not know the name of the biggest battleship in the world today ought to be bumped, (no, that's too old fashioned) ought to have ten demerits.—Greenwood Index.

Heard at The Capital.

It is reliably reported that both brains and eggs are very scarce in Columbia just now.—Pickens Sentinel.

Seeing Spooks in York.

We are quite surprised to learn that the York folks are seeing ghosts over there recently. We thought that since the meeting of the South Carolina Press Association, there last summer that the town had been extremely dry. Still it is not far from King's Mountain, which is not only noted for its battle ground of the Revolutionary war, but also for its ill-fated distilleries.—Rock Hill Record.

Newspaper Consistency.

Our newspapers are absolutely consistent in everything or so much so as to win the approval of readers and contemporaries. It is very doubtful in our minds because the more we ponder over the word "consistency" the more inclined we are to believe

that consistency is more a matter of opinion than anything else.

One of our esteemed contemporaries quotes an exchange and comments it upon its refusal to accept cigarette advertising, saying that it had turned down a similar offer some time before. Both these papers refused cigarette advertising because they held such as debasing to the morals of the growing boys. Yet those same papers carry advertising of patent nostrums called medicines that are of incalculably more harm than cigarettes.

Many papers refuse whiskey advertising because they are opposed to whiskey in all its forms, yet they will carry all the medicine advertising for which they can get their price.

Others will refuse all kinds of medicine advertising and indignantly turn down offers of whiskey contracts in their efforts to protect the morals of that part of the dear public that reads their paper and then deliberately publishes stories and pictures that are more than merely suggestive—some will boost the home merchant to beat the band and then offer a club of magazines on subscription that are nothing but mail order advertising schemes, while others will go to the nearby cities and sell the bulk of their space to merchants who are only too glad to build up their own city at the expense of the little place where the publisher lives.

So, as we view the matter, we are none so consistent as we are prejudiced.—Aldenville Medium.

When the congressional delegation from Washington visited Winthrop College Sunday afternoon the Yorkville Enquirer says Senator Fernald of Maine quickly captured his hearers. He began by saying that he was much pleased with South Carolina's climate—that a climate that would produce a thousand girls like those before him was wonderful. He told of a trip he once made from his home to Chicago. On the way his train had to pass through a tunnel and just before reaching the tunnel the electric lights in the car failed. There was a very pretty girl sitting in front of him, and presently a good looking young fellow came in and sat down beside her. "He looked like your Congressman Ragsdale," said the senator. The train passed into the tunnel and out. The young lady's hair was slightly disheveled, and the young man had a little powder on his face. Presently in his embarrassment the young man remarked: "Mary, that tunnel cost millions of dollars." After an awkward pause the young lady remarked: "Well, John it was worth it."

In the presence of one of the largest crowds that ever attended a funeral in Cherokee county, the remains of the late R. S. Spencer and his wife, Mrs. Sallie LeMaster Spencer, were laid to rest Sunday at 11:30 a. m. in one double grave at Corinth Baptist church. The bodies were in separate coffins. Following the death of her husband on Monday afternoon of last week, Mrs. Spencer lived until early Friday morning when she passed away. It had been known that Mrs. Spencer was suffering from an illness almost certain to prove fatal, and the burial services for her husband had been postponed until there should be some change in her condition.—Gaffney Ledger.

Press Comments on The Situation.

New York World—There can be only one answer on the part of the United States to new German submarine proclamation and that answer should be made today. The German Ambassador must receive his passports forthwith and diplomatic relations must cease at once.

We have made every concession to Germany that self-respect will permit and all those concessions have proved to be in vain. If Germany wants war with the United States, let Germany have war with the United States. Our press—New York American.

New York American—It is a time to walk warily, to decide coolly, to be very sure of each step and very confident of each decision. And certainly we must assure the President that whatever the issue may be, the Nation is loyally behind him.

Springfield Republican—This means impossible conditions for the United States, and no American in his senses would consider for a moment acquiescence in Germany's action.

San Francisco Chronicle—Looked at in a practical way Germany is simply cutting loose from all restraints. * * * It is a desperate move, but America can and should do nothing until she is specifically injured.

Marion (Ga.) Telegraph—Woodrow Wilson's peace moves were what they purported to be * * * the last attempt to keep America out of war. Seemingly the attempt has failed.

New York Sun—The note closes for the present the chapter of altruistic endeavors and tentatives of parley into which President Wilson has written his idealistic hopes. It creates an entirely new situation, serious in the extreme in its possibilities of untoward incidents which may put to the test the steadfastness of Washington in its attitude.

Baltimore Sun—The Government is facing the most critical situation of the whole war. We cannot temporize.

Lynchburg (Va.) News—The rationale of Germany's position is brutal, insanely brutal. In its utter disregard of the rights of neutral nations and in its brazen contempt for the demands of humanity and of civilization.

Washington Post—Germany's note will fall upon the American public with stupefying effect. * * * It is impossible for this Government to tolerate the new rule which Germany seeks to impose.

Birmingham Age-Herald—If this note is a bluff it is certainly a most audacious one and will not terrorize neutral nations into taking the German view of the situation in Europe.

REFUGEES FOLLOW ARMY.

Pershing's Command On The March Toward Border.

El Paso, Jan. 29.—More than 1,500 refugees followed the American expeditionary force when the troops began the march out of Mexico. It was said today by a cattle man arriving from the interior. Stretched out for more than five miles behind Gen. Pershing's column, enveloped in a great cloud of dust, many are proceeding on foot. Some are in prairie school-buses and automobiles.

Following the American refugees, most of whom are Mormon colonists in vehicles, are walking hundreds of Chinese and natives. Many are driving milk cows in their flight from the beautiful Casas Grandes valley, which they fear will be ravaged by bandits when the American troops are out of the way.

The head of the troop column was expected to reach Ojo Federico tonight. From Ojo Federico to Tres Pajaritos is considered the worst part of the journey. There is no water in this stretch of twenty miles.

National Guard encampments here, which have been abandoned since the troops went home, will be used to house the refugees.

Los Angeles city is rich, holding in the treasury money, bonds and securities of a total value of \$20,544,155.

AMERICA AGAIN FACES BREAK WITH THE GERMAN EMPIRE

(Continued From First Page.) was decided upon at recent conference at the headquarters of the German general staff and that Field Marshal von Hindenburg played a most important part in its formation. It is expected that Austria-Hungary will take action similar to that of Germany with regard to the operations of its submarines in the Mediterranean.

Every public intimation from Germany in the last few months has been that an unrestricted submarine warfare, almost certain to bring in the United States, would be adopted only as a last act of desperation. German papers have said Germany would not dare oppose neutral opinion unless she were willing to have the rest of the neutral world added to her enemies.

Two opposing views of American hostility have been allowed to pass the German censors. The first was that the harm the United States could do Germany as an active enemy was no greater than as a neutral supplying munitions and loans to the enemies and that the crippling of allied shipping would be the turning point of the war. This apparently is the view now adopted. The other view, known to have been held by some high officials here, was that Germany might in desperation seek to involve the United States as an actual enemy on the ground that her influence at the peace conference would be a generous one.

Officials here stunned at the suddenness of the German action, do not hesitate to conceal their disquietude over the mental unpreparedness of the American public for what may be coming. The recent flood of peace discussions started by the German offer, increased by the entente reply, are thought to have turned public opinion away from the possibility of war and to have focused attention on the terms of a near peace.

A revolution is expected to take place in the entente countries, with the result that the world war will enter a period of frightfulness unimagined heretofore. With the massing for huge offensives by land and the announcement of ruthlessness by sea, officials look forward to at least a slaughter.

The German note sweeps away all the issues that have previously loomed so large, such as what armament a merchant ship can carry, where it must be located, how it may be used, whether the ship is chartered, requisitioned or still private, and replaces them with one clear issue which can not be broken or ignored. In this situation President Wilson's previous policies are the intimation of the future. When the channel liner Sussex was torpedoed the president, threatening a severance of relations, wrote:

"If it is still the purpose of the imperial government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines without regard to what the government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue.

"Unless the imperial German government show now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, the government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German empire altogether. This action the government of the United States contemplates with the greatest reluctance but feels constrained to

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS WE HAVE OPENED A LUMBER YARD AT THE OLD DAVIDSON LUMBER CO. PLANT AND WILL CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER. DOORS AND SASH, MOULDINGS AND A GENERAL LINE OF BUILDERS MATERIAL. LET US QUOTE YOU PRICES BEFORE YOU BUY. Kershaw Lumber Co. TELEPHONE 340

take in behalf of humanity and the rights of neutral nations." After blinding the deputy sheriff with a double handful of red pepper a desperado charged with a serious offense in North Carolina snatched the officer's pistol away from the representative of the law, ran the conductor out of the car, and held all passengers terrified until he could jump from the train, according to the story told Thursday by people who were on a Southern railway train between Spartanburg and Asheville, N. C. Geter Davis, alias Joe Bennett, alias Joe Henson, was tried in Buncombe county, N. C. about two months ago, and sentenced to serve two years on the chain-gang. As officers were taking him to jail he made a break for liberty and succeeded in reaching South Carolina. Here he chanced to run against an officer and when searched, a pistol was found on his person. For carrying unlawful weapons he was sentenced to serve thirty days on the Spartanburg chain-gang, and that sentence was completed Wednesday. When the North Carolina authorities were notified they dispatched Deputy Sheriff Bell to Spartanburg to secure the prisoner and bring him back; first warning the officer that the offender was a dangerous man. Officer Bell secured his man about 10 o'clock Thursday morning and took passage on a Southern train for Asheville, first seeing to it that Davis had heavy handcuffs on his wrists. When Melrose was reached where the heavy grade begins on the railroad the prisoner asked permission to visit the toilet and the officer removed the handcuffs from the left hand. Deputy Bell meanwhile stationed himself outside the door and as the train lurched around a curve on the mountain side, running approximately five miles per hour, the prisoner stepped from the toilet and flung the red pepper in the officer's face. Before Mr. Bell could see or get his breath Davis had snatched the officer's pistol from the holster and notified every man in the car that one move meant instant death. As the conductor entered the car his life was also threatened and the railroad official was forced to retreat in haste from the train. A few minutes later Davis swung from the train and is now supposed to be at liberty in the North Carolina mountains. South of the Platte river, opposite North Bend, Neb., the bluffs are conspicuous and consist of loess and glacial drift, overlying the Benton shale. This shale was formed when Nebraska was at the bottom of a sea.

Braender Tires "The Tire to Tie to" Look These Prices Over 30 x 3 Plain \$10.00 30 x 3 1/2 N. S. \$15.00 30 x 3 3/4 Plain \$13.00 31 x 4 Plain \$20.00 31 x 4 N. S. \$23.00 32 x 3 1/2 Plain \$15.00 32 x 3 3/4 N. S. \$17.00 Worth Considering: In the Vanderbilt Cup Race the cars winning first, second third and fourth were equipped with Braender Tires and Tubes. Think of This: A Stutz roadster equipped with Braender Tires and Tubes went from New York City to San Francisco without a tire change. A Hand Made High Grade Tire Braender Tires and Tubes are higher in price than other tires and tubes BUT We bought in large quantities before the recent advance, and are therefore quoting for the present at the old prices. GEO. T. LITTLE, Camden, S. C.

Ask Anyone That is Using One of The New CHEVROLET "FOUR-NINETY" With Built-In Starting and Lighting System. Having bought a large quantity of these Cars just before the advance we are quoting at the old price \$540.00 delivered at Camden. Also "OVERLAND," and "WILLYS KNIGHT." All models immediate delivery. GEO. T. LITTLE, Camden, S. C.