

THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE

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At The Kirkwood Hotel.

Arrivals at The Kirkwood up to January 9th were: Mrs. F. B. Rumbough, Suzanne Rumbough, of Oyster Bay, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Post, Plainfield, N. J.; Gen. Geo. H. Harries, U. S. Army; William Rathbone, Detroit; C. A. Witzel, Dorothy Witzel, Mrs. Catharine Wood, of Cleveland; Mrs. H. W. Sage, Henry Sage, Jr., Master Sage, of Albany, N. Y.; J. A. Radway, of New York City; Mrs. I. P. Kruskul, Mrs. R. Kruskul, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Harris, of Charlotte, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Muller, of Troy, N. Y.; G. Tallarico, A. Whitehead, J. Vanderbilt, of New York; W. H. Greeg, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo.

At The Hobkirk.

Arrivals for the week at the Hobkirk Inn were: Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Wheeler, Miss A. M. Woods, of New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Parker and Willard Parker, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Turner, James Turner and Robert Turner, of New York City; F. A. Keene, of Boston; and Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Bemand, of Ottawa, Canada.

With The Postal Again.

The friends of Mrs. L. A. Obenchain, (formerly Miss Nannie E. Hooks) will be glad to know that she is again with the Postal Telegraph Company at Camden. Owing to the scarcity of operators the Postal Company finally prevailed upon Mrs. Obenchain to fill the position here for three months and her Camden friends will be glad to know that she has returned to the post where she gave such excellent service.

Homepun Religion and How It Helps.

What quality is the Religion that you profess? Is it the kind that wears as well in the home as in the church? If not you have every reason to be concerned and a change would possibly be advisable. Sunday School at the Baptist Church at 10 o'clock promptly. Morning and evening services at the usual hours. There is room for you and a welcome.

Major and Mrs. Ancrum Here.

Major and Mrs. Calhoun Ancrum who have been in Haiti for the past year or more have been spending the holidays with relatives in Camden. Major Ancrum holds an important position with Uncle Sam's forces and takes interestingly of the work of forming a stable government for the inhabitants of the island republic.

Again With Mr. Bruce.

The Camden friends of Mr. T. C. Glenn will be glad to know that he is again at his post as grocery salesman at the store of G. C. Bruce. Mr. Glenn has been traveling for the National Biscuit Company, but has resigned that position to again be with Mr. Bruce.

Married.

Mr. Walter Clinton Young and Miss Paris Watson, both of Kershaw, were married January 5th, at the office of the Judge of Probate.

only of his produce but of the necessities which he is required to purchase in the larger towns.

"This is believed," says the statement, "will eventually result in better prices for the farmer and a reduction in cost to the consumer."

The statement also says that no especial design of truck will be required but that they must be of sufficient capacity to handle all mail presented for transportation over the route, and must have a covered body to protect the mail from loss or damage from the weather, preferably a screened and curtained top similar to those used in the city service.

"The essential feature of this service," the statement continues, "will be the collection and delivery of parcel post, but if the handling of any matter can be materially expedited by dispatching it on the truck, it may be so dispatched. While it is proposed to pick up mail along the route wherever offered, in order that the service may be successfully operated it is essential that a rapid schedule be adhered to, and this would be impossible if any prolonged stops were made. Farmers and others living along the line of travel will be urged to take their shipments to the nearest post office, so that they will be ready for placing on the truck upon its arrival. If persons wish to have matter picked up en route they should meet the truck and hand their mail to the driver. Arrangements will also be made to have the mail so prepared that there will be practically no delay in exchange at intermediate offices."

BRITAIN'S WAR AIMS

Set Forth in Plain Statement By Prime Minister Lloyd George.

London, Jan. 5.—The British prime minister, David Lloyd George, today set forth Great Britain's war aims more specifically and at greater length before the delegates of the trades unions than he has ever done before.

Having first declared that it was not a war of aggression against Germany or the German people, and that the breaking up of the German peoples or the disintegration of their state was not one of the objects for which the allies were fighting, he proceeded to mention the fundamental issues for which Britain and her allies were contending.

First among these was the restoration of Belgium and reparation for the injuries inflicted. Next came the restoration of Serbia, Montenegro and the occupied parts of France, Italy and Rumania. France must have Alsace-Lorraine, and to this end, said the premier, the British nation would stand by the French democracy to the death.

The question of Russia was touched upon, and Mr. Lloyd George said that Britain, as well as America, France and Italy, would have been proud to fight by the side of the new Russian democracy. But now Russia could only be saved by her own people. He declared an independent Poland an urgent necessity for the stability of western Europe.

Rumania, is to be protected, and the British and other allies are with Italy in her desire for complete union of the people of Italian race and tongue. Of Austria-Hungary he felt that, while the breaking up of the dual kingdom was no part of the allied war aims, it was impossible to hope for the removal of causes of unrest in that part of Europe unless genuine self-government was granted the Austro-Hungarian nationalities.

The Turkish empire, within the home lands of the Turkish race, with Constantinople as its capital, may be maintained. But the passage between the Mediterranean and Black sea must be internationalized and neutralized, and in the British view, Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine are entitled to recognition of their separate national conditions.

The matter of the German colonies, all of which are now in the hands of the allies, will be placed before a conference, whose decision, however, must consider the wishes and interests of the inhabitants—the future administration must be acceptable to the various tribes.

The premier made brief reference to the violation of international law committed by Germany, with special emphasis on the sea, and the peace conference, he declared, must not lose sight of the outrages suffered by British and other seamen and the services they had rendered.

The three cardinal points of the British terms, as enunciated by the British prime minister are: "Re-establishment of the sanctity of treaties, territorial settlement based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; the creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war."

No British statesman since the beginning of the war has given such a detailed and explicit statement of Britain's war aims as contained in the premier's address, which was delivered before the man-power conference of the labor leaders in Westminster hall. Three hundred delegates were present and also Sir Auckland Geddes, minister of national service, and George H. Roberts, minister of labor. George N. Barnes, member of the war cabinet, presided.

The proceedings were private, neither the public nor members of the press being admitted, and after the meeting the delegates dispersed to their homes, mostly in the north, for consultation with their constituents. They will reconvene for the conclusion of the negotiations with the minister of national service over the proposed extension of recruiting, in which the government wishes to include certain classes of skilled workers, to whom exemption was provided when the conscription bill was adopted.

Most of the labor men who commented on the speech endorsed it. But Mr. Lloyd George went further on some important points than was anticipated. Again he has drawn a sharp and definite line against Germany on the question of Alsace-Lorraine.

KERSHAW NEWS NOTES

Interesting Happenings Gathered From The Era of That Place.

Mrs. W. C. Thomas died at her home at Westville Sunday, December 30, 1917, after an illness of more than a year. Mrs. Thomas was a quiet, Christian woman, a good mother and a loving wife, and was highly respected by all who knew her. She was 45 years of age and is survived by her husband and twelve children, as follows: Oscar, Ray, Henry, Fred, Roland, Bruce, Neal, Edmund, Mary Lane, Nancy Mae, Harold and Francis. The remains were interred at Hickory Head Churchyard Monday after funeral services by Rev. R. M. Dabose of Kershaw, and Rev. E. C. Snyder of Wingate, N. C.

Rev. H. C. Dunn of Latta, who recently accepted a call to the pastorate of the Kershaw Baptist Church, arrived in the city last Saturday to enter his pastorate here. He preached able sermons Sunday morning and evening to large and appreciative congregations. The Sunday morning service at the Methodist Church was called off and the pastor and congregation joined with the Baptists in extending welcome to their new pastor.

H. I. Schlosburg of Camden, is in the city packing the stock of goods of the Schlosburg and Karesh Department store in order to ship them to Camden. The Schlosburg and Karesh Department Store has been closed down ever since A. S. Karesh was drafted into the service of the U. S. government.

The Kershaw Graded School opened yesterday after being closed down for several weeks on account of an inadequate supply of heat. Christmas holidays and the very severe weather. The school now has an adequate supply of coal and the heating plant has been thoroughly overhauled and put in good working order, and no further interruption of work is anticipated.

Miss Lucie Britton of Camden, has announced the engagement of her sister, Miss Eva C. Britton, to Mr. William W. Hutton of Kershaw. The marriage will take place the latter part of this month.

Fell Into The River.

A gentleman named Evans, who was making an automobile trip from Cleveland, Ohio, to Florida, had quite a thrilling experience at the river ferry here last Friday. While the flat was stuck fast on the ice he along with a good many others was helping to get it free from the ice. While in a boat he slipped and fell into the icy river. Mr. Evans could not swim but luckily came up immediately and grasped the side of the boat when he was pulled out. After coming to Camden and changing his clothes he pluckily went back to work and succeeded in making the trip on through that night.

General Harries a Visitor Here.

Brigadier General George H. Harries, of Camp Jackson, in command of the 162nd brigade was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Pitts and Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Post last Tuesday. General Harries is recently from Denning, New Mexico, and has been years of service in the United States army, being one of those in the Spanish-American campaign in Cuba. Prior to that he was with General Custer in the Indian campaign and had many interesting reminiscences to relate of his army career.

The Armenian Relief Fund.

Since the last report the following contributions have been received and are gratefully acknowledged:

John M. Villepique	\$1.00
From the boxes:	
G. C. Bruce	.85
Langs Grocery	1.77
Phillips & Co.	1.10
Candy Kitchen	.14
First National Bank	1.44
Bank of Camden	.87
Sheheen & Bros.	.75
W. R. Zemp	.11
Previously reported	214.68
Total	\$222.19

The boxes at the stores have been taken up but the Relief Fund may still be increased by any contributions sent to me. Any such amounts will be acknowledged in The Chronicle and forwarded to the National Treasurer, F. H. Harding, Com.

It may be recalled that the German foreign minister, Dr. von Kuehnemann, recently declared that that alone prevented the belligerents from meeting on a common peace ground.

Young Schroeder Drowned.

A special to the State from Georgetown dated January 5 tells of the drowning of young J. T. Schroeder, while duck hunting near that place. Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Schroeder and family formerly lived at Camden, and moved to Georgetown about three years ago. The story of the drowning is as follows:

"Thursday night the community was shocked by the news of the death of the three young men, Harry McNaron, J. T. Schroeder and Dozier Misbrow, while duck hunting.

"These young men had been out hunting all day. Nothing was known of the accident or at what time of day it took place until another hunting party returning home saw the boat with one lifeless body stretched across it. The supposition is that the other two were drowned, the third one reaching the boat but afterwards succumbing to exposure and the intense cold. Searching parties have not yet succeeded in finding the other two bodies."

The Georgetown correspondent of the News and Courier of January 5 says:

"The body of Harry McNaron who went duck hunting Thursday with two friends, J. P. Schroeder and D. Misbrow, was found frozen in a boat drifting in the river near Georgetown Friday evening. It is supposed that McNaron's companions were drowned. Their bodies have not yet been found. McNaron and Schroeder were both of Georgetown. Misbrow was from Conway."

Congressman Parker Visitor Here.

Congressman James S. Parker and wife, of New York have been guests for the past week at the Court Inn. Mr. Parker is representative from the Twenty-ninth New York district, and his home is at Salem. He was born at Great Barrington, Mass. Congressman Parker was among the number of Congressmen who made a trip to Europe to get a glimpse of the war at first hand. He had a lot of interesting things to relate of his trip near the firing line.

Judge and Mrs. Lovett Here.

Judge Robt. S. Lovett, chairman of the National war industries board, together with Mrs. Lovett, are down for the winter and are occupying Mrs. E. Miller Boykin's residence on North Broad Street.

Cooler Again Behind Bars.

Ridgeland, Jan. 9.—Aleas Cooler, who made a sensational escape from the Jasper County Jail in June, 1917, was captured last night near Harleeville, S. C., by ex-Sheriff H. H. Porter, Constable M. J. Floyd and Luther Boyles, of this place. Cooler was convicted of the murder of W. D. Thomas, an Oketee Club woods rider, at the February term of court in 1917, after a three-cornered legal battle, which lasted in the Court of General Sessions for a week. Will Davis, who is now in the county jail, was also convicted at the same time of the murder of Mr. Thomas, both Davis and Cooler having been tried together. They are under death sentence. At the trial both defendants claimed that the other defendant killed Thomas.

An Immense Hog.

Mr. L. W. Boykin, of the Boykin section, Tuesday butchered the largest hog heard of in this section this season. Mr. Boykin tells us that his scales would only register up to 690 pounds and that he felt sure the animal would weigh at least 700. Its head alone weighed 32 pounds.

W. T. BLACKMON DEAD

Was a Prominent Citizen of Halle Gold Mine Section.

W. T. Blackmon died suddenly at his home in the Halle Gold Mine section Monday about 7 o'clock p. m. He was apparently in excellent health up to about an hour before his death.

Mr. Blackmon was a model citizen and was highly respected by every one who knew him. He was interested in all movements for the upbuilding of the community in which he lived and was always striving for the uplift of his own family and those of his neighbors as well. He was a high-toned, clean, upright man and had a host of friends who will be indeed grieved to hear of his sad death.

Mr. Blackmon was 64 years of age and is survived by his wife and the following children: Rev. R. T. Blackmon, of Hotchkiss, Col.; Mrs. W. Z. Hilton, Stoneboro; Mrs. J. C. Faulkner, North Carolina; Dr. W. R. Blackmon, Rock Hill; Mrs. G. H. McKagan, Sumter; Mrs. H. H. Horton, Jr., Mrs. W. H. Cates, Mrs. M. M. Blackmon, S. J. Blackmon and Leroy Blackmon of Kershaw.

The remains were interred at Pleasant Ridge Churchyard Tuesday after funeral services by Rev. J. P. Tucker of Rock Hill—Kershaw Era.

PRESIDENT TELLS OF WAR AIMS OF UNITED STATES

Freedom of Seas; Reduction of Armaments; Evacuation of Occupied Territories—Fully Backs Up Lloyd-Georges Recent Utterances—Says Country Will Fight To The End.

Washington, Jan. 8.—America's program of war and peace, with definite terms upon which the nations, great and small, fighting together against German world-domination are ready to lay down their arms, was given to the world by President Wilson today through an address to Congress in joint session.

For this program, based upon the righting of wrongs and the safety of peace-loving peoples desiring to live their own lives, the President committed the United States to fight and continue to fight until it is accomplished. Thus he pledged the country to the Allies' policy of no separate peace.

"We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose," he said. "We stand together to the end."

The President spoke as follows: Gentlemen of the Congress:

Once more, as repeatedly before, the spokesmen of the Central Empires have indicated their desire to discuss the objects of the war and the possible basis of a general peace. Parleys have been in progress at Brest-Litovsk, between Russian representatives and representatives of the Central Powers to which the attention of all the belligerents have been invited, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it may be possible to extend these parleys into a general conference with regard to terms of peace and settlement. The Russian representatives presented not only a perfectly definite statement of the principles upon which they would be willing to conclude peace, but also an equally definite program of the concrete application of those principles. The representatives of the Central Powers, on their part, presented an outline of settlement which, if much less definite, seemed susceptible of liberal interpretation until their specific program of practical terms was added. That program proposed no concessions at all, either to the sovereignty of Russia or to the preferences of the populations with whose fortunes it dealt, but meant, in a word, that the Central Empires were to keep every foot of territory their armed forces had occupied—every province, every city, every point of vantage—as a permanent addition to their territories and their power. It is a reasonable conjecture that the general principles of settlement which they at first suggested originated with the more liberal statesmen of Germany and Austria—the men who have begun to feel the force of their own people's thought and purpose, while the concrete terms of actual settlement came from the military leaders, who have no thought but to keep what they have got. The negotiations have been broken off. The Russian representatives were sincere and in earnest. They cannot entertain such proposals of conquest and domination.

The whole incident is full of significance. It is also full of perplexity. With whom are the Russian representatives dealing? For whom are the representatives of the Central Empires speaking? Are they speaking for the majorities of their respective parliaments or for the minority parties, that military and imperialistic minority which has so far dominated their whole policy and controlled the affairs of Turkey and the Balkan State, which have felt obliged to become their associates in this war? The Russian representatives have insisted, very justly, very wisely, and in the true spirit of modern democracy, that the conferences they have been holding with the Teutonic and Turkish statesmen should be held within open, not closed, doors, and all the world has been audience, as was desired. To whom have we been listening, then? To those who speak the spirit and intention of the resolutions of the German Reichstag of the 9th of July last, the spirit and intention of the Liberal leaders and parties of Germany, or to those who resist and defy that spirit and intention, and insist upon conquest and subjugation? Or, are we listening, in fact, to both, unreciprocated, and in open and hopeless contradiction? These are very serious and pregnant questions.

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