



COUNTRY NEWS LETTERS

SOME INTERESTING HAPPENINGS IN VARIOUS SECTIONS.

News Items Gathered All Around the County and Elsewhere.

Colston Clippings.

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Colston, July 10.—A good deal of rain has fallen in this section during the past week.

We regret to say that Mrs. T. D. Beard is not getting on as well as at the time of the last writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Beard and family, of Bamberg, and Mrs. S. P. Chisolm spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Beard.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Grimes and family, of Bamberg, visited relatives in this section Sunday afternoon.

Miss Kate Rentz, of Ehrhardt, visited her sister, Mrs. J. M. Clayton, several days last week.

Misses Blanche Spann and Gussie Hutto, of Bamberg, are spending some time with Miss Mamie McMillan.

Miss Inez Clayton spent Saturday night with Miss Virgie Barnes.

Mr. George Fender, of Bamberg, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Fender. He has recently joined the navy.

Messrs. John G. Clayton and Adolphus Jones, of Walterboro, spent Sunday and Sunday night in this section.

Messrs. R. L. Jackson, George Kearse, Talbert Padgett, and Mr. Curry motored to Barnwell Sunday afternoon.

The fourth passed off very quietly in this section. Some people enjoyed the day at Spring Branch and others at Springtown. The young people enjoyed a party given that night by Mrs. F. M. Ray.

Miss Evelyn Kirkland was the pleasant guest of Miss Mamie McMillan Saturday night.

The friends of Mr. Perry Padgett are sorry to know that he is still confined to his bed.

Mr. Johnnie Clayton spent Sunday with Mr. Champion Barnes.

Little Miss Gladys Brabham, of Olar, visited her uncle, Mr. B. L. Kearse, several days last week.

Misses Laura McMillan and Alberta Kearse are spending some time near Olar.

Miss Evelyn Kirkland was the pleasant guest of Miss Claire Kearse Sunday.

Mr. Wesley Clayton, of Ehrhardt, was a visitor in this section Sunday.

Miss Alberta Kearse spent several days last week with Miss Mamie McMillan.

Mr. Roy Williams, from this section, joined the navy last week, but he has not been called for service yet.

Miss Minnie Kirkland spent several days with Mrs. T. D. Beard.

The children who have parts in children's day exercises, which will be held on the fourth Sunday in this month, are each and every one requested to meet at Colston Branch Baptist church next Saturday afternoon promptly at 4 o'clock.

Miss Lottie Rentz is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. J. M. Clayton.

Mr. Willie Best, of the Kearse section, was a pleasant visitor in this section Saturday night and Sunday.

The Govan and Colston ball teams crossed bats on the latter's diamond Saturday afternoon, but on account of the unfavorable weather, only a few innings were played.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Clayton were the pleasant guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Clayton, Sunday.

A party of young people from this section visited Clear Pond Sunday afternoon.

Schofield Sketches.

Schofield, July 10.—The Saltkeatchie Lumber Co. is shut down for some necessary repairs but will start up again in the next few days.

Mr. G. R. Morris and daughter, of Olar, were visitors here on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Peoples spent Sunday with relatives at Olar.

Mr. and Mrs. Zip Lahn, of Columbia, visited relatives here this week.

Messrs. Laurence French and J. L. Owen motored over to Barnwell on Sunday last.

Mr. D. L. Shiplett has returned after spending several days with his family in Virginia.

Mr. A. T. Inabnet spent last Sunday in Savannah.

Mr. and Mrs. T. L. French are visiting relatives in Georgia.

Messrs. Lewis Clust and George McIntosh are spending several days with their family at Williamsport, Pa.

DRABLER.

KEY TO LEMBERG CAPTURED.

Russians Continue Fierce Offensive Movements in Galician District.

London, July 11.—Halicz, the strategic gateway to Lemberg, capital of Galicia, has been captured by the Russians, says a dispatch from Reuter's Petrograd correspondent.

Russia's armies have broken the Austro-German line in the Halicz-Stanislaw sector, one of the most important on the eastern front, and the Russian advance continues.

The Austro-German forces already have withdrawn beyond the Lominka river, about ten miles west of Jesupol, which was occupied Sunday by the Russians under Gen. Korniloff. The Russians have taken four more villages and increased their captures of prisoners more than one thousand. Seven more field guns and other war material also fell into Russian hands.

Made Wide Breach.

West of Stanislaw the Russians have penetrated the Teutonic lines to a depth of nearly seven miles and between Stanislaw and Halicz they have widened their wedge. In their retirement the Austro-Germans failed to make a stand at two rivers, the Lukovitz and the Luvka. It is probable that they may entrench on the west bank of the Lominka.

A stand west of the Lominka, however, hardly will prevent the forced evacuation of Halicz, the strategic key to Lemberg, as the Russians are within less than eight miles of Halicz on three sides and only one avenue of retreat from the Brzezany-Ziochoff-Brody line by the Austro-Germans almost a necessity.

Meanwhile the Russian artillery is hammering the enemy lines south of Brzezany and north of the Pripet marshes, near Riga, Dvinsk and Smorgon, the fighting has increased.

On the Western Front.

On the western front, along the Chemin-Des-Dames, the French have repulsed more attacks by the troops of the German crown prince. The French also threw back a strong attack near Hurbise, in the Champagne.

A violent artillery duel is in progress between the Germans and British in Flanders. The German fire has also been intense along the front held by the Belgian army. In Flanders, near the French border, the British have advanced their line east of Ostaverne.

The Germans cannot declare their terms of peace and "must fight and conquer," Dr. von Bethman-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, is reported to have told members of the reichstag. Peace without annexations is not looked upon with favor by the German government, the chancellor is reported to have said, adding: "I am sure we can win if we hold out."

The tension of the political situation in Berlin is still intense.

Not That Kind of Race.

"Ernest," said the teacher of geography, "tell what you know about the Mongolian race."

"I wasn't there," explained Ernest hastily. "I went to the ball game."—Detroit News.

Cope Clippings.

Cope, July 7.—The protracted meeting which commenced last Sunday morning at the Sawyer Memorial Baptist church closed on yesterday afternoon. There were twenty-four additions to membership, ten by baptism and fourteen by letter. The Rev. B. F. Halford was assisted by Mr. Joe Cohen, a converted Hebrew, of Charleston, and Mr. Cohen's manner and style of preaching the Gospel, together with his having been converted to Christianity, made him a drawing card, and each day and night the crowd grew larger and larger, until the last two nights, when standing room only was available.

The annual protracted services of Union Methodist church, of this place, will begin on Monday night, July 9th. A song and prayer service will be held at 8:15 and preaching will begin at 8:30. The Rev. W. A. Massabean, of St. Paul's, Orangeburg, will assist the pastor, the Rev. G. W. Dukes. Everybody cordially invited to these services.

The crops around Cope, which are looking exceptionally fine, have all the moisture they need at present, for last Tuesday night this section was visited by a heavy rain, which was much needed at that time, and again last night we had one of the old-time trash movers, and any more rain at this time will do more harm than good.

IN THE PALMETTO STATE

SOME OCCURRENCES OF VARIOUS KINDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

State News Boiled Down for Quick Reading.—Paragraphs About Men and Happenings.

S. H. Johnson, an Anderson merchant, was arrested last week charged with attempting criminal assault upon a nine-year-old white girl living near his store.

The first open cotton boll of the year has been reported from the farm of Marion Wise, of Barnwell county. The Barnwell county cotton crop prospect is fine.

James A. Hoyt, former speaker of the South Carolina house of representatives, left last week for Detroit, Mich., where he becomes general manager of a large bank.

B. T. Bishop was killed at a saw mill near Landrum, Spartanburg county, Thursday morning. His brother-in-law Burch Salm is charged with the killing. Salm is believed to be crazy.

The Easter Baptist church in Spartanburg county, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground last Tuesday night. The church cost \$2,400 and there was no insurance. The church was built by the Easter family.

Certificates were presented Friday to ninety-eight young ladies of South Carolina who have been attending the two week's short course at Winthrop college given to members of the girls' clubs of the home demonstration work in South Carolina.

Hugh Wilson, a white farmer of Newberry county, killed Colin Morgan, a negro, with a pitch fork Thursday. While the two men were working they fell out, a fight ensued and the negro was killed. Wilson surrendered to Sheriff Bleas of Newberry county.

ENORMOUS COST OF ARMY.

Statement Issued Showing Amounts Expended in 1915 and at Present.

Washington, July 5.—An idea of the enormous cost to maintain America's fighting forces is given in a statement issued by the committee on public information today showing the relative amounts expended in 1915, when the country was at peace, and to be expended this year.

Subsistence, for instance, which in 1915 was supplied at the modest cost of \$9,800,000, this year has been provided for in the appropriation at \$122,000,000.

Clothing and camp garrison equipment, which two years ago were had for \$8,500,000, will cost this year \$221,000,000.

Ordnance stores and supplies which in 1915 were furnished for only \$700,000, this year will cost more than \$106,000,000.

Manufacture of arms which in 1915 cost \$450,000, this year will cost more than \$55,000,000.

Ammunition for small arms which in 1915 was had at \$875,000, this year will cost \$148,000,000.

Transportation, which in 1915 was furnished at \$13,000,000, this year will cost \$222,000,000.

Regular supplies, which in 1915 cost \$10,000,000, this year will cost \$110,000,000.

For aeronautics \$450,000 was appropriated for this year. This does not, of course, include the administration's big aircraft programme which calls for an initial appropriation of \$639,000,000.

Among the items already purchased are: 5,000,000 blankets; 27,000,000 yards of bobbinette; 2,000,000 coats; 45,500,000 yards of cotton cloth; 21,300,000 pairs of shoes and 11,191,000 pairs of light woolen socks.

Sold 430 Bales of Cotton.

Laurens, July 10. Yarbrough Bros., of the Enoree section, today sold 430 bales of cotton in Laurens at 26 1/2 cents, the lot aggregating approximately \$54,000. The cotton is in a local warehouse and was bought by R. G. Franks, Laurens representative for Cooper & Griffin, of Greenville.

The lot consisted of a part of three crops produced by the Messrs. Yarbrough, the 1914 crop having been placed in the warehouse when the staple was selling at five cents. The price paid today for the lot is the highest yet paid in this section or in the State perhaps.

TO CONTROL AMERICAN EXPORTS

First Consideration American Needs. Second Allies', Third Neutrals'.

Washington, July 8.—Government control of American exports authorized in a provision of the espionage act, was ordered put into operation July 15 by President Wilson tonight with the issuance of a proclamation requiring the licensing of shipments to all countries of the most important commodities.

The president declared the government's policy will be first to give consideration to American needs; next to meet as far as possible the requirements of the Allies; and lastly to supply the neutral countries wherever practicable. It is made clear that every effort will be made to see that no supplies reach the central powers.

The commodities named in the list put under control are coal, coke, fuel, oils, kerosene and gasoline, including bunkers; food grains, flour and meal; fodder and feeds, meats and fats, pig iron, steel billets, ship plates and structural shapes, scrap iron and scrap steel, ferro-manganese, fertilizers, arms, ammunition and explosives.

Sixty-Day Embargo.

The inclusion of foodstuffs in the proclamation lends color to statements that the administration is considering the advisability of a complete embargo for sixty days on all food shipments to give the country time to ascertain the amount of its supplies and to give allied and neutral countries an opportunity to present a full programme of their requirements.

The president said the government was trying to first ameliorate present food conditions and conditions that are expected to arise between now and the next harvest. Many officials, alarmed at the present wheat shortage, and the heavy drain the Allies and neutrals are making on American food supplies, are urging an immediate embargo on food shipments.

Firm Grasp on Shipping.

Through control of coal and fuels the government intends to take a firm grasp on shipping. An arrangement under negotiation will give the American and British governments control not only of all allied tonnage, but of neutral vessels as well. Ships now on runs not regarded as necessary to a successful conduct of the war will be forced into trades considered more essential, and vessels held in port through fear of submarine attack will be required to go into service.

Control of iron and steel was made necessary by war demands on the iron and steel industries. A shortage of steel in this country is threatened because of the large amount that is being diverted to munitions manufacture and the construction of the government's merchant fleet. Japan's heavy purchases of steel plates for merchant shipbuilding made necessary that plates be put under control.

Other Regulations Expected.

Specific regulations governing food in ports and shipments of other commodities named in today's lists are expected to be issued by the president within a few days. Even if a complete embargo is not placed on food exports for a time it is known many restrictions will be made.

One argument advanced by advocates of a complete embargo on food shipments is that the neutral countries and the Allies have presented entirely different statements regarding the amount of foodstuffs going from the neutral countries into Germany. The president declares in his statement that this government has no desire to do any injustice to neutral countries and intends to cooperate with them.

100,000 Troops for South Carolina.

Columbia, July 10.—It appears now that more than one-fourth of the new national army will be trained within the State of South Carolina. Forty thousand men will be located at Columbia, and 30,000 each at Spartanburg and Greenville. These men will reach the camps before the end of the summer. It is understood in Columbia that practically the entire national guard of New York will be sent to the Spartanburg camp. The South Carolina national guard will be sent to the camp at Greenville. No definite announcement has been made as to when the first South Carolina will be moved to Greenville. Col. P. K. McCully has not yet received definite orders, although it is understood that the movement will be completed before the end of the week.

REGISTERED MEN NOTIFIED

MUST HOLD THEMSELVES IN READINESS.

Men Told to Inspect List and Inform Themselves of Serial Number.

Washington, July 8.—Another step in building up the selective army was taken today with the distribution of a circular by Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder, notifying the registered men to hold themselves in readiness for appearance before the board which will conduct examination and consider exemptions.

How or when the government will select the men to be examined is not detailed in the circular, but it is revealed that registration cards in each county or city jurisdiction are to be numbered with red ink and that "as soon as the drawing is complete lists showing the order in which the red ink numbers are drawn will be published in the press and will be posted at the office of each local board."

It already has been announced that the selection will take place in Washington and the general presumption has been that some device similar to a jury wheel will be employed.

Matter of Exemptions.

Exemptions are to be determined by the local boards, the circular shows, only for the previously announced specified causes, such as responsibility for support of relatives, and not for agriculture or industrial reasons. Seven days after the designations are posted will be allowed for filing claims. Then there will be an additional allowance of ten days for filing proofs, and the board must decide within three days after the proof is filed.

When the case of any registrant has been disposed of so far as the local board is concerned, the names of those not exempted or discharged will be posted. Claims for exemption for agricultural or industrial work must be made within five days after such posting and must go direct to the higher board sitting for the judicial district. Appeals from the ruling of the local boards must be made to the higher board within ten days.

Time Not Mentioned.

The circular does not cover the summoning of the men for actual service, pointing out that selection acceptance does not mean an immediate summons. Then the time of the drawing is not specified, but issuance of the circular is taken to mean that the work of selection may be in progress within a few days.

The steps a registered person should take are set forth in great detail in the circular. First of all, the registrant is advised to find out the location of the office of his county or city local board and then ascertain, if he intends to claim exemption for agricultural or industrial reasons, to what district board he must apply.

Cards Numbered.

"Every board has numbered the cards in its jurisdiction with red ink in a series running from 1 to the number representing total number of cards in its jurisdiction," continues the circular. "Lists showing the names of persons in the jurisdiction of each board and the red ink number of each card are open to inspection at the office of each board. Inspect the list and inform yourself of your red ink serial number."

"These red ink numbers are to be drawn by lot to determine the order in which registered persons are to be called by the various local boards."

Look Out for Call.

"As soon as quotas are assigned to each State and each board, each board will call upon persons whose cards are in its jurisdiction, instructing them to present themselves for examination. This call will be posted at the local board and the papers will be requested to print it. A notice will also be mailed you, but the posting of the list at the office of the board will be deemed sufficient notice to charge you with the duty of presenting yourself. * * * Watch the lists at the office of your board and see when you are called for exemption."

"You must report for physical examination on the day named in your call."

"If you are found physically disqualified the board will give you a certificate which will explain to you what your further duties are."

"If you are found physically qualified and file a claim for exemption within seven days after your call you will be given ten days after filing your claim of exemption to file proof in support of your claim of exemp-

SENATE VOTES "BONE-DRY."

Distillation Only of Light Beer and Wine.—No Liquor.

Washington, July 7.—The senate went on record today in favor of "bone-dry" national prohibition during the war, so far as whiskey and other distilled beverages are concerned.

Liquor legislation was written into the food control bill in one of the senate's bitterest contests, which would strike at consumption of distilled intoxicants by commandeering stocks in bond in addition to absolutely prohibiting their manufacture or importation. The beer and wine industries would be left undisturbed.

While the final prohibition legislation will be evolved in conference between the two houses, it is generally regarded as probable that the house will accept the senate's change after a fight in behalf of its original section.

Senate Provision.

The senate provision would limit consumption to stock in retailers' hands or withdrawn before the law goes into effect. Stocks of distilled beverages in bond were estimated to-night as between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 gallons, and the annual normal consumption at 120,000,000 gallons. To purchase this enormous quantity of liquor, or what is left of it, after withdrawals in anticipation of the legislation, it is estimated the government would have to spend from \$300,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000. The probable loss in federal revenue is placed at from \$200,000,000 to \$400,000,000, although this as well as the cost of purchase would depend entirely upon how much liquor was withdrawn taxpaid before the commandeering.

Promises Delay.

The senate's action promises indefinite delay in enacting the war tax bill, further delay on the food control bill and indefinite postponement of congress. The revised \$1,670,000,000 war tax bill was withdrawn immediately after the final vote upon the liquor question to seek new sources of revenues in case taxation on distilled liquors is eliminated.

The senate's vote to have the government virtually buy, for industrial purposes and thus withdraw from consumption or revenue purposes, the great stocks of distilled liquors held in bond followed rejection of a proposal to deal with beers and wines, a proposal to authorize the president to suspend manufacture of the "light" intoxicants being defeated.

"If you are found physically qualified and file no claim for exemption, or if you do not appear for physical examination, your name will be posted to the district board as one who was called for military service and was not exempted or discharged. On the eighth day after call, or within two days thereafter, copies of the list of persons so posted to the district boards will be given to the press with a request for publication and notice will be mailed to you at the address on your registration card."

"Watch the notices posted in the offices of the board about ten days after the day you were called and make arrangements for the prompt receipt of mail."

Information Furnished.

The circular says the methods of proving exemptions will be detailed to the registrant and blanks furnished on application to the local board. The method of appeal also will be made plain, and it is set forth that appeals must be made within ten days after the local board has refused the exemption, that the proof must be filed within another five days and that a decision must be made five days thereafter.

"Only the district board," concludes the circular, "can receive claims for discharge on the ground that you are engaged in industry, including agriculture. Only decisions of district boards on industrial claims for discharge can be appealed. If you desire to appeal the decision of the district board to the President, you may do so within seven days of the date of mailing to you of the decision of the district board. As soon as your case is finally disposed of, the adjutant general of your State will notify you by mail that you have been selected for military service."

"Notice that you have been selected for military service will not necessarily order you into service. The notice to report for military service will come when the government is ready to receive you."