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AUSTRIA PROPOSES PEACE WITH ALLIES

While Germany's Armies Stagger Backward Under Foch's Terrible Blows

BELIEVED TO BE BOLD GERMAN RUSE

While Peace Kite Flies, British, Americans and French Continue Relentless Pressure

Marshal Foch's hammer blows against the harried Germans is the Teutonic bid for peace, made this week through the Imperial Government of Austria-Hungary.

The formal plea of Emperor Charles to the belligerents for "a confidential and non-binding discussion of the basic principles for the conclusion of peace" comes as the first sensational move in the "peace offensive" which has been expected since German arms began to stagger back from the fierce thrusts of the British, French and Americans.

Another German Ruse. Washington and the Allied Capitals hailed the call for a conference on neutral ground as another German ruse to get better terms than they might expect when the war has been carried to the Rhine. They were convinced that Austria, whose people have long been war weary, had been called upon to bear the onus of making peace overtures and thus save the face of Germany.

Not only in Washington, but in London and Paris, pacifists found cold comfort. None of the governments involved was inclined to take seriously the request that delegates be sent to such a conference as that proposed by the Austrian ruler. It was pointed out that the United States and Entente Allies have made their peace aims so clear there can be no mistaking them.

It was accompanied by the announcement that a German submarine had sunk the British steamship Galway Castle, with the loss of 139 lives. Ninety of those who perished were women and children. At the same time U-boats renewed their attacks upon shipping on this side of the Atlantic shelling only eighty miles off the coast a transport carrying Canadian sick and wounded.

Grim meaning was given the overtures by the announcement from Paris that Austrian troops which tried to block the way of the Americans were utterly demoralized and surrendered to a man.

Foch Continues Blows.

While the peace kite was in flight, British, French and Americans continued their relentless pressure against the Germans. Pershing's men advanced from two to three miles on a thirty-three mile front. Haig's forces advanced north west of St. Quentin, while French forces made progress south of the same city. Mangin's army simultaneously struck a new blow at the German salient north of Soissons. Wherever the Allied troops attacked the German lines moved back.

TOBACCO CROP PAYS.

Cheraw.—The farmers in the Cheraw section of Chesterfield County who planted tobacco this year are making good money. They not only had an exceptionally fine crop, but say that they have made twice as much on an acre of tobacco as they do on an acre of cotton, even at the high price at which cotton is selling now.

TOTAL REGISTRATION IN HORRY COUNTY

The total number of men who registered in Horry County on last Thursday is 3,027, of which number only two are declarant aliens, 618 negroes, and the remainder 2,409 are white men.

The grand total of all who registered in the whole State of South Carolina is 155,741.

COURT OF SESSIONS CONVENES ON MONDAY

Judge Bowman Will Preside Over the Term of Criminal Court

The Court of General Sessions will convene next Monday morning with Judge Bowman presiding. An examination of the criminal docket shows a total of eighteen criminal cases continued over from the summer term of that Court. The Magistrates have turned in, if anything, more than the usual number of criminal cases developing since the last term of the Court. The cases continued from the last term, and which will doubtless be tried next week are as follows:

The State vs. Steve Dawsey, Seduction.

The State vs. Gus Hammond, Assault and Battery.

The State vs. A. C. Murrell, Murder.

The State vs. Kelly Boyd, Larceny.

The State vs. Harrison Powell and Sallie Cook, Adultery.

The State vs. Henry Johnson, Larceny.

The State vs. D. A. Lewis, Selling Property.

The State vs. Collins Bellamy, Assault and Battery.

The State vs. Oscar Coleman, Assault and Battery.

The State vs. Isaac Hughes, Robert Brown, and Allen Beatty, Transporting Liquor.

The State vs. Othan Arnett, Malicious Injury to Fence.

The State vs. Thos. Hardee, Dispensary Law.

The State vs. Foster Jordan, Seduction.

The State vs. Charley Bellamy, Larceny.

The State vs. Pete Jordan, Selling Timber.

The State vs. Enoch Allen and Jennie Allen, Malicious Injury to fence.

The State vs. Whittie M. Grainger, Rolan Grainger, and Henry Strickland, Riot.

The State vs. Robert Allen and Hattie Hardee, Adultery.

NO GINNING PRICES SET BY FOOD BOARD

Washington.—During the last few days Senator E. D. Smith has received many enquiries regarding prices for cotton seed and for ginning cotton, and today he took the matter up personally with Dr. George H. Denny, head of the cotton seed division of the federal food administration, who has furnished the senator with the following official statement, which fully explains the situation:

"The United States food administration has fixed no price on ginning. This whole problem has been left to the food administrators or the several cotton States. My understanding is that Food Administrator Elliott of South Carolina has approved an agreement between representatives of the producers and ginners of that State. The food administration has no direct power to fix the price of cotton seed or its products. Under the food control act we have fixed a definite margin for crushers. Furthermore, we have approved the recommendation of the cottonseed producers of the South as expressed by the commissioners of agriculture and markets and officials of various farmer organizations of the South to stabilize the price of cotton seed at \$70 per ton c load lots for cars, the fundamental basis being a yield of 41 gallons. If this represents the average price paid last year an average yield of 43 gallons of oil per ton of seed is found to represent the outturn in South Carolina. That means a standardized price of cotton seed in South Carolina of \$72 per ton carload lots for cars, or \$69 for wagon seed, based on the recommendation of the representatives of the producers."

Senator Smith stated that if this was satisfactory to the producers of South Carolina he had no criticism to make.

COURT NEXT MONDAY.

If you are a jurymen or a witness, get ready to spend several days here beginning next Monday.

RED CROSS MET LAST FRIDAY

At a meeting of the local Red Cross chapter Friday afternoon, Sept. 13, the request from Red Cross headquarters that the chapter stop giving the drafted men comfort bags as they leave Conway was brought to the chapter's attention. It is with regret that the chapter has to do away with this custom, while it has also been a good pleasure. We want our Horry county boys to know that we are thinking of them and to have some substantial proof of it. But everything is provided for the men at the camps and not until they go in the trenches are the comfort bags of any use. The Red Cross supplies every man with one before that time, so it is a waste to give them here. Nevertheless we won't our men to feel that their Red Cross is with them heart and soul and we will endeavor to show this in some other form than the comfort bag. The August allotment of work to the chapter was a big order for these bags, which will be shipped this week.

The date of meetings for the local chapter has been changed from every two weeks to the first Friday in every month at 4:30 o'clock at the work room, unless some important business demands a called meeting by the executive committee.

The chapter has received orders to report on the wool in this county, so every one who has a knitted garment or a piece of wool is especially urged to bring or send it to the work room before Tuesday, Sept. 24th, all garments to be finished by that time.

—R. C. Secretary, Horry County Chapter.

A BIG RALLY DAY COMING

At a meeting of the official board of the Conway Methodist church Monday night, it was unanimously decided to make Oct. 6, 1918, a great rally day and home coming for Conway Methodism. A persistent effort will be made to have every member of the church present that day. Don't forget the date, Oct. 6, 1918.

COTTON PRICE FIXING AMazes SOUTHERN MEN

Washington.—Amazed and disappointed at President Wilson's decision to stand pat on appointment of a board to stabilize cotton, senators and representatives from cotton states held a conference late today to decide what can be done. A further drop in the cotton market and the official statement that the new board will fix cotton prices if it is deemed necessary, caused a flurry among Southern congressmen.

This conference was secret and its results were withheld. It was learned, however, that some of the legislators expressed the view that neither the war industries board nor the president has power to fix cotton prices, or the prices of any other commodity for that matter. There was some talk of seeking congressional action to prevent cotton price fixing.

Hope of enough support to pass such legislation, however, is admittedly vain.

There is much sentiment in congress in favor of taxing cotton heavily, either through price fixing or through the war tax bill.

Many of those at the conference aid the only hope the cotton state now have is to see that the stabilizing board is made up of men who understand the situation, and appreciate what would follow price fixing.

Another conference is to be had with B. M. Baruch, chairman of the war industries board, through whom the plan to create the board was first announced.

EXEMPTION BOARD TO MOVE.

The local exemption board will move to rooms on Main Street, it was announced last week. Until now they have occupied the county supervisor's office at the court house. In the mean time the filing cases and records of the board have been greatly increasing so that they might finally need more floor space that the office provides if any was to be left for the county board.

MUST BE EXAMINED ON SEPTEMBER 30

Men who registered on August 24th, 1918, having arrived at 21 years of age between June 5th and August 24th; have been called by the local exemption board to appear here for physical examination on Monday, September 30th, 1918, as follows:

WHITE.

Willie Tyler, Ithill Brown, Daniel Emory Martin, James Archibald Sasser, Hope Turner, Archie Maston Gasque, Willie D. Moore, Luther Powell, William Hal King, James Graham, Armagie Worth Hardee, Herbert G. Harrelson, John Pearly Doyal, James Gus Flemming, Cash Causey, Zeno Allen, Walter Skipper, Hope Homer Cook, Moses Shelley, Frank Hardee, Niner Roberts, Harvey C. Jones, Dolphus Shelley, Ira Quincy Gerrald, Joe Dusenbury, Martin, Dozier Sheppard Powell, William Lacy Carnichael, Jerry M. Allen, Amos Cook, Walter Davis.

COLORED.

John Franklin Graham, Joshua Livingston, William Vereen, Sam J. Wilson, Alex Johnson, William M. Buck, Emory Bellamy, Jim Bellamy, L. Kelly, Matthew Bailey, Matthew Wright, John Evans, William Wortham, Ben King, Jesse Vereen.

COURT AT LORIS

Magistrate M. C. Butler held Court at Loris on last Friday to make an investigation of a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, brought by Garfield Grainger against John Grainger. The warrant was sworn out before Magistrate B. P. Harrelson but the place of trial was changed, according to law, from him to Magistrate Butler. Besides the assault and battery case there was another charge of trespass brought by Garfield Grainger against John Grainger, and this was tryable in the Magistrate Court.

John Grainger and Garfield Grainger were represented by attorneys of the Conway bar.

John Grainger and Ernest Grainger waived their preliminary hearing and furnished a bond for their appearance in the Court of General Sessions next Monday. In the trespass case John Grainger entered a plea of guilty and was fined the sum of \$5.00, which he paid.

There are other criminal charges brought by John Grainger against Garfield Grainger, these having been turned over to the Court by Magistrate Harrelson. All of these matters grew out of a dispute about a land line running between a tract belonging to Bruce Grainger, who is now in France, and a tract belonging to Garfield Grainger. An attempt was made by the Attorneys to get the parties together on an agreement to discharge all of the criminal cases and bring action to settle the land boundaries. This effort to settle did not succeed.

SUNDAY JOY RIDING PROHIBITED

We feel that every one is familiar with the facts as to why we have been asked to leave off our Sunday Joy Riding for at least a while, and that this notice is not at all necessary. We notice that some still persist in refusing to comply with the request, which we feel is a patriotic duty. I wish to say further that, while I agreed to serve as Fuel Administrator for Horry County, that I pledged myself to do my duty and this I must do regardless of whom it may hurt. I have just received a letter from the State Fuel Administrator asking me to call upon all municipal and rural policemen, sheriffs and constables to co-operate with me in procuring numbers of cars and names of owners of cars operated on Sundays and that same be preserved to be sent in to his office for investigation.

It is hoped that this notice will serve its purpose and that until further notice there will be no more Sunday Joy Riding in the County. We ask that all the above officers be on the lookout and report all violations at once to me.

—J. C. Spivey, Fuel Aim., for Horry County.

QUICK REJECTION GIVEN TO NOTE

Mr. Wilson Says America's Stand Has Been Clearly Stated

Washington, Sept. 16.—The United States, as was fully expected, has unconditionally rejected Germany's peace feeler, in doing so this government has spoken for all the co-belligerents.

Almost immediately after receiving the Austrian Government's note from the minister from Sweden, Mr. Lansing tonight issued this formal statement:

America's Answer.

"I am authorized by the President to state that the following will be the reply of this government to the Austro-Hungarian note proposing a nonofficial conference of belligerents:

"The Government of the United States feels that there is only one reply which it can make to the suggestion of the Imperial Austro-Hungarian Government. It has repeatedly and with entire candor stated the terms upon which the United States would consider peace and can and will entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain."

BATTLE ADVICE VERY DANGEROUS

With the American Army in France. The American troops of all units have been instructed to kill on the spot any one who in time of battle urges surrender or attempts to persuade them that further resistance is useless.

These instructions which originated with a certain division and have now been universally adopted because they proved so popular, were more necessary because some one in American uniform during a German attack on Fismette on August 27 ran among the troops, calling upon them to cease resistance and declaring that the officers advised surrender.

The instructions point out that these statements were absolutely false, and added:

"The person who spreads such an alarm is either an enemy in our uniform, or one of our own troops who is disloyal and a traitor, or one of our troops who has become a panic stricken coward."

"Whoever he is he should be shot on the spot. In battle there is no time to inquire into the identity or motives of persons who create panic or disorganization or who advise surrender."

"It is the duty of every officer and soldier to kill on the spot any person who in a fight urges any one to surrender or stop fighting. It makes no difference whether the person is a stranger or a friend, officer or a private."

The instructions conclude with the statement that a German soldier was found mortally wounded inside the American lines at Fismette. He had lived for a long time in America and spoke English well and possibly he intended to get an American uniform and create a doubt or disorganization among the men."

The United States has turned its back on the Austro-Hungarian peace proposals. Secretary Lansing, by authorization of President Wilson, announces that the United States "can and will entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain."

LOOK FOR QUESTIONNAIRES

The men who registered on last Thursday September 12th, may begin to look for questionnaires as these will be mailed without any unnecessary delay to the new registrants who are between eighteen and twenty-one and those between thirty-one and thirty-six years of age. From these the men to be called for October to go to the cantonments will be taken as soon as they can be classified and their order numbers given.

PRESSING ENEMY ON WHOLE FRONT

No Let Up In Fierce Blows Since Peace Note Received

BRITISH AND FRENCH HAVE LOCAL SUCCESS

Enemy Burning Towns in the Vicinity of Metz in Moselle Valley

In Macedonia the Allied forces continue their offensive against the Bulgarians with success. Important positions have been taken and more than 3,000 prisoners captured.

Allied pressure against the Germans on the western front shows no signs of abating. In the region of Metz the enemy is reported to be burning towns in the valley of the Moselle, probably in preparation for a retirement to the Hindenburg line in this region.

So successful was the first thrust of the Serbian and French troops in the Sokol region of the Macedonian front that the attacking front has been extended to more than twelve miles, on which the Allies have advanced northward more than five miles. Several series of ridges have been given up by the Bulgarians, who also have lost the village of Gradshnitsa. A Jugo-Slav division is fighting with the Allies and has reached the height of Koziak, northeast of Sokol. The Allied movement apparently is aimed at the clearing of the Vardar valley and the threatening or capture of Prip, an important railway junction and supply base north of Monastir. The Bulgarian war office admits that the Allies have progressed in the mountain region east of Monastir, but says they suffered heavy losses. A Serbian official statement says the Allied losses have been quite small.

From Ypres to Rheims the British and French are carrying out local engagements with success.

HORRYITES REGISTER.

There were six registrars appointed to register the fighting men between the ages of eighteen and twenty and thirty-one to forty-five, at the Conway precinct last Thursday.

In an article issued by the local exemption board and published in a recent issue of the paper, it was stated that these registrars would be placed at different points in the town to attend to the work; but for some reason this was changed and all six of them were stationed in the court room at the county court house.

The registrars were on hand and at work at the appointed hour. There was a crowd and much work to be done all of the first part of the day; but in the afternoon only a few called as the bulk of the men had attended to it the first thing in the business of the day.

The registrars were Messrs. A. E. Goldfinch, W. R. King, C. H. Snider, T. B. Lewis, A. H. Long, and S. C. Dusenbury. They remained at the court house until 9 o'clock at night in accordance with the regulations fixed for the registration.

Reports from other sections of the county show that the registration apparently went through completely and all of the men between the required ages complied with the law.

181,838 MEN TO GO TO CAMP BY OCT. 16

Washington, Sept. 16.—Draft calls announced today by Provost Marshal General Crowder will send 181,838 men qualified for general military service to army camps before October 16. All States have quotas to fill. Of the total 142,000 will be white registrants, who will entrain October 7 and 11.

South Carolina's quota is 143; Camp Sevier; 650 Camp Greenleaf.