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BATTLES CONTINUE ALL DAY AND NIGHT

LEADER OF ALLIED ARMIES GETS NEARER GOAL OF TEUTON PLANS.

ALLIES ARE HOLDING OWN

Fighting Begins Before Day and Lasts Into Night—Battle Divided Along the Line on River Aisne.

On the battle front, via of Paris.—The gigantic battle or more properly, battles, continue day and night along the entire front from Noyon to the frontier. The fighting does not consist of sustained and combined movements but in reality of several combats proceeding incessantly at the strongest points of the Germans defending line along the River Aisne.

Each encounter, however, influences the execution of the general ideas of the commander-in-chief of the allied armies. Attacks and counterattacks follow one another in rapid succession every hour of the twenty-four.

During the night of September 15 the Germans attempted a formidable movement in the Western sector but were met by the French and British with courage that was marvelous against overwhelming odds. The Germans returned to the attack no fewer than 10 times with remarkable tenacity and intrepidity but were unable to break through the firm line presented by the allies' infantry.

The fight just before daybreak was the most violent of all. The Germans appeared to throw in the charge all that remained of their energy, but were rolled back with enormous losses. Before retiring behind their big guns they sacrificed many of their number, displaying resolution which approached desperation. A vigorous counter-attack from the allies ensued during which a small extent of ground was gained.

The night was relatively calm along the front, but today the fighting became more furious than ever. During the darkness operations are rendered difficult owing to the reluctance of the opposing commanders to use searchlights, which might expose their positions.

After this stage of the fight was concluded the Germans appeared to retire about seven miles. During the combat the adversaries in many instances came to hand-to-hand clashes and the slaughter was extensively used. The carnage was terrific but the troops of both armies appear to have been hardened to such scenes and fought with great coolness.

FIGHT CONTINUES, ALLIES FAIL ATTEMPT TO CUT THROUGH GERMAN RIGHT WAS BROKEN DOWN.

Berlin, via wireless by way of Sayville, L. I.—The following official statement has been given out by the headquarters of the German general staff:

"The battle between the Oise and the Meuse rivers still is continuing but there are serious indications that the enemy's force is falling.

"The French attempt to cut through the German right wing was broken down without notable exertion on the German side.

"The German army is advancing slowly but surely.

"A sortie from Verdun on the right bank of the Meuse was vigorously repulsed."

Another official statement issued by the German general staff says that the German airships came up to dangerous heights. Some of the aircraft were damaged, but all of them were repaired. None have been destroyed by the enemy.

HEAVY AUSTRIAN DEFEAT.

Rome, via Paris.—Reports from Russia emphasize the magnitude of the Austrian defeat. The number of cannon captured by the Russians is now placed at 1,000.

DROPPED PROJECTILE.

London.—Reuter's Antwerp correspondent says that another German aeroplane dropped a projectile in Antwerp and that a man in the streets was severely wounded. The nature of the projectile was not ascertained.

RAPID INSTRUCTIONS.

London.—A Reuter dispatch from Paris says Mr. Millerand, the French Minister of War, has decided to send the 1914 class of troops into camp to give them the most practical and rapid instructions.

FRENCH AIR MEN WORK WELL.

Paris.—The Troves correspondent of The Home says the following dispatch: "According to wounded prisoners German aeroplanes have been put out of effective action through lack of gasoline. French aviators on the other hand, have been doing excellent work. One French airman dropped bombs at an important railroad junction with the result that 10 trains were stalled. In the last convoy of prisoners brought to Troves were 17 Imperial guardsmen.

MONTH OF MARCH IN HISTORY.

March, the month of Martius (Mars), though the third month of the year, was the first month of which it was considered the beginning. The year began on the 1st of March. It is the last day of the year properly supported by the proverbial.

BATTLE OF AISNE IS IN PROGRESS

Pushed Back Near Belgian Border By Allies Germans Make Desperate Stand

RUSSIANS ARE IN CONTROL

Of Situation in Galicia and Are Progressing in Poland and Russia Against Germans

The second great battle between the allied armies of Great Britain and France against the Germans in the northern part of France is in progress. It is the battle of the Aisne. The Germans are strongly entrenched in the mountains in the region of the Noyon on the river Oise, northwest of Paris. Their battle line extends to the river Meuse, north of the Verdun. Strong reinforcements, probably from Lorraine, has strengthened their lines. Allies Win Battle of Marne.

When the German armies invaded France from Belgium they swept the allies before them and pushed steadily forward until they were almost under the walls of Paris. Then the tide of the battle turned. The allies were the pursuers and the Germans the pursued. This was known as the battle of the Marne. The battle ended when the Germans had been driven north of the Aisne river and the allies were the victors.

THREE MILLION MEN ENGAGED.

It is predicted that the battle of the Aisne will be even more appalling than the battle of the Marne. Military experts estimate that there are nearly 3,000,000 men assembled on a battle line about 110 miles long. Thousands of lives will be sacrificed in the attempt of the armies of the defenders to push the invaders out of France. The Germans have left a sufficient force in Belgium to protect their rear, but the rest of the country in the event they are forced to fall back.

Reinforcements for Germans. Word has been received that Germany has recalled the armies she sent from the north of France and Belgium to East Prussia to check the onward rush of the Czar's armies through East Prussia, and will send them to the assistance of the Germans in France.

MOVE FOR PEACE IS ON.

The negotiations that have been going on between the United States and Germany with regard to a movement for peace have given little encouragement. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor of Germany, has suggested to United States Ambassador Gerard at Berlin that the United States secure terms of peace from Great Britain, France and Russia. "Germany," he said, "wants permanent peace and protection from further war." President Wilson announced he would continue his efforts along this line.

RUSSIANS MOVING FORWARD.

According to dispatches from Rome and Petrograd, the Russian capital, the armies of Austria in Galicia are in a pitiful condition. At present they are hovering under the protection of the forts surrounding Przemyśl, but the Russians have surrounded this location and are expected to make an attack at any time. The German troops that were sent to the assistance of the Austrians failed in their mission and themselves were forced to fall back.

Undaunted by the former defeat at Konigsberg, in East Prussia, the Russians are preparing to take advantage of the withdrawal of a large portion of the German soldiers in that vicinity, who have been ordered to the relief of the Kaiser's armies in France, and are planning another assault on Konigsberg. The Russians are also enjoying victories against the Austro-German armies in Poland. The armies of the Czar in Galicia and Poland are already marching on Berlin and in the event they are successful in defeating the Germans in East Prussia it will be only a short time before there will be three great armies pushing their way to Berlin.

FIGHTING SPREADS TO ASIA.

The European war during the past week spread to Asia and Africa. The Japanese, who declared war against Germany several weeks ago, have begun an attack on the German possessions in China. The British forces in Africa have begun a campaign against the Germans in Africa.

AUSTRIA IN DEEP GLOOM.

The deepest gloom overspreads Austria. The government has called the last reserves to the colors. News of victories over the Servians was given out to the people of Austria, but this has not helped to dispel the depression caused by the continual defeats suffered by their soldiers fighting the Russians in Galicia. Vienna lives in constant fear that the Russians will change their course in Galicia and instead of continuing on to Berlin they will encircle the Carpathians and besiege the capital of the dual-monarchy.

GERMANY URGES ITALY'S AID.

Rome.—Germany continues to try to influence public opinion with all kinds of publications; the latest being a pamphlet in Italian which has been widely distributed and bears the title, "The Truth About the War." Among the collaborators of the article are Count Ernest von Reventlow, the naval expert; Mathias Erberger, leader of the clerical center in the German reichstag; and Joseph Friedrich Nauman and Count Oppendorff, also members of the reichstag.

ALL EQUAL IN ONE RESPECT.

When Matthew Arnold was a school examiner a fellow-inspector of a class of girl pupil-teachers asked Arnold to examine for him. Arnold gave each of the young women the "excellent" mark. "But," said the other inspector, "surely they are not all as good as they can be; some must be better than others." "Perhaps that is so," replied Arnold; "but then, you see, they are all such very nice girls."

FOR FIVE DAYS A WEEK.

On the Saturday half holiday is general in England and now the London Daily Mail has opened its columns to a discussion of a five-day week for all workers. A number of employing manufacturers have already adopted the plan with satisfaction. The National Union of Clerks is enthusiastically in favor of the idea. Activities of the important British business men already are limited to five days a week.

TROOPS SLEEP IN FLOODED TRENCHES

RAIN MAKES ARMY LIFE WORSE THAN EVER—RIGORS OF FIGHT.

8 SHIPS ARE DESTROYED

Both Sides Report Losses of Vessels to the Enemy on the Seas. Italy Reported Prepared.

Reports differ as to the progress of the great battle in Northern France between the Allied British and French armies and Germany. Some indicate that there is extremely heavy fighting while others tell of great masses of troops lying in flooded trenches, many of them utterly exhausted. At some points, at least, fierce engagements have been fought with the tide flowing first in one direction and then in the other. The Allies have won a position here and the Germans have gained one there. But all reports, official and otherwise, agree that there is much fighting yet to be done before any material advantage can be claimed by either side.

The British in the trenches say: "We are slowly beating them back." The French official statement declares that though furiously counter-attacked by superior forces and obliged to yield some ground this was regained almost immediately. Berlin officially announces that the Franco-British forces have been obliged to take the defensive in entrenched positions and that therefore the result of the German attacks are slow. Interesting information has been given out by the British Admiralty regarding British successes and misfortunes in various waters. The British merchant cruiser Carmania has sunk a German merchant cruiser, supposed to be either the Cap Trafalgar, or the Berlin, off the coast of South America, but the German cruiser Koenigsberg has disabled the British cruiser Pegasus, while the latter was overhauling his machinery in Zanibar harbor, killing 25 men and wounding more than three times that number and the German Cruiser Emden has sunk six British merchant steamers in the Bay of Bengal.

In fighting around Rheims the matter of greatest interest has been the destruction of the famous cathedral, one of the most noted structures in the world, dating back to the Thirteenth Century, which is reported to have first been pierced by many German shells and then to have burst into flames. Against the destruction of the cathedral the French Government has decided to send through diplomatic channels a protest to all the Powers. There has been a review off the Island of Halke, by the Sultan, of the Turkish fleet, including the former German cruisers, Breslau and Goeben, after which the warships proceeded to Constantinople for coal.

ITALY, ACCORDING TO REPORTS FROM ROME, HAS MORE THAN A HALF MILLION MEN UNDER ARMS.

ALLIES MAKE SLIGHT GAINS.

Germany Lose on Left, and Fail to Force Break in French Front.

Paris.—The French war office issued the following communication: "On our left wing we again have made a slight advance along the right bank of the River Oise. "A division of Algerians captured another flag. "All efforts of the Germans, supported by strong artillery to smash out front between Craonne and Rheims have been repulsed. "Near Rheims the hill of Brimont, a portion of which we had occupied, has been retaken by the enemy. In return we have taken possession of the defenses of La Pompelle (about five miles East by Southeast of Rheims). "The Germans have roused themselves to a condition of such fury that without military reason they have fired on the cathedral of Rheims, which is in flames. "On the western side of the Argoonne our gains are maintained. "In Woevre there is nothing to announce. "On the right wing in Lorraine the enemy has been driven back beyond the frontier, evacuating in particular the region of Avricourt (a border village). In the Vosges, the enemy has tried to resume the offensive in the neighborhood of St. Die, but without success. "Our attacks progress slowly on that side because of the difficulty of the ground, the defensive works encountered there and the bad weather. "As yet we have no certain confirmation of the reduction of the forts not previously destroyed at Maubeuge, but Germans report the taking of the city and even indicate that its governor will be interned at Torgau (Prussia). "The Saxon army has been broken up and its commander, General von Hausen, has been relieved of his command. The cavalry division of the same nationality, which had fought in Lorraine at the opening of the campaign and later was sent to Russia, has shared the downfall of the Austrian army and must have suffered heavy losses."

Pickens County to Have Fair Exhibit

The State Fair has made arrangements for each county in the state to have an exhibit at the Columbia during fair week. The association has set aside a large building to be used by the counties. The space for each county is 15 feet deep and 12 feet wide. We are expected to get up a fine exhibit and it will not do at all to fall down on this, as it means something to this county. If you have anything growing on the farm this year that you think will make an exhibit be sure and save it. We are expecting to show all staple crops and the cost of shipping will be paid by the State Fair.

The ladies are expected to have an exhibit of canned fruits and vegetables.

If anyone has any large pumpkins, citrons, gourds, squashes, or anything of the kind, save them and they will help out in making up the exhibit.

The department of agriculture require the demonstration agents to see after all shipping and returning products to parties that send same.

Remember to save some fine cotton, cane, corn, potatoes, apples, and so on, and our demonstration agent will call and take charge of it if you will notify him.

MR. TOWNES ALSO THANKFUL

Editor Sentinel: Please allow me space in your valuable paper to express my genuine thanks and appreciation to my friends for the excellent vote that I received on the 8th of September. The race is good and I am still running. I want my friends to work to that end. Very respectfully, HENRY A. TOWNES.

\$100 REWARD, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in their preparative that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: J. C. O'BRYEN & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Opening Display

PATTERN AND TAILORED HATS

Trimmed and Untrimmed

Imported Feathers and Flowers

October 1, 2 and 3

Your Early Inspection Invited

Mrs. H. Y. Smith

Rear of Patterson Store

SENECA, S. C.

SOMETHING GOOD TO DRINK

Bennington-Hall Bakerized Steel-Cut Coffee The Votan Mocha Coffee The Votan Tea is the Best in the World A mellow, fine and satisfying Coffee and Tea with a delightful, lingering after-taste Folger, Thornley & Co.

Anthony Burks, a farmer of Dekalb county, was awakened the other night by a raging toothache, according to friends who brought the story to Atlanta. He rushed in the dark, went to the pantry and got a bottle which he thought contained liniment. He rubbed his face and was cured almost at once. Next morning his excellent set of red whiskers had turned a bright blue. He had got hold of a bottle of indigo by mistake.

Daily Thought. You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself into one.—Froude.

Special Notice TO OUR MANY FRIENDS:

Owing to the incompleteness of our mailing list and the possibility of overlooking some of our best customers, we have decided not to issue personal invitations this season. But wish through this medium to announce that on Thursday and Friday, September 24 and 25, we will display a beautiful and attractive line of Fall and Winter Millinery, to which we most cordially invite you to attend.

The Millinery Shop

At Folger, Thornley & Co's. Store Misses Grace and Mary Cashon, Proprietors.

You are cordially invited to attend our FALL OPENING in our MILLINERY DEPARTMENT also the opening in our LADIES' SUIT DEPARTMENT Thursday and Friday Sept. 17 and 18 1914 Edwin L. Bolt & Co. Easley, S. C.

DEMOCRATS AGREE ON FULL WAR TAX

REPUBLICANS ARE FIGHTING BILL PROVIDING FOR SUM OF \$105,000,000.

WILL TAX ALL THE BANKERS

Theatre Tickets, Pullman Berths, Pool and Billiard Rooms, Legal Papers, Circuses, Tobacco, etc.

Washington.—An emergency revenue bill to provide \$105,000,000, taxing beer, wine, gasoline, sleeping and parlor cars tickets, insurance, telegraph and telephone messages, amusements and a variety of documents was agreed on by Democrats of the house ways and means committee and was introduced by Democratic Leader Underwood early this week. Republicans of both house and senate have already gone on record in opposition to any war tax measure. Democrats hope to rush the bill through the house. The big fight will be in the senate.

The committee increased the internal revenue tax on beer by 50 cents a barrel, making the new tax total \$1.50. Domestic wines are to be taxed 20 cents a gallon on sweet wines and 12 cents a gallon on dry wines. Gasoline is to be taxed two cents a gallon.

Stamp tax provisions and the tax on tobacco dealers, brokers, bankers, and amusements, as carried in schedule number 31, 1915. The remainder of the bill will be in force until repealed.

Bankers are to be taxed two dollars on each \$100 of capital, surplus and undivided profits; brokers will pay \$50 each, pawnbrokers \$20; commercial \$20; customs house brokers, \$10. Proprietors of theaters, museums and concert halls in cities of 15,000 population or more are to pay \$100 each. Circus proprietors are to pay \$100 a year, proprietors of other amusements \$10 and proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms \$5 for each alley or table.

Tobacco dealers and manufacturers are to be taxed the same as in 1893 except that in the largest cities, "tobacco dealers not specifically provided for" the tax is to be \$4.80 each. In 1893 there was a \$12 tax on tobacco dealers having annual sales of 50,000 pounds or more.

Bonds and certificates of indebtedness are to be taxed five cents for each \$100 involved, and freight express receipts one cent each with a mandatory provision that the shippers must pay this tax. Telephone messages are to be taxed one cent on all tolls of 15 cents or more and telegrams one cent a message.

The bill carries taxes of 50 cents on each indemnity bond, 20 cents on each certificate of profit, 25 cents on each certificate of damage and 10 cents for each certificate not especially provided for.

Life insurance policies are to be taxed eight cents on each \$100 and fire, marine, casualty, fidelity and guaranty insurance policies one-half cent on each dollar, as in 1893. Goods withdrawn from custom houses will pay a stamp tax of 50 cents as in 1893, but the 25 cent tax on each warehouse receipt imposed in 1893 is omitted. The 1893 tax of from 25 cents to one dollar for entry of goods at customs houses, according to values, is renewed.

For each seat in a palace car and for each berth in a sleeping car the tax now is to be two cents against the one cent war tax of 1898.

Tickets from a United States port to a foreign port will be taxed from one dollar to five dollars each, according to the value of the ticket as in 1898.

Other provisions are: Brokers' contracts, 10 cents; deeds and other conveyances, 50 cents when not exceeding \$500 in amount and 50 cents for each additional \$500; mortgages 25 cents for each \$1,500; power of attorney to vote, 10 cents; power of attorney to sell, 25 cents; protest of a note, bill of acceptance, etc., 25 cents.

Because of constitutional questions, the committee eliminated altogether foreign bills of exchange, charter agreements, manifestos and foreign bills of lading and also struck out all reference to stamp tax on checks, bills of exchange, drafts and deposit certificates and postoffice money orders and on leases.

Loose Lives in Schooner Wreck. Astoria, Ore.—Between seventy and eighty men, women and children, coastwise passengers and crew, were drowned when a steam schooner was pounded to pieces in a gale 60 miles out.

May Close Wireless Station. Washington.—Unless a prompt and satisfactory explanation is forthcoming of the action of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America in receiving and forwarding a message from the British cruiser Suffolk to a British Admiralty agent in New York regarding supplies for the warship, the company's station at Siasconnet, Mass., will be closed "for all communication." This was the reply of Secretary Daniels to protests of the company.

Daily Thought. The greatest part of what we say or do being unnecessary, if a man takes this away he will have more leisure and less uneasiness.—Marcus Aurelius.

Large Sums for Advertising. One firm in the British Isles pays about \$720,000 a year for advertising and another \$485,000. A third issues a trade catalogue at the cost of \$246,000 yearly.

AUSTRIAN SHARPSHOOTERS HOLD BACK SERBS



Austrian sharpshooters along the Danube river checking the advance of the Serbian troops.

Thrilling Rescue by Submarine

London.—"The most romantic, dramatic and piquant episode that modern war can show," says a naval lieutenant in describing an episode in the Heligoland fight. His letter reads: "The Defender, having sunk my enemy, lowered a net to pick up her swimming survivors; before the whaler got back an enemy's cruiser came up and chased the Defender, and thus she abandoned her whaler. Imagine her feelings; alone in an open boat without food, twenty-five miles from the nearest land, and that land the enemy's fortress, with nothing but fog and fogs around her. Suddenly a swirl alongside, and up, if you please, pops his Britannic majesty's submarine E-4, opens his conning tower, takes them all on board, shuts up again, dives and brings them home 250 miles! Is not that magnificent? No novel would dare face the critics with an episode like that in it, except, perhaps, Jules Verne; and all true! Magnificent, indeed, and it is war!"

German-American Protest Rejected

Washington.—President Wilson declined to receive Horace L. Bland of Chicago, who came to present messages from several German-American organizations protesting against the charges of atrocities made by the Belgian commission against the German army.

The president took the position that he had already refused to permit natives of other belligerent countries living in the United States to discuss the war with him and that the messages of the German-Americans were not of the same nature as those brought by the Belgian commissioners. He planned to write a letter to Mr. Brand explaining that his recent statement on neutrality addressed to the American people should apply equally to all living in this country.

Peace Move Appears Hopeless

Washington.—Great Britain has received no proposal for peace, either directly or indirectly, from Germany or Austria, and, therefore, has nothing to say on the subject.

This was the substance of a message received by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador here, from Sir Edward Grey, British foreign secretary. The ambassador had inquired whether any peace proposal was before his government in view of persistent rumors from Berlin that proposals were being exchanged.

Coincident with the receipt of this information from Great Britain it was learned authoritatively that President Wilson had not pursued either with Great Britain, France or Russia the informal suggestion of the imperial German chancellor that "it was up to the United States to obtain a statement of peace terms from the allies."

Moving Toward Russian Frontier

London.—The Daily Telegraph's Rome correspondent says he hears that eight German army corps left France and Belgium for the Russian frontier.

Servians Capture Semlin. Nish, Servia.—The Servian offensive movement continues successfully on the left bank of the Save. No important developments along the lower Drina have been reported since the Servians victory on September 3. The following official statement was issued: "On our northern front, after taking Semlin, our troops still continue successfully to pursue the offensive. The hurried nature of the fight of the enemy at Semlin can be estimated by the quantity of provisions, equipment and arms found."

British Victory in Africa

London.—A dispatch from Cape Town to Reuter's says the Fourth South African mounted rifles, commanded by Colonel Daetson, after two night marches, surprised the German force which had occupied a drift fifty miles from Steinkopf, in the Mamasaland. After a sharp skirmish the Germans were compelled to surrender. Another Cape Town dispatch reports that the action took place at Ramon's Drift, an important strategic position.

French Laugh at Siege Guns

London.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says the value of the German siege guns is limited to two points. They can be dragged over muddy roads, and they have wonderful armor-piercing qualities when used against forts. In permanent positions their effect on the defenders is terrible; some of the Germans in the Liege forts were driven crazy. But the French laugh at the effect in the open.

Worth Knowing.

Few people will say that Noah took more than two of each kind of animal and fowl into the Ark, yet here is what the Bible says on the subject (Gen. vii. 2): "Of every clean beast thou shalt take to thee by sevens the male and his female, and of beasts that are not clean by two, the male and his female." (Gen. vii. 3): "Of fowls also of the air by sevens, the male and the female; to keep seed alive upon the face of all the earth."

To Keep Piano in Tune. A glass jar filled with water and placed in the very bottom of the piano will help to keep it in tune and the wood from warping.