

FRANCE AWAITS ADVICE.

Mexico Informally Asks if Paris Will Mediate Between United States and Huerta.

Paris, Nov. 5.—The French foreign office today was asked informally by the Mexican foreign office if it was disposed to mediate between the United States and Mexico.

The French government has taken the attitude that it will do nothing until further advised as to the policy of the United States towards Mexico and nothing which might be unwelcome.

SHOWS GOOD FEELING.

Another Indication of Europe's Satisfaction.

Washington, Nov. 5.—State department officials take the position that the action of the French foreign office in refraining from indicating whether it was disposed to mediate between Mexico and the United States is another indication of France's intention to defer to the policy of the United States on the Mexican situation.

Secretary Bryan said of the Paris dispatch:

"In the absence of official advices from the French foreign office I am unwilling to make any comment."

France was among the first of the European governments to accede to the request of the United States to defer action in the Mexican situation until the Washington government had formulated and announced its policy.

MORE LEGAL TENDER.

Mexico City, Nov. 5.—President Huerta by decree today made silver 50 cent pieces legal tender, as well as the bank notes of the Bank of London and the National bank. Branches of these banks are also authorized to put out their notes as legal tender.

It is specified that while a metal reserve will be retained by the banks, the notes shall not be redeemed in specie for one year.

The decree set forth that this was rendered necessary because of the high rate of exchange and the resultant tendency of the public to melt down silver pesos which weigh more than twice the amount of the 50 cent piece.

Rebels on The Move.

Vera Cruz, Nov. 6.—Reports reached here tonight that the revolutionists are seriously threatening Chihuahua and that the attack on Monterey has been renewed in force.

SMALLER FARMS NEEDED.

The Opportunity That The South Offers Agricultural Settlers.

Washington, Nov. 5.—President Finley, of the Southern Railway Company, speaking today of the opportunities for farm settlers in the Southeastern States, said:

"Most of the immigration into the United States having been through the North Atlantic ports, and the general movement of population having been from the East to the West, it has resulted that the Southeast, with its unexcelled advantages of soil and climate, has been passed by in a measure and has a relatively less dense agricultural population than other sections of the country where natural advantages have not been so favorable. As a result of this much of the land is held in large tracts and the supply of farm labor has not been sufficient to enable the owners to cultivate their holdings to the best advantage. The present tendency toward more intensive cultivation, which is resulting in increased production and a higher level of prosperity among the farmers of the Southeast, is encouraging the division of these large plantations into relatively small farms. It is unquestionably to the advantage of the owner of one of these large places to sell part of it in this way, retaining as much as he can farm most efficiently with his available labor. This is a movement that means much for the Southeast. It will benefit those now living there and afford opportunities for a vast number of farm settlers from other localities and it will result in a constantly increasing volume of agricultural production in the section."

SEE NEW HOPE BORN.

London Papers Congratulate the United States.

London, Nov. 5.—The London morning papers congratulated the American people on the defeat of Tammany, which they consider gives hope of a new birth of Democracy in America and a higher standard of civic responsibility. They think also that it is proof of renewed confidence in President Wilson's administration. The Graphic regards the result of the election as a manifestation of the nation's approval of President Wilson's spirited Mexican policy, which Huerta would do well to take to heart.

GREEK VALOR SHOWN

In Terrific Struggle With the Bulgarian Military Forces.

The first systematic account of the campaign of July, 1913, in which the Greeks fought their way in less than a month from Saloniki to the top of the mountain divide shutting in Sofia, reveals facts that make one feel the original surprise of their immense success all over again, says the New York Evening Sun. There are points in the more collected telling of the Greek exploits which seem in some ways more remarkable even than the brilliant array of results which the news dispatches of July recorded for the Hellenic arms.

The brevity of this great military exploit was one of its most striking features from the start. But now that we are informed of the formidable nature of the Bulgarian resistance, the Greek's pace in covering the contested territory appears more startling than before. The distance covered was about 80 miles in an air line—almost exactly the distance from Washington to Richmond, which took the Union army four years to travel. Over an infinitely harder country of mountain defiles and swamps, with few practicable roads and no navigable rivers, the gain was made in four weeks by 120,000 Greeks, opposed by no less than 160,000 Bulgarians, veterans and supposedly therefore the best fighters in the Balkans.

The numbers engaged are testified to by Albert H. Trapmann, an accredited correspondent with the Greek army, writing in the Nineteenth Century Magazine. While admittedly a hearty sympathizer with the Greeks, this writer presents such statements as make it impossible to doubt the invincible qualities displayed by the Greeks in the field.

One of the salient facts about the Trapmann account is that it reports not a single lost battle for the victors. Though the Greeks fought their opponents wherever and whenever they found them, and though they on certain occasions were almost annihilated by superior numbers they never failed to win a single field, so far as the writer informs us. Even at Djumala, the last serious battle preceding the armistice, where the Greek Sixth Division was cut down to a remnant of 2,000 effectives, the Bulgarians were driven and left 10,000 dead on the field.

Numbers seem to have meant nothing to the Greeks. They were equally independent of their artillery supports. They freely sacrificed lives by the

thousands, notably before Guevgheli and Kilkis, where they charged across artillery-swept spaces without waiting for their own guns to silence the carefully posted pieces defending the ground. The Greek artillery itself instead of going through the preliminary of silencing the opposing fire rushed forward close to the infantry and poured in its shot at the closest possible range.

In all matters of tactics the Greek army has, as is well known, been the pupil for several years past of a French military mission, headed by Gen. Eydoux. It is a fair assumption therefore that both infantry and artillery when they adopted these novel tactics were playing true to their training form rather than improvising. If this be the case the French have apparently originated a new tactical system of attack by the combined infantry and artillery arms, peculiarly adapted to the contemporary French "snapshot" artillery method and the new French field piece, all of which were in use in the Greek army.

Mr. Trapmann recognizes that the stupendous success of the Greeks—the conquest of 6,000 square miles of rugged territory, with altitudes running clear up to 7,000 feet, from a veteran and superior force, with the infliction of perhaps 30,000 casualties, the capture of 12,000 prisoners and 120 guns, all in four weeks—was due to the happy coincidence of an aggressive training and an aggressive spirit. It has long been known that the French military system is peculiarly designed for spirited and aggressive work, and that it requires eager troops to make it go—men filled with the ardor that imparts an extraordinary energy quite exceeding men's everyday powers. Greek instinctive feeling guessed which military system was most suited to the national temperament, or else Greek intelligence attained the conclusion. French methods are abundantly proved the most successful with the Greek soldier. But there was in the late campaign an inspiration that raised the martial spirit so long dormant in the Greek to a peculiar height and made the aggressive method all the more deadly.

"I have seen a non-commissioned officer," writes Mr. Trapmann, "with a great fragment of common shell through his lungs, run forward for several hundred yards, vomiting blood, but still encouraging his men." Again, speaking of the first day's advance: "The Greek troops were in far too high a state of spiritual excitement to require food, even if food had been able to keep pace with their lightning advance." And he tells what it was in

his opinion that hardened the gentle, mild and far from truculent Greeks of ordinary life into men of unbounded will power, ready for any sacrifice.

Bulgarian massacres did it, he insists. The righteous anger that sprang up in the heart of the soldiery of Greece at the news of Seres, Nigrita, Drama, Doxat tempered its metal into something sterner than can well be realized. The men were keen with the sense of outrages to be punished, and they were indignant in the knowledge that the Bulgarians had deliberately broken faith with them, trying to overwhelm them without warning, by treachery.

Whether the necessarily one-sided views of a correspondent can be taken at face value, and whether his estimates of the opposing numbers are correct, and whether he gives sufficient credit to the cooperation of the Servians in the Greek advance matters comparatively little. At the minimum estimate the Greek campaign, so late to receive proper recognition, affords us some wonderful modern instances of the power of earnest resolution, combined with skill and system in arms; examples more remarkable and surely more authentic than those purveyed by Lieut. Wagner.

HUMAN RECIPE



To a depleted estate, a juggling with Fate
In his search for an heiress with gold,
Add clothes quite swell, a title to sell—
And behold this count so bold.

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Some men haven't any more caution when they happen to get a little money, than to show it to the family.—New York Press.

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