

MAY REMOVE TROOPS.

EVACUATION OF MEXICAN PORT FORESHADOWED.

American Demands for Protection of Officials Accepted by Aguascalientes Conference—Villa Withdraws His Troops.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Prompt withdrawal of American forces at Vera Cruz was indicated today when the Aguascalientes conference approved American requests that Mexicans who served the United States there be given protection. Other desired guarantees also were approved by the Mexican conference.

The state department was advised that the convention had instructed Gen. Carranza to comply with the American government's request. He will issue a proclamation covering the various points involved.

It is not known just when troops will be ordered from Vera Cruz, but it was intimated the action of the United States would be taken irrespective of the action of the convention.

Reports that Gen. Villa had moved an army within threatening distance of the convention were not credited here. It was pointed out that only yesterday Villa said he personally had withdrawn his forces so as not to appear to be coercing the assembly, a charge he believed Carranza officials would be ready to make against him.

ASK FOR PROTECTION.

Catholics Appeal to United States Government.

Washington, Oct. 21.—An appeal to the American government to protect the Catholic clergy and church in Mexico and demand reparation for past outrages was filed with the state department today by a committee of the American Federation of Catholic Societies. Numerous instances of alleged atrocities by revolutionary leaders were set forth in a statement prepared by a committee appointed at the Baltimore conference of the federation.

The committee declared the attitude of the Catholic clergy had been one of absolute neutrality.

In conclusion the appeal said:

"We trust the American people will realize they are in honor bound to defend us, to demand satisfaction for the flagrant violation of the recommendations which were made by them to Carranza and his followers. If this be not done then the declaration of the Carranzistas will be that whatever they do will be done with knowledge and consent of the Washington government."

THE CAROLINA-CLEMSON BATTLE.

Arrangements Made for Annual Football Contest.

Columbia, Oct. 20.—Committees from Clemson and Carolina, forming a joint committee on the Carolina-Clemson game, met here yesterday and discussed plans for the classic that will be played one week from Thursday.

The matters discussed were mostly routine concerning the detailed handling of the big crowd, etc.

The game will be played at noon, the same hour as last year. The officials will be: Barry, of Georgetown, referee; Henderson, of Ohio Wesleyan, umpire; Foster, of Hampden-Sydney, headlinesman. Barry was the umpire of last year's game. Henderson refereed the Citadel-Carolina game one year ago and officiated last Monday in the North Carolina-South Carolina game, at which time both Coaches Williams and Edgerton had an opportunity to see him work. Foster is coach of the Porter Military Academy eleven.

STRAIT APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED.

Lancaster Physician Resigns Sent in Senate.

Columbia, Oct. 21.—T. J. Strait, M. D., resigned as senator from Lancaster county yesterday afternoon, when his appointment as superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane had been confirmed by the senate. An executive session was ordered early in the afternoon, when appointments made since the previous session of the legislature came up for consideration. J. W. Babcock, M. D., Dr. Strait's predecessor, resigned March 12, 1914, and Dr. Strait was appointed immediately thereafter.

Other confirmations yesterday afternoon were: State board of education. W. Rahn Koon, Clover, vice Lueso Guiter, resigned; D. B. Pearlfy, Walterboro, vice H. M. O'Driscoll, resigned.

Boards of regents of the State Hospital for the Insane: John D. Blyens, Ridgeville, to succeed himself; Frank R. Hunter, Newberry, vice W. L. Stetlemeyer, resigned; and A. H. Dean, Greenville, vice John M. Cannon, deceased.

Solicitor Tenth Judicial circuit, Kurtz P. Smith, Anderson.

COMPROMISE BILL KILLED.

LAST HOPE FOR RELIEF OF COTTON GROWERS FAILS.

Proposal to Lend \$250,000,000 of Government Funds to Southern Banks Fails—War Bill Goes on.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The compromise cotton relief plan, final hope of Southern representatives in their fight for aid for the South, was defeated in the house today by a vote of 123 to 91. The proposal contemplated the deposit of \$250,000,000 of government funds in Southern banks to be loaned to cotton and tobacco growers.

Cotton relief legislation met defeat in the house while the war revenue conference was in progress. Lack of a quorum prevented action on the bill to permit national banks to issue circulation notes based on commercial paper up to 100 per cent. of unimpaired capital and surplus and also on the measure to license cotton warehouses. Indications tonight were that both of these measures would be "pocketed" in the rush for adjournment tomorrow.

Southern members of the house fought strenuously but in vain for the bill to authorize a deposit in national and State banks in cotton and tobacco States of \$250,000,000 in government funds. Chairman Glass of the banking and currency committee and Republican Leader Mann opposed the plan as "utterly unsound," declaring it would contract the credit of the South rather than expand it. The cotton belt members, led by Representatives Henry and Hardwick, insisted the plan followed past treasury policies and that the treasury often made large deposits of government funds to avert financial stress in the various sections of the country.

WOULD STOP FUEL SUPPLY.

England Determined to Cut Off Source of Petrol for Germany.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Great Britain's determination to keep from Germany cargoes of illuminating oil which might be fuel for army motor trucks, Zeppelins and aeroplanes is responsible for the seizure of American Standard Oil steamers by the British cruisers. This fact was developed in conference here today after the state department had requested release of the tanker John D. Rockefeller.

The Standard Oil company has asked the state department to secure release of two more of its ships, the Brindilla and Platania. Like the Rockefeller, they were captured by British warships while bound from American ports to neutral countries bearing illuminating oil. Only in the case of the Rockefeller, however, has the department felt warranted in taking steps. It was under the American flag before the war began and therefore was not subject to question that might arise in connection with the other two vessels, which came from foreign registry.

The understanding at the British embassy is that illuminating oil has been regularly declared contraband.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.

Wholesale Arrests Follow B. S. McIntal's Death.

Greenville, Oct. 20.—B. S. McIntal, a Greenville man, was found dead in the river near Brevard, N. C., this morning. He had been knocked in the head and dragged some distance to the river.

"The Great Keystone shows," a tented organization with which he traveled, was arrested en masse, with the exception of one woman and a child, and the members are being held pending investigation.

McIntal was unmarried and was 39 years of age. He has a mother and brother living in Greenville, and his body will be brought here for burial.

GREENVILLE MAN IS NAMED

As Secretary of Fifth Civil Service District.

Washington, Oct. 20.—Thomas C. Shaw, of Greenville county, was today appointed to succeed B. B. Hare, of Saluda, as secretary of the 5th civil service district, with headquarters at Atlanta. This district comprises the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

Mr. Shaw has been for the past five years a special field agent of the department of agriculture. Mr. Hare resigned to accept an important position under the agricultural department, with headquarters at Columbia.

SUMMER COTTON MARKET.

Corrected daily by Ernest Field, Cotton Buyer.

Good Middling 6-8s,
Strict Middling 6-12,
Middling 6-8s,
Strict Low Middling 6,
Low Middling 5-8-8,
Staple Cotton, Nominal.

NEW SYSTEM STARTS SOON.

RESERVE BANKS MAY BEGIN ON NOVEMBER 16.

Directors and Governors Favor November 30 but Authorities May Choose Earlier Date.

Washington, Oct. 21.—After a two hours' discussion here today directors and governors of the 12 federal reserve banks declined by two votes to support the proposal of Secretary McAdoo to open the new banking system November 16. By a vote of 37 to 35 they recommended that the opening be set for November 30.

This action has no binding effect upon the reserve board or upon Mr. McAdoo, for the currency acts give the secretary authority to open the banks when he believes they are ready to do business. It was evident tonight that members of the board were not pleased with the recommendation of the banks and it is possible a meeting of the board within the next few days will develop sufficient sentiment to bring a vote asking the secretary to name a date earlier than November 30.

Discussion of the question was taken up immediately after the bankers returned from the White House, where President Wilson declared his belief that the best thing for the country was to open the banks at the earliest possible date. "Otherwise," said the president, "we should seem to discredit in part the very thing that we are undertaking."

Speeches were made at the conference today by men representing every one of the 12 banks. No sectional difference of opinion was apparent but the smaller of the five banks reported they were more nearly prepared to open on November 16 than those in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and other large cities. The chief line of argument against opening on that date was that it was physically impossible for the directors to be ready. In several instances the directors had not chosen their governors and in many cases quarters have not been selected.

Some of the Southern bankers were particularly anxious for an early opening because of the assistance the federal banks might give in taking care of the cotton crop.

It was said tonight the directors would go home tomorrow and begin work preliminary to opening. If the reserve board later finds that there is every reason to believe a simultaneous opening on November 16 or November 20 can be accomplished in spite of opinions to the contrary expressed here today, the date will be fixed. The board already has voted to open all the banks at the same time, but it is possible this decision will be changed in the event there are reasons to make the opening on the part of some of the banks before the rest desirable.

The conference today devoted much time to hearing reports of committees. The one in charge of a definition of commercial paper regarded by many bankers as of first importance, recommended in a general way a broad definition of such paper, but decided to continue its work further.

PLOWING COTTON UNDER.

Spartanburg Farmers Lose No Time in Sowing Grain.

Spartanburg, Oct. 20.—Unwilling to defer grain sowing on account of the unsaturated cotton crop being in the way in the fields, farmers in the southern part of the country are plowing the fleecy staple under as fertilizer. Two-thirds of the cotton crop has been gathered, but the fact that the lint has become "dirt cheap" has so disgusted the farmers that they are indifferent as to the remainder, and rather than let it interfere with the grain-sowing they are turning it under. The grain crop will be the largest ever sown.

PROVIDE GRAIN AT COST.

Columbia, Oct. 22.—The ways and means committee introduced in the house yesterday a bill making provisions for furnishing wheat, oats and other small grains to farmers at cost for fall seeding.

The measure instructs the commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries to advertise for applicants who want grain for seeding not more than one-third of their land under cultivation. The seed shall be furnished by the commissioner at cost to the applicants who gives a lien on their crops for it, the notes bearing interest at 6 per cent. and deposit 10 per cent. of the cost of the seed grain to pay the interest charges.

To put the measure in operation \$75,000 is appropriated. The commissioner is given the power to hypothecate the notes given by the farmers to borrow more money with which to buy seed grain if the demand exceeds the sum appropriated. He is instructed to buy the seed grain from producers within the State of South Carolina in so far as possible.

GOVERNOR PARDONS SEDUCER.

Aquilla Sharpe Relieved of Jail Sentence—Two Other Cases of Clemency.

The governor has granted a parole to W. N. Holmes, who was convicted in Charleston in February of this year of aggravated assault and battery and sentenced to three years in the State penitentiary.

The governor has granted a pardon to Aquilla Sharpe, who was convicted in Lexington in 1913 of seduction and sentenced to pay a fine of \$300 and serve one year. The fine has been paid. The remainder of the sentence is suspended.

The governor has commuted the sentence of Charlie Diggs, who was convicted in Edgefield county in July, 1913, of violating the dispensary law and given \$100 or 30 days, to a fine of \$25 or 30 days.

COTTON LOAN PLAN UP.

New York Bankers Again Take up Relief Scheme.

New York, Oct. 21.—Another conference of bankers identified with the proposed \$150,000,000 cotton pool intended to relieve financial conditions in the South was held here today but without definite result.

It is understood the latest plan calls for two classes of warehouse certificates. One is to be taken by banks of the North and West on basis of cotton at 4 1-2 cents a pound; the other is to be accepted by Southern banks on the basis of 6 cents. This shifts the main responsibility for the plan to banks in the cotton growing States. The conference probably will be resumed tomorrow.

W. P. G. Harding came from Washington to explain the attitude of the federal reserve board. Others at the conference included Festus J. Wade and G. W. Simmons of St. Louis; A. H. Wiggins, chairman of the clearing house committee; L. L. Clark, president of the American Exchange National bank; J. S. Alexander, president of the National Bank of Commerce; W. E. Frew, president of the Corn Exchange National bank, and A. J. Hemphill, president of the Guaranty Trust company.

All these institutions have pledged themselves to some cotton relief movement and with other local banks and trust companies stand ready to subscribe one-third, or \$50,000,000, if a plan acceptable to all interests can be formulated.

LEAVE TO CONSULT M'ADOO.

Senate Wishes to Know Whether Cotton Securities Would be Available as Collateral.

Columbia, Oct. 22.—Robert Lide and J. W. McCown, senators from Orangeburg and Florence counties, respectively, left yesterday afternoon for Washington to confer with W. G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, relative to the proposed cotton bond issue.

The question agitating the minds of the senators is whether the bonds may be regarded as collateral, that notes may be issued thereon directly from the United States treasury through the regional reserve banks. Unless it is possible to link the bonds in some way with the national monetary system, the prevailing sentiment seems to be that the bond issue must be abandoned summarily.

The resolution that a committee visit Washington to gather this information was offered by Senator McLaurin of Marlboro.

ORGANIZE NEW WAREHOUSE.

Four Cotton Storage Companies Are Forming.

Columbia, Oct. 22.—Four new cotton warehouses have been organized in South Carolina for storage purposes, according to papers filed with the secretary of State.

A commission has been issued to the Rembert Warehouse company of Rembert, with a capital of \$1,000. The petitioners are: Ed. H. Rembert, D. V. Koels and J. L. Gillis.

A commission has been issued to the Farmers' Cotton Warehouse company of Turbeville. The petitioners are: D. E. Turbeville, D. M. Turbeville, J. C. Dennis and D. L. Green.

The Tri-County Warehouse company of Patesburg has been organized, with a capital of \$5,000. The petitioners are: A. C. Jones, C. E. Jones and E. V. Cullum, Jr.

The Sardinia Storage company of Sardinia has been commissioned, with a capital of \$1,000. The petitioners are: R. E. McFaddin and D. R. DuBose.

The better wood engravings are made almost exclusively of boxwood, and the large blocks are made of small pieces glued together. The engraving is done across the end of the grain. Japanese wood prints, on the other hand, are made on lengthwise sections of cherry wood parallel to the grain.

EXPENSE BILL PASSES HOUSE.

Appropriation Measure Goes Through Without Debate—Two Resolutions Put to Sleep.

Columbia, Oct. 22.—The house passed the appropriation bill yesterday morning without debate. The measure authorizes the borrowing of \$100,000 on the credit of the State, if so much be necessary, to meet the expenses of the extraordinary session of the general assembly and certain departments of the State government.

The James resolution requesting the government to cease publishing statistics on cotton acreage and production was killed by the house.

The Gray resolution, urging haste in the organization of the federal reserve system of banks, especially the regional bank at Richmond, was tabled by the house.

NO COTTON LEGISLATION.

Southern Members Abandon Hope of Relief Measures at this Session of Congress.

Washington, Oct. 22.—With adjournment by tonight practically assured the senate and house today are working to finally dispose of the war tax bill as agreed upon by conference last night. The collapse of the house fight by southern members for cotton relief legislation paved the way for adjournment. The leaders of the cotton movement have abandoned hope of securing aid from congress this session.

BUSINESS NEEDS CONFIDENCE.

Federal Reserve System Ought to Start at Once, President Thinks.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Confidence is the only thing needed to restore business prosperity, President Wilson today told directors of the federal reserve banks whom he received at the White House. The president declared he thought business men were more nervous than was necessary.

"For my own part," said the president, "I believe the best thing that can be done for the country is to open the banks at the earliest possible date; otherwise, we should seem to discredit in part the very thing that we are undertaking."

"My feeling about the present situation is this: The only thing lacking is confidence. The circumstances of the world are extraordinary, but we ought not allow our mental attitude to be extraordinary. We are more nervous than there is cause for, and if we go about business as if nothing were happening business will take care of us as we take care of it. That is my conviction."

"I will not again use the word 'psychology,' but there is a psychological element, a state of mind involved in this thing which it would be very useful if we were to correct and the way to correct it with others is to correct it in ourselves—to feel there is nothing to wait for in putting business upon the footing upon which it is to remain, I hope, for a great many years."

MANY LOSE LIVES.

Storm in China Said to Have Inflicted Widespread Death and Damage.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Details of the storm which interfered with early Japanese operations against Kiao Chow were given in mail advices reaching the state department today from the American vice consul at Chefoo, China. The vice consul not only confirmed the large loss of life, but said thousands were made homeless and left to face famine.

A series of heavy rain and wind storms immediately preceded the typhoon, which occurred September 8.

"The most serious aspect of the matter," said the report, "is the enormous crop loss throughout the peninsula."

"The Chinese estimate that from 50 per cent. to 80 per cent. of the crops are a total loss. This probably will cause a famine during the approaching winter."

SHOOTING ESCAPE LAST NIGHT.

Hannah Baker, colored, was shot in the leg last night by Felix Pringle, who made his escape immediately after the shooting and has not yet been apprehended by the police. The shooting occurred about 8:30 o'clock in the southern portion of the city on Pierson Street. The Baker woman stated that she was putting her children to bed, when Pringle knocked at the door. When she opened it he commenced quarreling with her and then fired three shots, one of them taking effect. The wound was a slight flesh one and is not considered serious.

What Clemson is Advising.

Clemson College is urging four practices upon South Carolina farmers for this season. They are:

1. Sow oats and wheat.
2. Have a vegetable garden.
3. Raise all the home-bred corn.
4. Give no such attention as possible to poultry.

AMENDS SULLIVAN BILL.

Senate Discusses Taxing Cotton Grower in Excess of Certain Amount to Plow.

Columbia, Oct. 22.—Debate was continued for more than two hours last night on the Sullivan cotton reduction bill. This imposes a tax of 5 cents a pound on all cotton grown in excess of 2,500 pounds lint per plow.

Several amendments have been proposed. Senator Verner's amendment was to reduce this to 1,500 pounds. This was rejected by a vote of 18 to 12. Senator Appelt of Clarendon wanted it limited to 2,000. This amendment had not been voted on last night when adjournment was taken until 11 o'clock this morning.

DISCUSSES COTTON SITUATION.

J. C. Dunbar Would Have General Expression from Farmers.

Editor Daily Item:

The question of greatest interest now before the legislature in extra session is the regulation of cotton acreage for another year and on until the European war ends. There is a division of opinion among our people which seems hard to harmonize and we hope, after free discussion and thought expressed that this great question will be settled in the best manner possible for all concerned. The cotton planters are revolving the subject in their minds and trying to arrive at a conclusion which is the best for the country. I think that we should have more expression of opinion through the press, which would assist in arriving at something definite and then memorialize the legislature, that that body would be better informed as to what the people want.

As for total elimination, the writer feels it would be a little too radical, cutting the acreage to one-third of the cultivated land, or six acres to the regular work animal, seems to be the wisest thing to do. Should all of the cotton States cut out cotton in its entirety there would be 36 million acres of land planted to grain and the amount raised on that amount of land added to the crop that is already grown in this country, would throw a tremendous crop on the market next season. Then we must remember that while the European nations are engaged in that awful struggle, they are also wide awake to the raising all the foodstuff they possibly can. I see a report from the German agricultural department saying that country has enough foodstuff to last until next harvest. Of course we do not know the condition in Europe, as they really are, but we should be conservative and think well before we act. Should the country eliminate cotton entirely, I can not see where we can dispose of such a large grain crop to any advantage. The acreage of cotton should be cut by all means and should all the States reduce to one-third, cotton in the humble opinion of the writer will be worth 8 or 9 cents next season. While that is a very low price for the staple, it would be better for the country to have some to dispose of at that figure than to have a great mass of grain and no market for it. A great many good men say to feed it to your live stock and sell the stock, which in my judgment is extraordinary good advice to those who have the live stock or the money to secure them, but how about the fellow who has neither and no other way to procure them.

It seems to me that we should weigh this subject well, viewing it from all sides and phases and not be hasty in acting. The European wear clothes just like we do and they must have some cotton to get their clothes out of, as it is the cheapest fabric on the market of the world. That they are very busy fighting just now is a fact which we all know, but the men who are too old to go to war and the women and children are not trying to kill each other, but a large per cent. of them are in the cotton mills now spinning and weaving material to clothe those who are at the front. Many of us thought when the war commenced it would last but a short while, but it looks now as if it may continue for some time and while it is hardly possible for those nations involved to raise foodstuff sufficient to prosecute the war, yet we may be sure they are making every effort in their power to that end. I hope more of the cotton planters will let the public hear from them as it seems to the writer that this is no time to sit idly by and trust to that delusive phantom of luck.

J. C. Dunbar.

Dalzell, S. C., Oct. 21, 1914.

Authentic records show that cinders from a forest fire in the tree tops in northern Washington this fall, were carried a distance of twenty miles.

WANTED—To buy a good cow fresh in milk.

J. H. McCollum, Sumter Motor Co., Phone 396.