

Yes," and those voting against said proposed amendment shall deposit a ballot with the following words plainly written or printed thereon: "Amendment to Article X of the Constitution, by adding Section 16, empowering the cities of Sumter and Darlington and the towns of Belton and Walthalla to assess abutting property for permanent improvements—No."

3. Managers of Election.—The managers of election shall canvass said vote and certify the result as now provided by law, and shall provide separate boxes for said ballots.

**Election Managers.**  
The following Managers of Election have been appointed to hold the election at the various precincts in the said County:

- Ward 1.—W. A. Weathers, James Cain, Thos. D. Taylor.
- Ward 2.—B. M. Grier, J. R. Bracey, William Brown.
- Ward 3.—Douglas White, F. A. Wood, Wm. N. Mathis.
- Ward 4.—W. H. Epperson, B. F. Wilder, Edward B. Richardson.
- Concord.—J. K. Newman, H. R. Brunson, Lowry Seymour.
- Privateer.—W. J. Ingram, L. T. Seymour, Hamie Betts.
- Raffing Creek.—D. J. Hatfield, S. Lee Young, James Jenkins, Stateburg.—T. S. Stuckey, Leon Stuckey, James M. Allen.
- Providence.—Hamilton Boykin, S. F. Moore, Harry Jones.
- Owego.—W. J. Andrews, Clack Dorn, W. G. McCoy.
- Siloh.—T. J. Keels, T. G. Player, H. G. Warren.
- Wedgewood.—R. C. Burriss, J. B. Crouch, Eugene Aycock.
- Bloom Hill.—S. M. Coulter, G. L. Geddings, G. T. Geddings.
- Mayeville.—T. H. Newman, W. B. Cosper, B. C. Chandler.

The Managers at each precinct named above are requested to designate one of their number to secure boxes and blanks for the election on Friday, October 30, or Saturday, October 31st, at the Item Office, No. 18 W. Liberty Street.

J. E. DUPRE, Chairman.  
W. W. GREEN,  
M. H. WHITE,  
Commissioners of State and County Elections for Sumter County, S. C.  
October 19, 1914.  
E. F. MILLER, Clerk Board.

**FEDERAL SYSTEM OPENING.**

**TWELVE RESERVE BANKS TO BE ESTABLISHED NOV. 16.**

This Decision Reached on Account of Emergency Conditions in South, is Announcement of Secretary McAdoo.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The 12 federal reserve banks of the new banking system will be opened for business November 16. This was officially announced today.

Secretary McAdoo, authorized by the currency act to name the opening date, made the announcement. His choice of the 16th was made despite the recent recommendations of the directors and governors of the 12 banks against opening before November 30.

Mr. McAdoo declared he had reached his decision after discussion with the federal reserve board and because of emergency conditions in the south. He believes the opening of the banks, especially helpful there, will benefit business in all sections.

In a statement tonight the secretary made it clear that under the new system the federal government will be able by deposits from the general fund of the treasury in reserve banks to aid producers of staples. The new reserve requirements, he pointed out, will relieve more than \$400,000,000 of money now held by national banks as reserves and will add greatly to the lending power of the banks.

**SUMTER COTTON MARKET.**

Corrected daily by Ernest Field, Cotton Buyer.  
Good Middling 6 5-8.  
Strict Middling 6 1-2.  
Middling 6 3-8.  
Strict Low Middling 6.  
Low Middling 5 2-8.  
Staple Cotton, Nominal.

Pennsylvania and New Jersey lead all other States in the quantity of wood used for making tobacco pipes, and utilize apple wood, French brier, ebony, birch, red gum, and olive wood.

Cherry is the wood most used as a backing for the metal plates from which illustrations are printed in magazines and periodicals. It is chosen above all others because it holds its shape, does not warp or twist, works smoothly and does not split.

Because of extreme drouth, the fire risks on the national forests in the northwest have been greater this season than in any other since 1910, the worst year since the forests were created. Much less damage was done this year because experience in fire fighting was gained in the fires of 1910.

**KOHN ON COTTON BONDS.**

**COMMENTS ON THE ATTITUDE OF FEDERAL AUTHORITIES.**

Question to be Voted on—Short Time Until General Election for People to Consider Proposition.

News and Courier.

Columbia, Oct. 24.—The dispatches in the morning papers indicate that the federal reserve board looks with favor upon the proposed South Carolina cotton bonds. Of course this is good as far as it goes, but it is just as well in this connection to take into consideration these facts:

The farmer who might get "cotton" bonds has no standing with the federal reserve banks.

The State banks that are not members of the system have no more right to money from the federal reserve banks than they have from the Bank of England.

The national banks, or member State banks, cannot use the bonds except as collateral, and they can use any other security that they now hold as collateral.

The primary obligation and debt is from the bank itself, that is, the money is lent to the bank on its note, and not on the security.

As a basis for emergency currency cotton bonds or any other kind of bonds could not extend the right of the bank to secure emergency currency beyond the present law, and the understanding is that those entitled to emergency currency have gotten all that they can, with the exception of less than a million dollars.

Of course State banks can join the federal reserve system, but they first have to be examined and then qualified.

The total capitalization of the Richmond group bank when all is paid in will be about five million dollars, and it is entirely reasonable to suppose that other States will want some of this money.

A serious situation is that practically all of the banks in this State have borrowed from New York or elsewhere the amount of their capital, and it is doubtful if the federal reserve system will lend banks additionally to any extent when they have already borrowed to the full limit of the present national bank law, which restricts banks to borrowing not more than their capital and surplus.

The federal authorities have simply said, if the press dispatches are understood, that they will accept "cotton" bonds as collateral. The first thing to do is to get the banks to accept the bonds so that they can be pledged as collateral, and the banks now have the right to use collateral that they have on hand.

Washington does not undertake to protect South Carolina against leaks or losses in the proposed bond issue, but plays the game perfectly safe by looking to the notes of the banks as the primary obligation.

If the Federal Government had agreed, or would agree, to lend money directly to the State on the bonds it would be a different story, but exactly how it is figured out that the banks that are already burdened with bills payable and that have gotten practically all of the emergency currency to which they are entitled are to get more of this currency to be loaned on cotton is another matter.

The mere fact that the federal government will recognize "cotton" bonds as collateral with a note that they already regard as perfectly good is not answering the score of objections that were made to the bond issue on the floor of the house.

Had the vote been taken prior to the visit to Washington the house would have balked on the bond issue and it would probably have been defeated. What effect the report of Messrs. Stevenson and Dick will have is entirely problematic, but if these two members are enthusiastic over the bond issue as a result of their Washington trip the chances are that the bond issue will pass the house. There is no prospect of the bill passing however, as it went through the senate, and there are very many members who, in their heart of hearts, are utterly opposed to a bond issue and believe that it will mean a burden on the people of the State for generations, but who are embarrassed first because they feel that they have to do something, and second, because they are unwilling to be charged with being afraid to submit any proposition to the people.

A very grave responsibility will rest upon Messrs. Stevenson and Dick in their advice to the house, and, of course, the desire is going to be on the part of the advocates of the bonds to jam things right through without digesting the effect of the changes.

If there should be no possible delay and many members are not inclined to rush the twenty-five million proposition, there will be less than a week's publicity before the vote of the people.

A suggestion has been made that the election might be delayed. The constitution provides that an increase of

**AMERICAN OIL FOR GERMANY.**

**PRIVATE LETTER FROM DENMARK STATES CARGO WENT TO KIEL.**

Why Ships Were Seized—Uncle Sam Not Concerned Where Neutral Countries May Reship His Goods.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Private letters received at the British embassy here from Denmark state that one big fuel oil shipment from the United States was sent promptly on its arrival in Copenhagen to the German aerial and naval base at Kiel. Whether this occurred before or after Denmark prohibited oil exportation to belligerent countries was not stated. The information, however, with the general belief in England that the recent increase in American oil shipments to Denmark was preparatory to a general Zeppelin and submarine attack on Great Britain, resulted in the adoption by the British navy of restrictive measures.

British officials here admitted today that the Brindilla and Platurlia, Standard Oil ships plying between the United States and Denmark, were detained in this connection.

The entire question, it is believed, will be adjusted next week with the informal notification to shippers to consign their cargoes to a specific consignee. The American government regards the possible exportation of such cargoes from neutral countries in Europe to belligerents as a matter in which the United States is not concerned.

That England has adopted the American doctrine of ultimate destination or continuous voyage is one of the interesting developments in the international law.

**Chicago Board of Trade.**

Chicago, Oct. 26.—December wheat, 1.15 3-8; pork, January 18.97; lard, 9.92; ribs, 9.80.

the bonded indebtedness can only be voted at a "general election." This is regarded as a fine point as to whether or not a "general election" can be held at any other time than when the governor and members of the general assembly are elected. There are some who think that the election will have to be postponed so that a constitutional amendment, that is now pending, recognizing cotton bonds as within the scope of indebtedness, can be passed.

There is a very sensible suggestion that if the bonds must be had that a clause be put in them that they shall be accepted for taxes. If the State thinks that the bonds are so good and that they are going to be retired in short order it is urged that a provision be made that they be accepted for taxes, and this might give the farmer who gets them an outlet.

Regardless of any report that might be made the house is decidedly opposed to any buying plan such as is incorporated in the senate bill.

In the McLaurin warehouse bill there occurs this paragraph: "That the weights, classes and grades of cotton on storage are under this Act only guaranteed by the State in favor of those who loan money or buy cotton stored in warehouses."

This section it is contended is liable to cost the State a great deal of money. Cotton mills and exporters can very easily buy cotton directly that is stored in the warehouses, and with a guarantee as to weights and grades there is no end to the amount of reclamations that the State will be called upon to pay. The grading is not to be done by experts.

The only important legislation that has thus far passed both branches is known as the acreage reduction measure. This it is thought will result in good. Both the house and senate have agreed upon the essential point that for every one acre of cotton that is planted two acres of grain or something else must be planted. This is the backbone of the bill. The house does not want the farmer to plant more than six acres of cotton to the animal, while the senate prefers the bale basis and it is upon the question of whether there shall be legislation upon the amount of the yield or what is planted in cotton that the free conference committee will have to agree. Many members contend that if the general assembly does nothing more than require the farmers to plant two-thirds of their crop in grain or something other than cotton that quite enough has been done, and that it is better to stop there than to possibly involve the State in hopeless liability if not in debt.

The other day when the house was considering sending the committee to Washington to consult the federal authorities relative to the proposed bond issue Mr. Daniel, of Cherokee, either facetiously or seriously suggested an amendment that in substance read: "And that the committee go on to Europe and settle the war." Mr. Daniel realized that that was the seat of the trouble, and that what little is done here and there cannot meet the real situation until the war is over.

August Kuhn.

**DR. DICK TELLS OF TRIP.**

**PRESIDENT GIVES SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATORS COR-DIAL RECEPTION.**

Wilson Shows Familiarity with Situation of Cotton Growers in the South—Conference Encourages Hopes for South.

George W. Dick, chairman of the ways and means committee, returned Sunday morning from Washington, where he had been as a member of the committee to consult with the federal reserve board as to its attitude towards the proposed bond issue by this State.

The committee, accompanied by Congressman Lever, called on President Wilson. President Wilson showed he was thoroughly conversant with the general situation in the cotton belt and was well posted on conditions in this State. His reception of the committee was more than cordial and his suggestions on how to proceed were exceedingly valuable and along practical lines.

The committee consulted with C. S. Hamlin, governor of the federal reserve board; Mr. Elliott, counsel for the board, and Mr. Harding, a member of the board.

The committee asked if the proposed South Carolina bonds, if issued, would be accepted by the federal reserve banks as collateral when presented by their membership banks for rediscount. The question was referred to Mr. Elliott, who gave an unofficial opinion that they would be acceptable. The committee embodied this opinion in a written communication to the board, and by them it will be referred to the attorney general of the United States for an official opinion.

Dr. Dick found the federal authorities with whom he consulted well informed on conditions in the South, and particularly in South Carolina, and to be in hearty accord and sympathy with the effort of the Southern people to improve matters. They offered encouraging suggestions and expressed the belief that the efforts already made in the South had had effect on the market which otherwise would have gone even lower. The trend of opinion among the officials, said Dr. Dick, was thoroughly optimistic.

However, as chairman of the ways and means committee, Dr. Dick is not yet prepared to say that he will be able to see his way clear to advocate that the State stand sponsor for this enormous debt.

South Carolina owes now only \$5,500,000, with a credit unsurpassed, but with an additional \$35,000,000 investment capital will be driven away and the burden of redemption will fall upon those least able to bear it—the farmer.

The committee urged on the federal reserve board the early opening of the regional banks, with November 16 as the latest possible date.

Dr. Dick has invited several students of finance and practical business men to meet with his committee Monday afternoon.

**CHINA PROTESTS JAPAN'S MOVE.**

Chinese are Making Objections to Presence of Japanese Army in China.

Peking, Oct. 24.—Hostile incidents between the Chinese and Japanese continue. China is protesting against the presence of Japanese forces in China, but restrains its soldiers from overt acts.

The latest protest concerns the Japanese seizure of the German torpedo boat destroyer S-90, which sank the Japanese cruiser Takachihō and then was run up on the Chinese coast south of Tsing Tau. The Chinese authorities took possession of her, but the Japanese drove the Chinese away.

**ENGLISH TROOPS IN EGYPT.**

Berlin Hears From Constantinople That Canadians Are on Suez Canal.

London, Oct. 24.—A Reuter's dispatch from Amsterdam says the following message has been received at Berlin from Constantinople:

"According to news from well informed quarters the British government during the last few days has sent numerous Canadian troops to Egypt. Fourteen thousand men have been stationed along the Suez Canal. The greater part of the Indian troops landed in Egypt a short time ago proved unreliable and were withdrawn.

"In Turkish diplomatic circles concentration of British troops in Egypt is declared to be an infringement of neutrality."

During the past week the cotton weighers have handled 1,070 bales of cotton, a total of 6,400 bales for the season. All of this cotton has been sold, however, as much of it is only about one-third, has been here or shipped to other ports.

**WILL NOT SEIZE COTTON.**

**ENGLAND WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH SHIPMENTS.**

Vessel Detained at St. Ornavay Is Not Held on Account of Manifest as Staple Is Not Regarded as Contraband.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Sir Edward Grey, British foreign minister, has assured the United States that England will not interfere with American cotton shipments as "contraband of war."

Sir Edward's assurance reached the state department today through Ambassador Page, who also said that the British ship Camperdown laden with American cotton and products, had been detained at St. Ornavay, Scotland, not because of her manifest, but on account of a disagreement between her owners and the charter party.

The newly announced attitude of the British government will permit safe movement of American cotton to any port, including Germany, where a market may be found. Sir Edward's statement is construed in some quarters as meaning also that there is to be no interference with any non-contraband cargoes from a neutral country, carried in neutral ships, even when consigned directly to a belligerent.

The British announcement forestalled action by the state department upon a request made yesterday by Southern senators, that the belligerents be asked to give assurances that shipments of cotton from the United States to neutral or belligerent countries would not be seized or detained.

Cotton never has been listed as either absolute or conditional contraband, but some cargoes have been detained, and certain marine insurance companies have refused to issue cotton policies. A fair market for cotton is said to exist in Germany, though most of the mills in France and England are closed.

The British ambassador, Sir Cecil Sprign-Rice, was officially informed by his government tonight of the assurances given Ambassador Page. He issued this statement:

"The assurance may be given that cotton is not on the list of contraband, and will not be seized. It is on the free list and will remain there."

In a supplementary statement the embassy again pointed out that cargoes, even of contraband, are being allowed to proceed when it is established they actually are destined to neutral countries.

"Although so far cargoes of contraband have been detained in order to insure they are really intended for neutral countries," said this statement, "and though some cargoes have been retained, such as copper destined for Krupp's, the British government has not yet taken a single cargo without paying for it, and all cargoes which were really destined for neutral countries have been allowed to proceed to their destinations."

**CARRANZA DENOUNCES VILLA.**

Proclamation Telegraphed Throughout Mexico—Peace Conference a Failure.

Mexico City, Oct. 26.—A long proclamation by Gen. Carranza vigorously attacking Gen. Villa was telegraphed throughout Mexico today. It is regarded as an ultimatum to Villa. Carranza accuses Villa of lining up with the old regime fostered by Porfirio Diaz. The indications are that the peace convention at Aguascalientes will be a failure.

**WANT TO SHIP COTTON.**

**STATE DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATING INTERFERENCE FROM WAR ZONE.**

Germany Wanting Cotton, as Do Other European Countries—Senator Smith Takes Part in Discussion of Plans to Relieve Situation.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Senator Smith, of South Carolina, with other members of a committee appointed yesterday, this morning went to the State department to discuss the interference of the warring governments of Europe with the over-sea shipments of American cotton and cotton seed oil.

The complaints have been, first, that there is a disposition to seize vessels made and owned abroad, but now under American registry, and second, that the English marine underwriters, who, it is alleged, practically dominate this class of insurance business, refuse to insure vessels loaded with cotton consigned to neutral ports or for any foreign ports other than the British ports.

The department of State has promptly taken these matters under consideration. Advices have been received that Germany is anxious for purchase of cotton and stands ready to purchase the same if assurance of safe delivery can be guaranteed.

It would obviously be of great relief to the South if some means could be agreed upon by which American cotton could be safely landed in foreign ports.

Senator Smith stated that he was going to make an effort to ascertain, through the department of State and commerce, to just what extent the countries engaged in war are likely to curtail their purchases of American cotton on account of the war.

He has some days ago written to dealers and manufacturers in France, England, Germany, Russia and Austria-Hungary, endeavoring to gather this information.

**TO PROTECT PANAMA CANAL.**

Regiment Ordered From New York to Join Troops Already in Zone.

Washington, Oct. 26.—To protect the Panama Canal adequately the Fifth regiment of infantry today was ordered to become ready to move from Plattsburg, N. Y., to the canal zone. Aided by the Tenth regiment which is there now, and three companies of coast artillery, it is considered that this force will be sufficient to repel and possibility of an unexpected attack.

**TURIN SHAKEN BY EARTHQUAKE**

Much Property Damaged But No Lives Lost.

Rome, Oct. 26.—An earthquake at Turin today did considerable property damage. No lives are yet reported lost.

Because of drouth conditions there is considerable fire danger in the forests of the east this fall.

**Your Best Friends**

From the standpoint of health are YOUR TEETH. Let us help you take care of them.

**The Sumter Dental Parlors**

Dr. C. H. Courtney Phone 536

**New Corn Mill**

I have installed an electrically driven corn mill of the most improved pattern, and am prepared to do grinding for the public. This mill turns out meal and grits of the best quality.

**N. G. Osteen, Jr.** BROAD STREET, SUMTER, S. C.

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We are young, energetic and progressive, with a strong desire to serve. You will find us polite and accommodating. Attentive, prompt and careful in looking after your business, and never tiring in serving our depositors and patrons. Try us.

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