

TO PRESERVE HISTORIC MARKS.

Patapsco and Osceola Memorials at Fort Moultrie—Marker for Fort Sumter.

Washington, Aug. 13.—Seventy-five landmarks and statues commemorating events in the history of the nation were declared national monuments today under the act of the last congress.

The list includes an old Spanish ruin at Fort Matanzas, Fla., the first example of the effect on masonry of long distance cannonade by rifled guns at Cockspar Island, Ga.; the surrender monument at Vicksburg, Miss.; the Statue of Liberty, New York harbor; the Patapsco and Osceola monuments, Fort Moultrie, S. C.; the Andrew Johnson monument, Greenville, Tenn.; the monument to Maj. L'Enfant, designer of the city of Washington; the Maine memorial, Arlington cemetery; the Yorktown monument, commemorating the battle of Yorktown, and a number of monuments to Union and Confederate troops on War of Secession battlefields.

In addition the war department ordered appropriate markers placed on 13 old forts, including Fort Sumter.

SEAMAN'S LAW PROVISION.

Language Test Approved by Acting Secretary Sweet.

Washington, Aug. 13.—Regulations covered in the much discussed language test provision of the new seaman's law were approved today by Acting Secretary Sweet of the department of commerce.

The law provides that a vessel, except on rivers and small inland lakes, shall not be cleared from any port unless she has on board a crew not less than 75 per cent, of which in each department are able to understand any order given by the vessel's officers. The department regulations set forth that the department construes the words "able to understand any order" to mean necessary orders that may be given to members of the crew in each department. Under this construction, it was pointed out, it would not be necessary for a deck hand to understand the orders usually given to firemen, or vice versa.

Regulations also were issued today for the enforcement of Section 2 of the law limiting the hours of labor and regulating the kind of labor to be performed on shipboard. This section provides for two watches for deck labor and three for the engine room.

The bureau of navigation is framing regulations to cover all of the sections of the law which are not involved in questions now before the attorney general for legal opinion.

MARKETING COTTON CROP.

Southern Bankers to Form Permanent Association.

Galveston, Texas, Aug. 13.—Organization of a permanent association of Southern bankers, which shall have for its purpose the gradual marketing of the 1915 cotton crop, will be one of the aims of a meeting of Southern bankers to be held here tomorrow.

Representative bankers are in Galveston from practically every cotton growing State, including F. S. Ethridge, of Jackson, Ga., president of the Georgia State Bankers' Association, and F. W. Foote, of Atlanta, director of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank.

According to Joseph Hirsch, of Corpus Christi, Texas, president of the Texas Bankers' Association, who called the meeting, it is hoped to organize a South-wide movement that shall have for its aim the securing of higher prices for cotton growers. Mr. Hirsch added that the building of cotton warehouses, receipts of which may be used by banks as collateral, would be urged.

A committee probably will be appointed tomorrow to meet with W. P. G. Harding, chairman of the Federal Reserve board, in Birmingham, on August 26, when the cotton situation will be discussed.

STATE'S BOOZE BILL.

Dispensary Sales for July Amounted to \$245,516.99.

Columbia, Aug. 14.—According to the report of the State dispensary auditor, made public today, the total sales of all the dispensaries of the fifteen counties of the State for July, amounted to \$245,516.99 and the operating expenses were \$16,133.17.

We Hope So.

It did not create any surprise here when it was announced last Tuesday that the Seaboard had absorbed the Carolina, Atlantic and Western road. Soon after Bishopville and Sumter gave the right of way they found out that the S. A. L. was back of Mr. Bonsal. We hope the Seaboard will carry out Mr. Bonsal's promise to carry the road on from Sumter to Charleston through Clarendon and Berkley.—Bishopville Leader and Vindicator.

ESTATE TO CONNIE MAXWELL.

Laban Mauldin Bequeaths About \$13,000 to Build Memorial to Wife at Orphanage.

Easley, Aug. 13.—The will of the late Laban Mauldin was opened and read yesterday morning. The Connie Maxwell orphanage of Greenwood received practically the entire estate. Mr. Mauldin was a trustee of this institution, giving it much thought and attention during his lifetime.

The will provided that Walter Evatt, nephew of Mr. Mauldin, was to receive the house and lot, located on Smith street, in which Mr. Evatt now lives, and left \$500 in cash to Mrs. Charlie Thomas, niece by marriage of Mr. Mauldin. These were the only persons who received bequests, the remainder of the estate going to the orphanage. Included in the orphanage bequest are the residence in which Mr. Mauldin lived, situated on a large lot on Main street, and in a most desirable part of town, a small house and lot located on Smith street, one block from Main street; two farms of 280 acres, situated about two or three miles from town, and all personal property. The total value of this is approximately \$13,000. All this property, according to the will, is to be sold and the proceeds to be given to the orphanage to build a home at the orphanage called the Mrs. Laban Mauldin home. The amount to be expended for this home is not specified, but the amount left after the completion of it is to be placed as an endowment fund for the institution.

Walter Evatt was named as one executor and another is to be selected from the board of trustees of the orphanage.

RELY ON PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Leading Generals Expected to Desert Him if He Refuses to Join Peace Conference.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Mexican public sentiment is relied on by the administration to force Gen. Carranza to accept the peace conference plan or be deserted by his chief generals. The appeal simply states in a conciliatory way that Mexico must become tranquil and that a provisional government selected by the peace conference will receive recognition by the nations of the world and so Mexico will be able to secure needed financial support.

The note is going to the Mexican people today in every conceivable manner. Warships are flashing it to consuls along the western coast. It was telegraphed to Monterey and vicinity, and is being sent further into the interior by courier.

SAVES DROWNING MAN.

Act of Heroism Revealed at Beaufort.

Beaufort, Aug. 12.—An act of heroism of more than passing interest has all but escaped notice on account of the modesty of those concerned. A marine named V. W. Gordon, located at the Port Royal naval station, was rescued from drowning by James L. Carbery, son of the county farm demonstration agent, about three weeks ago. Mr. Gordon was swimming off the front of town when he was seen by some women on the water front to be in distress. Upon their raising an alarm young Carbery, who was nearby in his bathing suit, dove overboard and went to the rescue. He succeeded in getting the man to the wharf when they were both pulled in by onlookers. Physicians were summoned and worked over the man for some time before they succeeded in restoring him.

Young Mr. Carbery is remembered here as the youth who was so severely wounded by a Beaufort policeman on New Year's eve last. He has only recently recovered sufficiently to be able to swim and in consideration of this his brave and plucky rescue was commented on all the more by the onlookers.

A report has been sent to the Carnegie Hero foundation by officials of the town, who feel that young Mr. Carbery deserves recognition.

MORE COTTON SHIPPED.

Exports Fall Below Last Year, However.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The census bureau announced that the exports of cotton for July were 243,520 bales against 128,211 bales last year. The total exports for the year, however, dropped nearly three-quarters of a million bales short.

ASKS FOR MORE MONEY.

German Federal Council Calls for \$2,500,000.

London, Aug. 12.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says that a Berlin telegram states that in a bill voted today by the federal council for a supplementary imperial budget for 1915 a new credit of \$2,500,000 was asked.

FEARS VIOLENCE TO OFFICER.

J. E. Cooper Hurried From Greenville After Shooting Woman, Her Grandson and Granddaughter.

Greenville, Aug. 13.—J. E. Cooper, deputy sheriff at the Woodside mill, was removed to Spartanburg today, the prisoner of Jailer Neely, when it was reported a mob intended to take him out and lynch him for shooting Mrs. Millie A. Fuller, her grandson, Harry Wyatt, and her granddaughter, Rosa Fuller, at an early hour yesterday morning. Cooper, it is alleged, went to the house to arrest Reuben Reese, an alleged desperate character, and when Harry Wyatt appeared at the door with a pistol, Deputy Cooper began firing, with the result that he shot Mrs. Fuller through the arm and body, and shot Harry Wyatt through the neck and the 5-year-old Rosa Fuller through the arm.

Intense excitement prevailed in the Brandon mill village for a time. It is not believed that any serious attempt would have been made to lynch the deputy though his action has been censured. Mrs. Fuller, who was removed to the hospital, will recover.

LAST VETERAN LEAVES ARMY.

No Officer Now on Active List Saw Service in Civil War.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The last officer on the active list of the United States army who saw service in the civil war was placed on the retired list today when Col. John L. Clem, quartermasters' department, reached the age of 64 years and wound up his official duties at the war department. He retires with the additional rank of brigadier general in accordance with an act of congress.

Col. Clem is commonly known as "the drummer boy of Chickamauga" because as a lad of ten he ran away from home and attached himself to the 22d Michigan infantry regiment and beat the drum in some of the bloodiest battles in which that organization participated, notably at Shiloh and at Chickamauga, where he is credited with having killed a Confederate colonel. He was wounded twice at Atlanta and was made a sergeant for bravery. President Grant appointed him a second lieutenant in the regular army in 1871.

AUDITORS AND TREASURERS.

Meet at Columbia and Organize Association.

Columbia, Aug. 12.—The Auditors' and Treasurers' Association of South Carolina was organized here today with the election of the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, H. E. Neal, treasurer of York; first vice president, T. H. Gooding, auditor of Hampton; second vice president, H. F. Howell, treasurer of Darlington; secretary, J. P. Moxing, Jr., auditor of Darlington; assistant secretary, W. F. Russell, auditor of Kershaw.

Comptroller General Sawyer was made an honorary member of the Association.

TO TALK OF COTTON.

Senator Smith Invited to Speak in Alabama.

Florence, Aug. 13.—Senator E. D. Smith is in receipt of an invitation to be present at a meeting of the Southern cotton growers to be held in the city of Montgomery, Ala., on the 16th and 17th inst., and to make an address upon the cotton situation, with particular reference to the British order in council of March, last, and its effects upon the exportation of American cotton. The invitation, extended by Frank S. White, United States senator from Alabama, in behalf of the cotton growers, asks Senator Smith to suggest a plan for the benefit of the cotton growers of the South whereby the difficulties now being experienced in the exportation of cotton may be obviated.

NO LAW AGAINST SPIES.

They May Sketch and Photograph Fortifications Unmolested.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The United States has no law to prevent foreign spies from sketching and photographing the exterior of fortifications, department justice states today. In war times martial law covers the point, but in times of peace they cannot be punished. The interior of fortifications, however, are protected by the penal law.

PERMANENT TRAINING CAMP.

Military Instruction to Be Provided for Civilians.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The war department is considering establishing several permanent camps of instruction similar to that now in progress at Plattsburg for training civilians in military service. One of the proposed camps will be located in the southeast.

MAKES SPLENDID CROPS.

Plantation of D. W. Brown is a Modern Eldorado, Says Writer.

Barnwell People.
Meyer's Mill, Aug. 2.—Mr. Editor: I just want you to let me tell of a little ride I took a few days ago. It was over in the lower part of Four Mile township, in the corner where the A. C. L. joins the C. & W. C. I had not been through the plantation (the Mrs. Hattie Ashley place) in many years—not since it was let to negroes to crop on—and my impression formed from what I saw then made the pleasure and surprise of again passing that way under the management of its present owner, Mr. D. W. Brown, very great. Where about 15 years ago I saw pitiful looking caricatures of crops in a riotous growth of weeds and grass, I now beheld broad acres of corn unsurpassed, even in the West, for its uniformity of fruitage and richness in color.

As I stood on an eminence by the roadside, there was spread out below me 300 acres of this corn, apparently in one field. It was simply grand—inspiring. The rows were about 5 1-2 or 6 feet apart, the hills 20 or 30 inches apart, and I am pretty sure there were more stalks with two or more good ears each than there were with one. Mr. Brown has since informed me that by a judicious use of cowpeas, deep plowing and crop rotation he was able to make this corn at a very low cost, the fertilizers (applied at last working) consisting only of 30 or 35 pounds of nitrate, mixed with equal parts of acid and kait. As I had been meeting Mr. Brown every day or two at the postoffice and had never heard before of this fine corn, I am convinced that he is one who would rather let his work speak for itself.

Turning away from the corn, on the opposite side of the road was a field of cotton, also green, well groomed and promising, and I have been informed that the field was planted partly with early maturing varieties, and partly with late, which strikes me as an excellent plan, especially where labor is scarce and unreliable. Mr. Brown plants this year half as much cotton as corn. He shipped some very early melons, for which he realized the best prices.

The plantation upon which Mr. Brown lives is one of the most interesting in the county, both on account of its natural fertility and its scenic beauty. Viewing the surrounding country from a hill on the place, I could easily imagine myself among the Piedmont hills of up-State. South and West the view extends over a scope of 12 or 15 miles. One can trace the undulating, willow-covered course of numerous small streams as they rise among the hills which mark the Savannah River escarpment, then lose themselves in the swamps of the river. Then away over the river one gets glimpses of many a green-crested hill against the hazy blue of the distant skyline.

In fact, the whole scene, both near and far, so enchanted me that I found myself longing for the privilege of getting me a tent and obtaining permission to pitch camp in this modern Eldorado for just a few days surcease from work and worry. I feel sure that I would get results equally as happy as from resorts of greater fame.

Hoping you will pardon me for trespassing on your time and space, I am,
Yours,
Medicus Agricola.

NEW JAIL FOR FLORENCE.

Movement to Have One Built Receives Consideration.

Florence, Aug. 12.—Florence county has been delaying for some time in the carrying out of the purpose to build a new jail, and Mr. A. D. Oliphant, the secretary of the new board of charities and corrections, has paid a visit to this piece of public property and has shamed the county by his report on this institution. Those who are familiar with the affairs of the county knew that the jail was a very badly constructed affair, and the grand jury had frequently called attention to the necessity for a new one, but the building has been delayed from time to time. After the report of Mr. Oliphant the county will hasten to carry out its purpose so long entertained. The lack of light and ventilation is the chief trouble, the jailer has done remarkably well with the responsibilities put on him, and there is no blame to attach to sheriff or jailer, but solely to the fact that the county has had so very much to do that the jail was permitted to wait. The county board is as anxious as any one to build the new jail at once.

BANKERS TO AID FARMERS.

Will Finance Slow Marketing Plan.

Galveston, Aug. 14.—Southern bankers including heads of four reserve banks, in a conference here decided to help the farmers hold cotton in warehouses and finance a slow marketing plan.

MR. ORTMAN DISMISSED.

Firemasters Hold Hearing Into Rumors About Mayor.

At an executive session of the board of firemasters yesterday afternoon Mr. R. Julius Ortmann, callman with Engine No. 7, of the department, was dismissed from the service on a charge of having made "statements derogatory to the city government." Following is the statement given out by Chief Louis Behrens, secretary of the board: "At a special meeting of the board of firemasters held this day it was brought out and admitted that Mr. R. Julius Ortmann had made statements derogatory to the city government and it was resolved, under Section 57, of the rules and regulations of the fire department, that Mr. Ortmann is no longer a member of the service."

Section 57 provides that the making of a false report against any member of the department or against any one else as to his personal conduct or character shall be a violation of the rules and regulations of the department; the violator subject to the action of the board of firemasters, which has the power to reprimand, fine or dismiss the violator, as its members may see fit.

The special meeting of the board was called at the request of City Council for the purpose of investigating the mayor's statement that rumors charged him with getting \$30,000 from the blind tigers, which statement the mayor said had been made by Mr. Ortmann. He remarked that Mr. Ortmann gave as his authority for the statement Alderman H. W. H. Buck, of Ward 12. There was no direct charge, the mayor remarked, during the regular session of council Tuesday, saying that the accusation had been made indirectly. Alderman Buck was not present at the hearing yesterday.

It is understood that no special session of city council will be called further to investigate the matter. Alderman Pinckney moved in council Tuesday that the board of firemasters be requested to hold a special session for the purpose of investigating the matter and that a special session of council be called to consider and take action on the finding of the firemasters.

There were a number of witnesses yesterday. The meeting lasted for about two hours, beginning about 1.15 o'clock in the afternoon and adjourning at about 3.15 o'clock. Mr. Ortmann was represented at the hearing by Messrs. Legge & Allan. The session was presided over by Mr. Chas. R. Valk, chairman. No reporters were allowed to attend the meeting. Mr. Ortmann, it was stated, had been in the service of the department for about twelve years.—News and Courier.

ASK FOR REPRESENTATION.

Prohibitionists Want Lawyer in Injunction Case.

Columbia, Aug. 12.—The prohibitionists, through D. W. Robinson, the secretary of the steering committee, have asked the office of the attorney general for legal representation during the hearing of the Chapel injunction proceedings before the Supreme Court on August 20. Attorney General Peoples, in a letter to Mr. Robinson, states that he will raise no objections if the court permits legal representatives of the prohibition movement to appear and give argument at the hearing. The following is the letter of the attorney general to Mr. Robinson:

"Mr. D. W. Robinson, Columbia, S. C. Dear Sir: I am in receipt of yours of the 11th instant, in which you say 'I am writing to ask if it will be satisfactory to you, provided the court was willing, to allow some counsel to appear at the hearing of the case of Chappell vs. McCown, et al. for the purpose of succinctly presenting our (that is the prohibitionists') viewpoint of the law. This is the case in which an injunction is asked against the holding of the election in September next, and we understand the matter is to come before the full court on the 20th instant.'

"In reply I will say that it seems to me that the proper procedure for you to take in the matter would be to ask leave of the court to be heard as amicus curiae, and I have no doubt but that leave will be readily granted by the court if the court desires further argument after the matters have been presented to the court by the attorneys of record. I will not oppose your application to the court to be heard as amicus curiae.

"Yours very truly,
(Signed) Thomas H. Peoples,
"Attorney General."

Lee's Cotton Crop Good.

The outlook for the cotton crop in Lee county is just as promising for a big yield as it was this time last year notwithstanding so much less fertilizer being used. Two reasons are given by the farmers for it: clean crop and no heavy rains to leach the fertilizer. The drought, though, cut the corn crop badly.—Bishopville Leader and Vindicator.

TO HANDLE IMPORTS.

Arrangements Made for Russian Trade.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The commerce department today completed arrangements for handling shipments of Russian goods to the United States under the recent agreement modifying the Russian embargo. All imports from Russia will be consigned to the secretary of commerce and will be received at the office of the commercial agent of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce in New York, who will undertake distribution to importers under guarantees that the goods will not be reexported.

The Government and Cotton.

Just how much the government of the United States is doing, and has been doing, to improve the condition of the foreign market for cotton may never be fully known, but now and then a hint of this activity is dropped here and there.

For instance, in reviewing the work of R. F. Rose, who recently resigned as foreign trade adviser of the state department, the Washington correspondent of the New York Times says:

Perhaps the most important matter handled by Mr. Rose was that of getting dyestuffs out of Germany and cotton into that country. Early in the war an embargo was placed by Germany on shipments of dyestuffs, cyanide and other chemicals, and it was only after strenuous negotiations that permission was received from Germany to import dyestuffs, cyanide and other chemicals, on the condition that they be brought in American vessels and a guarantee given against their reexportation. At the time there was less than six weeks' supply of dyestuffs in this country, and it has been asserted that unless this commodity had been obtained, more than 600,000 workmen in the textile industry would have been thrown out of employment. The cyanide situation was even more depressing. In the entire country there was not enough cyanide to keep the gold and silver mines of the West and Mexico going for four weeks. In Mexico alone more than 12,000 miners were threatened with loss of employment.

As soon as the permission was granted, Mr. Rose called a conference in Washington which resulted in the chartering of the American boat Matanzas, which was sent to Rotterdam under ballast to bring back the dyestuffs and cyanide. The Matanzas had been out two days when a telegram was received from Germany stating that unless the Matanzas was loaded with cotton the dyestuffs and cyanide could not be loaded. Mr. Rose drafted a telegram to Germany stating that the Matanzas had gone, had no wireless, and could not be recalled, but that the German government could be assured that future boats flying the American flag would be sent with cotton.

Mr. Rose then called on the cotton men. They were fearful of Great Britain's attitude, and only after hard work was there a cotton exporter found who would take advantage of the German market, even though cotton was not contraband. The first shipment of 6,000 bales to Gothenburg for Germany was made by the Harris-Irby Cotton company. No banks would finance it, and the needed insurance could not be obtained. The company carried its own insurance and sent the cotton at an expense of more than \$300,000.

Mr. Rose went to the banks and pleaded with them. He pointed out that cotton was then selling in Texas for 5 1-2 cents a pound, and that unless some relief could be given to the South there would be disastrous consequences. He visited the dyestuffs people and asked them to pay for the American cotton sold in Germany with the money which they were to pay for dyestuffs. These arrangements had been practically completed when the banks lent a sympathetic ear to the cotton exporters.

It was through Mr. Rose's individual work with the marine insurance companies of this country that marine insurance was obtained for the cotton going to Germany. The Monte went into Bremen loaded with cotton—the first ship flying the American flag which had entered that port in 40 years. This blazed the way. Cotton exporters estimate that Germany received upward of 2,000,000 bales of American cotton, and the price in New York went to 9 1-2 cents and 10 cents a pound.

In March the British order in council was issued. Mr. Rose opened informal negotiations with the British embassy, and goods at Rotterdam paid for before March 1 were brought out.

Mr. Rose went into the department of state with Mr. Bryan; having first reported the Nebraska's speeches in 1896, and later becoming his secretary. His leaving the department at this time, he says, has nothing to do with the departure of his friend. He is to engage in private business.—The State.