

**FUNDS OF HOSPITAL PATIENTS**

**ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION INVESTIGATES IN CHARLESTON.**

**Some Patients Should be Paying—C. K. Chreitzberg Says Certain Properties Are Not Yielding What They Should.**

News and Courier.

Mr. C. K. Chreitzberg, of Rock Hill, is here in the interests of the State board of charities and corrections. He is stopping at the St. John Hotel. Mr. Chreitzberg is chiefly engaged in looking up the financial status of patients in the State Hospital for the Insane or of their relatives who support them. It is the intention of the new board to relieve the State of the support of patients that own property sufficient for their own support or who have relatives fully able to take care of them. The names of one hundred patients from Charleston county are to be looked up by Mr. Chreitzberg.

Mr. Chreitzberg stated that in many instances he finds that relatives are easily able to pay the fees of patients, and in some instances patients have property which is either being mismanaged or from which they are deriving no revenue. In all cases where it is thought to be necessary the Judge of Probate is requested to appoint a committee to look after this patient's property. The committee consists of but one person and is practically the same as a guardian.

In a great number of instances Mr. Chreitzberg stated that he found property belonging to patients which is not being used at all. This is generally caused when any estate is divided, this property is set aside and the other members of the family sell their shares and leave. This condition is found much more than where property is being mismanaged.

Most of the work of Mr. Chreitzberg is done in the Probate Judge's office. Many of the patients are eliminated; often it can be readily stated by the Judge as to whether the patient is poor or not.

Following is the personnel of the board: Dr. George B. Cromer, of Newberry, chairman; Mr. R. Hayne King, of Charleston; Mr. L. E. Carrigan, of Society Hill; Dr. Z. T. Cody, of Greenville, and Mr. D. D. Wallace, of Spartanburg.

Mr. Albert S. Johnstone, of Greenville, is the secretary, while Mr. Chreitzberg and Mr. O. D. Olliphant, of Columbia, are assistant secretaries.

**GERMANS WOULD BUY COTTON.**

**Willing to Take it Only on Condition That it Be Delivered at Teutonic Port.**

Berlin, Aug. 31 (via London, Sep. 1).—German business men have transmitted to the United States an offer to buy 1,000,000 bales of cotton. The price offered was 15 cents a pound, payable on delivery of the cotton in a German harbor.

**TRANSPORT VS. SUBMARINE.**

**Danish Skipper Says He Witnessed Running Battle.**

Baltimore, Aug. 30.—The pursuit of a British transport by a German submarine while the transport was endeavoring to hit the periscope of the under-sea boat, was witnessed by Capt. Mikkelsen, of the Danish steamship Olaf, here today from Bristol, England.

Capt. Mikkelsen said that on August 15, the day after the Olaf left Bristol, the transport was seen going at a high rate of speed and from time to time firing at a submarine periscope. The distance between the vessels was less than two miles, and between short intervals the submarine would rise to the surface, exposing its periscope, and dive again to escape the fire from the transport. The captain said he did not see the transport's name or learn the outcome of the fight.

**DISCUSS COTTON LOAN PLAN.**

**Reserve Directors Expected to Take up McAdoo's Proposal to Move Crop**  
Washington, Aug. 31.—Although Secretary McAdoo returned from his vacation today, most of the reserve members still are out of town and the secretary had no opportunity to discuss with them his plan to deposit if necessary, \$30,000,000 of government money in the three Southern reserve banks or in national banks in that section, to aid in caring for the cotton crop. The board was said today not to have been consulted before announcement of the plan was made. Last winter when the order of such deposits was broached it is known several board members held the view that deposits of government funds in a few of the reserve banks without deposits in the others should not be approved. Whether their position has changed is not known. The plan is expected to come before the board Thursday.

**COTTON WAREHOUSES.**

**Government Survey of Conditions Reveals Defects in Existing Systems—Need for Better Distribution.**

The cotton warehouses already in existence are ample in aggregate storage capacity, according to a recent survey made by the department, to store as much of the crop as there is any need for but they are poorly distributed. The best are not available to the farmer and the charges of the others are higher than he is disposed to pay. These facts complicate the financing of the crop, and are largely responsible for keeping so many cotton farmers under the blight of the credit system. A better system of warehouses would do much to help the situation.

Cotton, according to the government specialists, is considered the very best collateral, and bankers and business men in general are willing to lend money on it at lower interest than on real estate. An essential condition is, however, that the cotton be properly stored and insured. At present, however, this is very rarely done. The farmer is accustomed to dispose of their crop at the earliest possible moment and in the nearest town. Much of the crop, if not all of it, is frequently pledged in advance, in order to obtain supplies for the farmer. Even when the price drops as low as it did in the fall of 1914, the need for immediate cash induces the farmer to depress the market still further by throwing all of his cotton upon it. If this is not done much of the crop is left insufficiently protected and suffers what is known to the trade as 'country damage.'

On the other hand it is pointed out in a new publication of the department, Bulletin 216, "Cotton Warehouses," that an adequate warehouse system would enable the farmer to store their cotton at prices lower than those charged for the same service now, because the insurance rates on cotton stored in a standard warehouse would be much lower than at the present time. Since cotton is regarded as such a safe collateral, the merchant would be willing to extend time to the farmer if warehouse receipts were deposited with him as collateral. The local bank would take these receipts from the merchant as further accommodation, and the larger bank, from which the local bank has in all probability obtained the loan, would also extend time. In this way the crop could be marketed gradually and prices stabilized in consequence.

Moreover, such a system would tend to free the farmer, especially those of the tenant class, from the endless chain of debt. It would not, of course, end at once or completely the credit system by which the supply merchant sometimes obtains interest of from 25 to 35 cents on a dollars worth of supplies. If, however, such cotton as was not absolutely necessary to settle accounts was stored and economy in living practiced, many of the more determined growers should in the course of two or three years be able to place themselves on a cash basis.

At the present time the best warehouses have been put up by factories and mills for their own uses and are of no service to the farmer. The owners of small warehouses in which the farmer can store his cotton are usually losing money on the investment, largely because of poor construction and correspondingly high rates of insurance. The government investigators present a number of interesting statistics to show that in many cases it is actually more expensive to put up and operate an inferior warehouse than one of standard design. For example, in Georgia and North Carolina the insurance rate is reduced about 80 per cent by the use of sprinklers. Unquestionably, says the report, a great saving could be effected by the erection and proper equipment of modern warehouses. Assuming the annual crop to be 16,000,000 bales, a sufficient number of such warehouses could be constructed and equipped with automatic sprinklers for \$64,000,000 or less. If all of this crop were to be stored for six months the saving in insurance alone would be approximately \$7,000,000. As a matter of fact many of the existing warehouses could be remodeled satisfactorily.

The bulletin does not attempt to give any details of an ideal warehouse system and there are many difficulties in the way of the establishment of such. It does, however, assert that improvement in this respect will do much to make cotton growing a more stable industry.—Weekly News Letter.

**To Wed in October.**

Alcolu, Sept. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. David Wells Alderman announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mouzelle Alderman, to Enoch Blain Rice of Belton. The wedding will take place in October.

According to a custom of long standing many of the stores will keep open later today than during the summer, the first of September always ushering in 7 o'clock closing.

**TILLMAN FAVORS STRONG NAVY**

**THINKS CONGRESS WILL PROVIDE ADEQUATE FORCE.**

**Senator Expresses Confidence in Wilson—Always Sure President Would Win in His Negotiations With Germany.**

Washington, Sept. 1.—Senator Tillman of South Carolina, chairman of the senate committee on naval affairs, held a brief conference with President Wilson today on proposed legislation for national defense. He said, after leaving the White House, that the chairmen of the senate and house military and naval affairs committees will meet in a formal conference at the White House after the president has received reports and recommendations from Secretaries Garrison and Daniels.

"I am for a safe and sane policy of naval and military expansion," said Senator Tillman, "and I believe that the people will indorse whatever programme the president proposes to congress. I think it is safe to say that President Wilson, in his recommendations to congress, will strike a happy middle ground between the damned jingo who would involve this country in war and the advocate of peace at any price."

"I take no stock in this talk about an appropriation of \$500,000,000 for the army and navy and I do not believe that any other sane member of congress does. I believe that there will be increases in the naval appropriation for defensive weapons of warfare."

"In making up our programme we will not pay any attention to the infernal fool jingo who would lead the Democratic party into something from which it would never escape, but we will prepare to defend ourselves and not let the other fellow catch us with our breeches down."

"There is no real demand where I have been for an extravagant expenditure of money on a navy and an army just because a lot of foreign nations are in a bloody war. We are going to carry out the Democratic platform and provide an adequate navy. There will be a number of increases in appropriations for submarines and other defensive sea craft. By the time congress meets we will be able to come to some reasonable conclusion as to what we should play up and what we should play down."

Senator Tillman was at the White House about the time the news of the German concessions was carried to the president. This afternoon, before leaving for his home, he said: "I am not surprised at the result of the controversy over the sinking of the Lusitania and the Arabic, which carried Americans as passengers. I expected that the president would win, for he was right. He had the law on his side, and was acting for humanity. Any man with common sense and ordinary ability to digest information realized the justice of President Wilson's contentions in protesting to Germany for sinking passenger ships carrying noncombatants without giving the legal and due warning."

"I never thought for a moment but what the German government would finally yield to President Wilson, for it could not afford to do otherwise. This country does not want to go to war with Germany or Great Britain and her allies, but I believe that the people of the United States would have stood behind the president if he had broken off diplomatic relations had Germany not agreed to discontinue the illegal acts of its submarine commanders."

"If the president had gone off half-cocked, without being patient and giving Germany time to consider seriously the view of the United States, we might have been plunged in war. Col. Roosevelt said we were not moving fast enough; that we should fight. I agree with May Irwin in her letter to the president—that the fool killer ought to be sent around the United States."

**Jolly Gym Picnic.**

On Thursday evening the Jolly Gym Club gave a moonlight picnic for the members. The girls assembled at the Washington street school at 6.30 o'clock and were carried out to Pocalla Springs in automobiles. A very pleasant evening was spent in games, and other amusement and all did full justice to the contents of the well filled baskets. At 10.30 o'clock the Jolly Gyms returned to the city, each one declaring that she had "had such a good time."

The Jolly Gym Club wishes to thank the friends who so kindly gave the use of their automobiles for the evening, the chaperones and all who went with the club members and did so much to make the occasion a pleasant one.

The cars in the wreck on the Northwestern Railroad near White's Siding about a week ago were brought into town Tuesday. They were pretty badly broken up and will require a great deal of repairing before they can be used again.

**HELD ON ASSAULT CHARGE.**

**Robert Rawl in Lexington Jail Accused of Attack on Young Daughter of Neighbor.**

Lexington, Aug. 31.—With the charge of attempted criminal assault resting against him, Robert Rawl, a young white man of the Saxe-Gotha mill village, member of a well known Lexington county family, is in the Lexington jail, having been arrested at his home late this evening by Sheriff Sim J. Miller.

The alleged victim is a young white girl of the same locality, the two families residing close together. The assault, it is charged, was made about 9 o'clock last night. The cries of the young woman attracted the attention of her father, who ran to his daughter's assistance. The father grappled with the man and struck him in the face with his fist. The man ran off in the darkness.

The girl's story is that going out into the yard, a man, who she said was Rawl, rushed upon her from behind a tree. She says that the man threw her to the ground and when she attempted to cry out he ran his hand over her face and mouth, which is borne out by the statement of the father of the girl. She at once recognized the man she said.

The girl with her father came to Lexington this morning and swore out a warrant for the arrest of the man.

Rawl is a young married man, having four small children. He denies the charge of attempting to harm the woman, but admits having been on the scene.

The girl faced Rawl this afternoon and told him that he was the man.

It is not known what efforts will be made in the young man's favor, but it is expected that he will demand a preliminary.

**SECURED MONEY FALSELY.**

**H. A. Simons Arrested and Brought Back to Lexington.**

Lexington, Aug. 31.—H. A. Simons, wanted in this county on a charge of securing money from the Bank of Chapin under false pretense, was arrested in Savannah, Ga., late this afternoon by Sheriff Sim J. Miller, and the prisoner is tonight in the Lexington county jail.

The warrant for Simons' arrest in connection with the transaction with the Bank of Chapin was issued by Col. J. H. Frick, magistrate of Chapin, upon affidavit of A. T. Mayer, former cashier of the Bank of Chapin, for whom there are a number of indictments now pending in the general sessions court of Lexington county. The charges against Mayer grew out of the transactions in which Simons is alleged to have been a party. Simons is said to have secured money from the Bank of Chapin on March 16, 1914, more than a year ago, although the warrant for his arrest was not issued until May 27, this year, since which time the officers of the law have been endeavoring to run him down. Not until Saturday morning, last, however, did Sheriff Miller succeed in locating the alleged fugitive from justice. Monday morning word was received that the fugitive was again hiding in his old haunts, and Sheriff Miller hastened to Savannah. After reaching Savannah yesterday afternoon, Sheriff Miller was not long in securing the arrest of Simons. For fear that an effort would be made to fight coming back to South Carolina without requisition papers, the Lexington sheriff lost no time in crossing the river back into South Carolina, and in a little more than 12 hours from the time Sheriff Miller left Lexington for Savannah Simons was placed in the Lexington jail, breaking all records for promptness in bringing one prisoner from one State into another.

**HORRY BANK LOOTED.**

**Safe of Planters at Aynor Broken Open and Stripped of Its Contents.**

Conway, Aug. 31.—Horry's baby banking institution, the Planters bank, which opened for business about two weeks ago with David Graham as president and C. F. Powell as cashier in the town of Aynor, about 12 miles distant, was entered by robbers some time Sunday night, its safe broken open and the contents taken. The bank was doing business in temporary quarters and had only a small safe to house its cash. The robbers entered the door of the building with little difficulty and at once proceeded to open the small safe in which were the books and some of the cash of the bank. It seems that they broke the combination with an axe or some such instrument and drove the inner portion of the combination into the safe door, after which they opened the door with ease. They found only \$15 in coin since the cashier had taken the precaution to deposit more than \$1,000 of the bank's funds in another safe in town. No one has ventured to surmise who the guilty parties are but the officers are using every clue to discover their identity.

**Can a Farmer Open an Account?**

At The Peoples Bank—yes. So as to make it easy for the farmer we receive deposits by mail. It enables him to carry his account in a Safe Bank—he enjoys complete secrecy—and he need lose no time in driving into town.

From several Post Offices we now receive deposits by mail. Drop us a postal and we will tell you how to Bank here by Mail.

**THE PEOPLES BANK**

**DON'TS ON SAVING MONEY!**

- ☞ Don't live beyond your salary.
- ☞ Don't spend all for pleasure.
- ☞ Don't speculate.
- ☞ Don't carry much money in your pockets.
- ☞ DO start an account at our Savings Department and get 4 per cent interest; therein lies your chance to SAVE.
- ☞ 5 per cent on Certificates of Deposit.

**The National Bank of Sumter,**

ESTABLISHED 1889

"SAFEST FOR YOUR SAVINGS"

**NEW COTTON PICKING SHEETS**

If you are going to need any Cotton Sheets this season now is a good time to make your purchases. We have new, full size Burlap Sheets at  
The dozen - - - \$3.75  
Single Sheet - - - .35

**COFFEE, COFFEE!**

We have some remarkable values in both parched and raw Coffees. We offer you a pretty fair grade of Parched Coffee, free from chicory at 15c. Raw Coffee at 10c.

**CLEMSON BUTTER.**

Owing to a very unusual demand for this product we have been obliged to increase our order for this butter. We now receive fresh shipments twice a week.

**O'DONNELL & COMPANY**

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