

GRANTS CHANGE TO YORK.

JUDGE ANNOUNCES DECISION AS TO CASE AGAINST ISENHOWER, MORRISON AND RAWLS.

Much Interest in Trial of Mob Members—Grand Jury Report Was Against Change of Venue in Trial of Tragedy.

Winnabowo, Sept. 22.—At the opening of the court this morning Judge Rice announced that the case of the State against Jesse Morrison, James Rawls and Ernest Isenhower, charging them with the shooting of Sheriff A. D. Hood, Rural Policeman Raleigh Boulware and the negro prisoner, Jules Smith, on the Court House steps in June, would be transferred for trial at York. During the day a formal order was signed by the judge directing that the cases be tried in York county.

The question of granting the change of venue has caused considerable discussion since the judge ordered the cases to be heard by a jury of another county, and a great many citizens have expressed themselves as desiring the cases disposed of by a jury composed of Fairfield men, believing that the county should not shift the odium of trying one of the most deplorable and terrible tragedies that ever occurred in South Carolina to another county in the judicial circuit.

Solicitor Henry requested the grand jury, who were in session, to make a report in the matter and acquaint him with the views of the people, and in their report, which was not read yesterday, but which was made a part of the record, they unqualifiedly reported that the cases should be tried in this county. However, it must be stated that few people with whom the correspondent has talked are of the opinion that a jury free from bias or passion could be secured without great difficulty, as almost every citizen seems to have a conviction either on one side or the other.

The next term of court of general sessions for York county convenes November 23, but whether these cases are to be tried at this term has not been determined.

SERVIA SAFE FROM DISEASE.

No Danger of Another Epidemic Says Head of American Sanitary Commission.

Naples, Sept. 22.—Dr. Richard P. Strong, head of the American sanitary commission in Serbia, is on his way home and expects to take the next steamer from Naples. He said today that most of the American doctors engaged in Red Cross work in Serbia would leave October 10, feeling assured that another epidemic of disease was unlikely to afflict Serbia. The Serbian people are now fully informed of the best ways to prevent contagion, he said.

The entire Serbian army and numbers of the people had been vaccinated against cholera and typhus, Dr. Strong said. By August 20, last, virtually all epidemics had been suppressed, and the spread of typhus in Montenegro had been prevented.

Dr. Strong described the situation in Serbia when the American commission arrived as grave. Physicians' ranks had been thinned by war and disease. There were a few English, French and Russian doctors working individually, but no central organization. The Americans appointed a central commission headed by Crown Prince Alexander. This was given control of sanitary measures throughout the country.

One of the most efficacious measures was the disinfection of the population by means of a special train carrying baths, an immense disinfecter for clothing, and cars fitted up as dressing rooms and for shaving and hair cutting. Thousands were reached daily, the train proceeding from station to station as fast as the work could be done, the houses in each place visited being disinfected at the same time. All those found affected with typhus were taken to hospitals.

Dr. Strong described the work of the commission in Serbia as "a hard but victorious struggle."

Washington, Sept. 22.—American marines with machine guns are forcibly opening the way to the interior of Haiti. Five natives have been killed and no American casualties are reported.

AMBASSADOR DUMBA RECALLED

ASKS FOR SAFE CONDUCT FROM THIS COUNTRY TO HIS HOME.

United States Refuses to Act Until Vienna Gives Notice of Withdrawal—Possible That Action Will be Taken Against Others Because of Dumba Letters.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The American government will make no effort to secure safe conduct from the United States for Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, Austro-Hungarian ambassador here, until the Vienna government has replied to the request that the ambassador be recalled.

This was stated on high official authority tonight.

Dr. Dumba telegraphed Assistant Secretary Phillips of the state department from Lenox, Mass., today giving notice that his government had recalled him on leave and asking that the American government arrange for his safe conduct to Vienna. He added that he planned to sail September 28. The message was addressed to Mr. Phillips without official title, the ambassador apparently treating his official status as ending.

Acting Secretary Polk conferred with President Wilson tonight on the Dumba incident and other international questions. Later it became known that the United States would await formal word from the Austro-Hungarian foreign office acting on Dr. Dumba's request.

Whether the American government will be satisfied if Vienna carries out Dr. Dumba's request and gives notice that he is to be withdrawn "on leave" was not disclosed tonight and will not be finally determined until it is seen what form the Austro-Hungarian reply takes. As dispatches from Vienna have indicated that the government there already has chosen a temporary successor to Dr. Dumba, it is taken for granted here that no attempt will be made to send the latter back here whatever may be the manner of his going.

The delay in receiving a reply to the Dumba note is believed by officials to be due to difficulty in communication between Washington and Vienna. Several messages received recently from Ambassador Penfield have been nearly a week in reaching Washington.

The president was still considering tonight what action, if any, to take in regard to Capt. Franz von Papen, German military attaché here; Alexander Nuber von Pereked, Austro-Hungarian consul general in New York, and other Austro-Hungarian and German officials involved in the Dumba incident. Photographic copies of more of the letters taken from James F. J. Archibald in London will be awaited before final action will be taken.

A letter in German written by Capt. von Papen in which occurred a phrase which has been translated "these idiotic Yankees" was referred to translators at the state department today to determine the exact meaning of the German words.

Most of the Archibald letters already received here were sent to the department of justice by the state department. They will be examined by Assistant Attorney General Warren to determine whether action can be taken against Archibald and others not having diplomatic status involved in the case.

CARRANZA THE MAN.

He Will be Recognized as Ruler of Mexico.

Washington, Sept. 23.—With the Villa army in full retreat into Sonora and the advance of three constitutional armies upon Juarez, the State department admitted today that the recognition under the protocol signed seems to be merely a matter of short time. Carranza will receive recognition under the protocol signed at Niagara Falls in the summer of 1914 by the United States, Argentine, Chile and Brazil which promised recognition to the government established by the Mexicans which should prove itself capable of protecting foreigners.

It is at this season of the year that rural blind tigers flourish most. Cotton picking makes money more plentiful and the surplus goes into booze. The gallon a month law is utilized to the utmost by the blind tigers, their relatives, friends and acquaintances and dispensaries in neighboring counties are liberally patronized, but with all this there is far less drunkenness and violence in the county than under the old dispensary regime. The activity of the rural policemen and magistrates does much to keep the blind tigers in check, and it is hoped that this fall the illicit liquor traffic will be curtailed to a greater extent than heretofore.

The crop of peavine hay is the largest and finest in years and if there is good weather for harvesting there will be no scarcity of roughage this winter.

DUPONT COMPANY AT GEORGETOWN.

Give Rise to Question if South Carolina is to Help Make War Munitions.

Columbia, Sept. 22.—Papers of domestication filed with Secretary of State R. M. McCown this morning by the E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., of Wilmington, Delaware, gave rise to the question if this big powder company intended establishing a branch factory in South Carolina. The papers filed in the case state that the principal office of the corporation in South Carolina to be "its office at its plant near the Atlantic Coast Lumber Corporation's mills, at Georgetown, S. C." The domestication papers are signed by Irnee DuPont, vice president, and were mailed direct from the main office of the company in Wilmington, Delaware, and approved by C. S. Mudge, attorney.

The DuPont Company has large contracts for the manufacture of war munitions for the allies and the filing of the papers in this State today attracted a good deal of interest. The statement that their main office would be at their plant at Georgetown apparently confirmed the idea that South Carolina is about to share in some of the tremendous profits which are being made out of the manufacture of munitions of war for the allied nations of Europe.

Georgetown is admirably located for such a plant, on deep water and with ample railroad facilities. Confirmation of the purposes of this company in domesticating would be of great interest to the State.

The company is capitalized at \$240,000,000.

May Add to Georgetown Plant.

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 22.—The filing of papers of the domestication by the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Powder Company at Georgetown, S. C., was explained by John J. Raskob, treasurer of the DuPont Company, this evening. It was the first paper filed by the new company, known as E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., since the financial reorganization about three weeks ago. The routine must be carried out at each State capital before the said company can do business within the State. When asked concerning the report of the erection of a new plant at Georgetown, S. C., Mr. Raskob stated that no plans had been formulated in that direction. The alcohol plant, which is situated there, has been going at full time. Mr. Raskob's remarks implied that additions may be made there in the near future.

LOAN MAY FAIL

Morgan Finds Difficulty in Obtaining Money for England.

New York, Sept. 23.—Opposition to the Allies' war loan is so great that negotiations may have to be reopened along different lines. The chief obstacles are the unfavorable financial condition of Great Britain as revealed by the new budget, opposition to Russia's participation in the loan, and the antagonism of the western interests which recently lost fifteen million dollars by the seizure of cargoes by Great Britain. J. P. Morgan is attempting to overcome the lukewarmness of certain bankers who, until recently, favored the loan. Foreign commissioners have been informed that it will probably take months to bring their plans to a successful conclusion.

BULGARIA SEEKS POWER.

All Europe Guessing as to Real Policy of Bulgaria.

London, Sept. 23.—While Berlin dispatches affirm that Bulgaria will invade Serbia with the Austro-German forces, advices from Rome state that King Ferdinand has called the Bulgarian cabinet to consider new proposals of the entente powers. Definite news from Sofia is anxiously awaited. It is evident that Bulgaria intends to make herself a power in Europe, no matter which side she chooses to fight on.

VICTIM OF CATTLE TICK.

Clarendon Farmer Loses Valuable Jersey Cow.

Manning, Sept. 20.—Calvin Johnson, a thirty farmer living on the McLeod place, two miles west of Mannings, lost a fine Jersey cow a few days ago from what is supposed to have been tick fever. No expert veterinary opinion was available, but cow is known to have been infected with ticks a few weeks ago. Johnson had recently declined an offer of \$75 for the cow. The work of tick eradication has never been prosecuted in Clarendon county.

Millionaires First.

Great scheme! Let's pass a law requiring the millionaires to form the first line of defense in case of war. Then they could promptly buy off the enemy and we wouldn't have to fight.—Manning Times.

CASES AT MANNING.

Docket for Criminal Court Term Not Heavy.

Manning, Sept. 20.—The court of general sessions convened here this morning with Judge S. W. G. Shipp presiding. Although there was no summer term of the criminal court here this summer, the criminal docket was not found to be very heavy this morning, there being only about 15 cases for trial, and only one of them for murder. Several negroes pleaded guilty to various charges, such as assault and battery, larceny of live stock, etc., and on account of the prosecuting witnesses having died, about three cases were not pressed by the solicitor, so at the close of today's work, with two cases having been actually tried, the court was nearly half done. The case against James T. Hamilton for breach of trust resulted in a mistrial. The case against S. J. Clark, who is one of the city policemen, for aggravated assault and battery, resulted in a verdict of not guilty, the jury being out only about five minutes.

The court house has been repaired since last court, as it had been damaged by the storm, and now presents as good appearance as when first opened for court.

Potash From Nebraska.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 20.—Nebraska may soon be ready to supply the demand of America for potash, the supply of which has been absolutely cut off by the European war. Already a Nebraska concern is shipping carload after carload of potash every week to Eastern States, where it is used as the base for farm fertilizers, and the output of the plant is soon to be doubled or trebled in an effort to supply the demand caused by the cutting off of the German supply.

Reports have been circulated of deposits of potash in Montana, Wyoming, Arizona and several other states, but the Nebraska mine is the first one to actually produce the substance in quantities sufficiently large to pay to ship to market and sell. Heretofore the entire United States has been forced to depend upon Germany for potash, but the necessity caused by the war has proved so stimulating in its effect that the American potash will hereafter come from within the boundaries of the United States and not from Germany.

The Nebraska potash mine is in Sheridan county near Alliance and about three miles from a railroad. Instead of being in mass the potash is held in solution in the water and in the muddy bottom of a lake. The lake covers 250 acres to a depth of ten feet, and below the water there lies a stratum of mud from twenty to thirty feet in thickness. Both the water and the mud are strongly impregnated with potash, and it is from water and mud that the commercial potash now being shipped is taken.

The Nebraska potash mine is a pumping proposition and not a drilling for the mineral the owners work big suction pumps and force the heavy impregnated water direct from the lake into great evaporating vats. Here heat is applied and soon the water is driven off, leaving a residue of potash, salt alkali and several other substances. The potash is in such quantities that it can be used commercially. Thousands of pounds of the mineral are taken out of the lake every week and shipped in all directions.

Late in the summer the water in the lake evaporates and disappears entirely, leaving behind nothing but a mud bank from twenty to thirty feet in thickness. The potash concern digs deep wells into this mud and the water oozes through the mud into them. Then this water is pumped to the plant and evaporated. It carries a far higher percentage of potash than does the water out of the lake when there is no shortage of moisture and the water is twenty feet deep.

The main body or ledge of the potash has not yet been found, although the search for it has been pushed for the last five or six years. Long ago it became known that there was potash in the waters and mud of the lake, but instead of trying to utilize the solution the owners of the property spent their time in attempting to find the body of potash whence that in the lake came. Deep wells were bored at different points in the vicinity and the borings were examined very critically. Not an ounce of potash was found. The waters of other lakes and streams near Alliance were found to be absolutely all right and not impregnated with the potash and none of the soil surrounding the potash lake was found to be impregnated with potash.

Children's Missionary Society.

A meeting of the children's missionary society of Trinity Methodist church will be held at Mrs. W. A. Brown's on Broad Street, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The mite boxes will be opened at this time.

PREDICTS PASSING OF HORSE.

Edison Invents Light Storage Battery for Delivery Wagons.

West Orange, N. J., Sept. 21.—"It is the beginning of the end of the horse. Horses in the near future will only be used as ornaments. Their commercial value will be nothing."

Thomas A. Edison laughed today at his plant here, as he surveyed another of his accomplishments—a storage battery for delivery wagons. Before half a hundred experts he explained the mechanism. They stood awestricken as the light horseless delivery wagon rolled around the yard.

Mr. Edison has reached an agreement with a vehicle company for the distribution of the wagons. Before entering upon the agreement he stipulated that the wagons must be sold at such a price as to place them within easy reach of the corner tradesman, who could not supplant his horse and wagon with an expensive automobile delivery wagon.

News and Views of Pisgah.

Pisgah, Sept. 20.—It is hot with no prospect of cooler weather. Peas, potatoes and all young crops are suffering for rain. Cotton is prematurely opening. The crop is very light, not over sixty per cent of last year. It is being rapidly picked out. Forty cents is the price paid for picking and I hear of no kicking.

Peavine hay is now being cut. The crop is fine, and if the weather continues dry another week the crop will be saved in fine order. A fairly good pea crop will be made. If cotton continues at a good price not much wheat will be planted this fall. A lot is on hand and you can't get it ground. A number of people are disgusted at the state of affairs. Water mills are about dry and the roller mills are crowded with no prospect of the congestion getting off. So people have to buy flour, even though they have wheat enough to do them, if it could be converted into flour.

Most of the planters will hold their cotton seed until January for better prices, and the prospect is for a fine price. Money is easier to get than last year, but the cotton crop will bring no more money this year than the crop of last year, owing to its shortness. So our people (except in wheat) are no better off than last year, for the crop expenses of this year added to the indebtedness of last year, makes it about the same as last year.

However much Germany is hated by some Americans, all can but admit her fine army and the education of her people. She has certainly taught the world a lesson in fighting. The old "lady" is being taught something she did not know, I hope for her lasting good.

A ride into another county quite recently discovered a strong Blease sentiment for governor next year, by those who voted against him. With Manning, Cooper and Blease, we will have "ginger and spice, and everything nice" and the more the merrier.

If women keep on as they are going, they will soon occupy a man's place with the exception of dress, and I am not sure about that. So the sweet, modest, retiring woman who reigned as a queen over the household and made home an earthly paradise, will soon be obsolete. God forbid that it should come to that.

Can any one tell where Ellie is? I have not heard from him since last year. Maybe he is resting in some quiet place recuperating from his herculean efforts to convince the people that he was the right man.

A protracted meeting will commence at Pisgah church on the 4th Sunday in this month and continue the following week. Rev. J. Dean Crain of Greer will aid the pastor. He is a noted preacher. The church will be pleased to have the public attend. Hours of service, 10.30 A. M., 8 P. M.

The Woman's Missionary Union of the Kershaw Association will meet at Pisgah church Thursday and Friday of this week. Thursday evening 8 P. M. Rev. John A. Davidson, pastor of the Camden Baptist church, will address the meeting. At this service men can attend, other services, only women.

Miss Nell Gillis has gone back to St. Joseph's Academy to school. She has recovered from her spell of typhoid fever.

Miss Gertrude Gillis, who has been spending the summer at Lownesville, came home Friday evening. She says she had a fine time while away.

If Sentiment Favors It.

The Greenville Piedmont "does not see how any legislator who is sincerely in favor of ending the liquor traffic in South Carolina can do otherwise than vote for a statute which will send every convicted liquor seller to the chain gang." Will any statute do that?—News and Courier.

NEW ARRIVALS OF Coat Suits, Street Dresses and Skirts This Week!



WERE you one of the many who visited our Coat Suit department this week and was fully convinced that for **STYLE AND QUALITY**

Our Coat Suits and Dresses are all at unmatchable prices? If you were not among the visitors who paid us a call, you should do so at once. Better come early while the choosing is good.

Suits \$12.50, \$15, \$18.50, \$20, \$25 and up.

These are special prices from the store that sells for cash. All goods are marked in plain figures. See our window display.

Special Shipment School Dresses Received This Week—50c \$1.00 and \$1.50.

75 Skirts in Poplins, Serges, Gabardine and Whip Cordes, at \$3.50, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 and 7.00.

SPECIALS

Just Received 48 House Dresses, Special at - - \$1.00
See Our Line of Ladies' Shoes, Special at - - \$2.50

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