

PROGRESS ON SEABOARD.

SAVANNAH-CHARLESTON LINE NEARS COMPLETION.

Less Than Seven Draw Bridges Needed on Short Stretch of Track. Savannah, Ga., Aug. 16.—The extension of the Seaboard Air Line...

This extension, which will reduce the rail mileage between Savannah and Charleston to 85 miles, will serve...

The routing through Charleston has been a considerable reduction in grade with the result that a locomotive can pull two and a quarter...

The shortest possible connection between Savannah and Charleston would not deviate its line six miles in order to include Beaufort...

Draw bridges are necessary across seven streams between Savannah and Charleston, two across the Stono and one each across the Ashley, the Edisto, the Ashepoo and the Broad.

The government has sanctioned a fixed span across the Cheehaw river and across several other streams. The approach to the crossings are embankments, built about temporary trestles...

When the last of the draw spans are in place the line will be completed. Trains will be operated over the Savannah-Charleston link by October...

Heavy freight trains will be operated over the line for some time before the beginning of passenger service, thus repeating the policy applied to the Charleston-Norfolk, between...

The line to Savannah begins on the tracks of the Seaboard's Y, just west of the union station in Charleston. It passes along the northern boundary of Hampton park.

Crossing the Ashley river, it proceeds in generally southwestern direction to the Ashepoo river. It twice crosses the Stono river, as John's Island is traversed. The Broad river is crossed a short distance below Gray's hill.

The Savannah river is crossed by the present Seaboard bridge. Passenger trains will use the union station here, while freight trains will sidetrack to Hutchinson Island, where the Seaboard's terminals are located.

The main line of the Carolina, Atlantic & Western (now a part of the Seaboard) from Charleston to Hampton, is 143 miles in length. The distance from Georgetown to Lanes is 85 miles; from Poston to McBee 70; from Lydia to Timmonsville 17 miles; from Hartsville to Sumter 39 miles; from McBee to Jefferson about 20 miles.

Thus the Seaboard acquired, exclusive of sidings and spur, about 350 miles of track. Completion of the Charleston Southern railway will give the Seaboard an additional package of 85 miles.

Charles M. Neal Dead. Charles M. Neal, for sixteen years post a custom house inspector in this city, died yesterday at his former home, 725 Quarry street and will be buried this afternoon in the Masonic plot, Neunanu cemetery.

Funeral services will be held at the residence at one-thirty, while at three o'clock, this afternoon ritual services will be held in the Masonic Temple.

The deceased was born in Sumter, South Carolina, on January 25, 1862, and was fifty-four years, six months and one day old. He was one of the oldest officials in the local customs service and well liked by all whom he came in contact with.

A widow and two sons survive the deceased, who was a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias lodges of this city, where he had made his home for the past 17 years.—Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, July 27.

Mr. Neal was born in the Tindal section of this county and was for many years a resident there, where he is remembered by many of the older people of the southeastern section of the county, as well as in the city.

RAILWAY PRESIDENTS CALLED

PRESIDENT WILSON CALLS RAILROAD OFFICIALS FOR CONFERENCE.

Settlement of Railroad Dispute Believed to be in Sight—Railway Officials Adopt Bitter Tone, Some of Them Charge That President Wilson is Playing Politics.

Washington, Aug. 17.—President Wilson today sent the following telegram to fifteen railroad presidents: "Discussion of the matters involved in the threatened railway strike has reached such a point which makes it highly desirable that I should personally confer with you at the earliest possible moment and with the presidents of any of the railroads affected who may be immediately accessible. Hope you can make it convenient to come to Washington at once."

Woodrow Wilson. President Wilson then talked to President Daniel Willard of Baltimore & Ohio, who is chairman of the railway president's association over the telephone. Willard promised to come to Washington immediately. Those summoned here are the presidents of the Pennsylvania lines, New York Central, New Haven lines, Erie, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Seaboard, Delaware & Hudson, Missouri Pacific, Union and Southern Pacific lines, Chesapeake & Ohio, Chicago and Great Western and Southern Railway.

The brotherhood leaders seem relieved. It is believed they will now accept the eight hour day, without the time and a-half for over time. President Lee of the brotherhood of railway trainmen says a break may be delayed if not prevented. He says they offered concessions but the railway managers refused to give anything.

The railway managers are plainly seriously concerned over President Wilson's action. The peremptory tone of the telegram causes bitter comment, some managers declaring they believe politics are mixed in the situation.

HOPES FOR NEW LINE. Charleston Sees Its Prospects Brightening. Charleston, Aug. 16.—Prospects of the case of the Charleston & Norfolk Steamship company against the Chesapeake & Ohio and other railroads being reopened by the Interstate Commerce commission are brightened and the probability of the steamship company, promoted by local business men, getting the joint proportional rate asked is enhanced by the passage in the senate yesterday of a joint resolution by Senator E. D. Smith calling on the commission to reconsider the case and render an opinion as to whether the rate asked will be granted in advance of the purchase of steamships as contemplated by the complainants.

The hearing of this case before the commission was begun here last year and later the commission dismissed the complaint on the ground that the complainant was only theoretically a common carrier, owning neither terminals nor steamships. The merits of the case were not passed on. Briefly the purpose of the complaint was to get for the Charleston & Norfolk Steamship company the same proportional rate from Cincinnati to Louisville and St. Louis that is accepted by the Norfolk & Western and the C. & O. railroads from rail lines serving Carolina territory.

It has been already stated that if the rate asked can be secured the steamship company propose to at once begin the operation of a line of steamers between this port and Norfolk.

Senator Smith's resolution pointed out that the commission should reopen the case and render a decision in this case because of the precedent established by the commission for such action in the cases of the Fowler City & Knoxville Packing company, in which it was ruled that the railroad lines should accept certain proportional rates, even though the complainants did not own any steamers. The ruling was that the complainants should not be required to spend thousands of dollars for equipment until they knew what rate they were going to get.

The status of the case now is that the resolution of Senator Smith calls upon the Interstate Commerce commission to say whether or not the rate asked will be applied provided the steamship company buys or builds steamers and puts them in operation.

Orphan Work Day. For several years past the last Saturday in September has by many of our citizens been observed as Orphan's Work Day. The idea is to get men and women, boys and girls, to devote the earnings or the income of the day to the support of some orphanage. We understand that all institutions invite co-operation in this plan and that September 30th is the day agreed upon.

A. T. Jamison, Greenwood, S. C., Aug. 12.

MUCH WORK FOR PRESIDENT.

MERE SIGNING OF COMMISSIONS IS BURDEN.

Thousands Now Ready and Need Only Scratch of Pen to Make Promotions of Officers Effective.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Completion of the reorganization measures authorized for the regular army under the bill which became effective July 1 is being delayed by the fact that President Wilson has been unable to find time to sign the thousand or more officers' commissions which have accumulated on his desk. Until the commissions are signed the officers have no authority to exercise the functions of their new rank.

The tax upon the president's time is so great that army officials have recommended passage of a special act authorizing delegation of the power to sign commissions to some other person. That practice is followed in the land office and it has been pointed out that if an army of 500,000 volunteers were to be formed, with its 50,000 officers, it would take the president, the secretary of war and the adjutant general, the three officials whose names must appear on commissions, nine full working days each to carry out their part in this purely routine matter.

With the addition of the first increment of the authorized regular army increase, a majority of the officers of the regular army went up a grade in rank. Each will receive a new commission and then will remain the task of providing commissions for several thousand second lieutenants selected from civil life. The process will be repeated each year for three years to come as the other increments are added to the army.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE 7,500. Petrograd, Aug. 17.—The Russians today captured seven thousand five hundred more Austrians. There are artillery duels along the entire front. Counter attacks were repulsed.

Shiloh Local News. Shiloh, Aug. 16.—Mr. Walter and Walker Green went to Timmonsville Wednesday. Mrs. W. T. Green and children J. E. Green, went to Bishopville Friday. Tommy Tomlin has returned to his home in Lynchburg, after a stay with Jamie Player.

We are sorry to state that Mr. F. L. Player is ill. Misses Julia Truluck and Lillian Player spent Sunday with Miss Myrtle Player. Miss Willie Beck Johnson spent Sunday with Miss Neva Green. Mrs. A. J. Goodman spent Sunday with Mrs. W. T. Green. Mr. W. W. Green went to Sumter last week on business.

The stormy weather has done considerable damage, but it could have been lots worse here. Now the cotton looks like we might make some, the corn is not near as bad as we thought it was, and we got fine prices for tobacco. Some of the fruit was ruined, but we have plenty of grapes and a few apples left.

We will have our Children's Day exercises on Sunday afternoon, August 20th. The public is invited.

Week Favorable for Crops. Columbia, Aug. 17.—The dry weather, with abundant sunshine and scattered rains only, was much more favorable for farm work than for practically a month, and cultivation of grassy fields was pursued vigorously everywhere. On account of persistent wet weather, cotton is large in plant, but sappy, is still shedding in many localities and is not fruiting satisfactorily; the first bale of the 1916 crop is reported as having been sold in Barnwell county on the ninth. Corn is doing well, except the late planted crop; old corn is ripening nicely; fodder gathering is in progress. Much good hay was saved during the week. Tobacco curing is nearly completed. Recently flooded areas have been turned to forage crops. Sweet potatoes, peanuts and pastures are in good condition.

Mr. John M. Parker, of Dalzell, has returned home from Chicago, where he attended the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Letter Carrier's Association, this being his second attendance upon this body as a representative of the South Carolina organization. Mr. Parker reports having had a very pleasant trip and stay in Chicago, where the carriers were treated royally by the business men of that place. While there he and other carriers attended one of the Republican campaign meetings at which Candidate Hughes was a speaker and the whole association were guests at one of the games of ball between Chicago and Boston. Mr. Parker is one of the rural carriers at Dalzell.

Paris, Aug. 17.—The positions captured yesterday were under a severe fire all night.

CANDIDATES AT BENNETTSVILLE

ANGER FROM PREVIOUS DAYS MEETING ABIDES.

Few Unusually Spirited Passages Marked State Campaign Meeting.

Bennettsville, Aug. 16.—Developments begun by State campaigners in Bishopville yesterday "hung over" through today's meeting, injecting an occasional point at variance with the conventional performance. Albert S. Fant reminded the Marlboro county audience of his refusal in Bishopville yesterday to allow the charge to go abroad that he was a Bleasette. He also challenged G. McDuffie Hampton and W. H. Kelly, opposing candidates, who had already spoken, to come into the open. Mr. Hampton's answer to the challenge was that he was not present yesterday when he was placed in the Bleasette column. "You are here now and I'll give you a minute of my time to declare yourself, whether you're a Bleasette or not." Mr. Hampton refused the offer.

Dr. Kelly tried to shout above the din that he was "a Bleasette and don't care who knows it," but this was lost in the tumult of applause for Mr. Fant.

Mr. Bleasette, the last speaker today, disclaimed any purpose on his part to draw factional lines despite his statement yesterday that there was one man in the race running with the hare and the hounds, whom he expected to "draw out."

S. T. Carter and D. W. McLaurin, rival candidates for State treasurer, nearly came to blows, Mr. McLaurin denouncing Mr. Carter as "an infernal liar" and "coward." Only the timely interference of the chairman of the meeting and others on the stage prevented the passage of blows. Mr. Carter spoke first and made reference to the numerous charges which his opponent would bring, relative to his owning an automobile, getting a salary as State treasurer and being an officer in a trust company, and of his getting scholarship aid for his daughter at Winthrop college.

"Yet he will fall to tell you, that he also owns an automobile and that the State has contributed \$20 a month for a number of years to the support of his family."

It was this latter portion of Mr. Carter's statement to which Mr. McLaurin took exception, and which he said he had papers in his pocket to disprove.

The asylum issue was only lightly touched upon by Mr. Bleasette today. Mr. Bleasette commented today on the absence of the Smith cotton blooms of two years ago. "Where are they?" he repeatedly asked, urging all who got 15 cents for their cotton to hold up their hands. Mr. Bleasette paid a glowing tribute to the statesmanship of John L. McLaurin, which failed to elicit any applause. Lawlessness, the speaker attributed to Gov. Manning's commutations to life sentence of two negroes sentenced to be hanged. Other negroes, he charged, are encouraged to shoot down white men and assault white women. Other candidates for governor made their usual speeches.

If he isn't elected, Mr. Cooper said, he will not sulk in his tent. Educational development is the big issue in this campaign, and he doesn't think "any people could be prosperous and happy unless the laws were enforced."

Gov. Manning reviewed his efforts to compel observance of the liquor laws, particularly in Charleston, and reminded his audience of the two record seizures of carload shipments during the last few days. "The blind tigers in Charleston," he said, "are learning by sad experience that there is a law in this State by which they are governed as are the people of other sections."

Mr. DesChamps made his usual high toned appeal for coordination of interests and efforts, for the development of the people educationally and of the natural resources of the State.

E. C. L. Adams, candidate for lieutenant governor, said the rumor was abroad that he had struck a man from behind with a pair of knucks. This he branded as false.

The meeting today was largely attended, there being approximately 1,000 people present.

AMBASSADOR PAGE ARRIVES. Conference With Secretary in Reference to British Blacklist. Washington, Aug. 17.—Ambassador Page arrived today from London. He visited Secretary Lansing and gave a complete report on the British blacklist and mail seizures. Mr. Page will see President Wilson later.

Rome, Aug. 17.—The Italians are still progressing at all points east of Gorizia. Strongly built trenches on the Carso Plateau being captured.

Shamokin, Pa., Aug. 17.—A strike in the anthracite collieries between Shamokin and Mount Carmel ties up twelve of the largest collieries in this section. The union miners objected to non-union men working there.

NOTICE.

Primary Election to Be Held Tuesday August 29th, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that a Democratic primary election will be held in the several clubs established by order of the Democratic Executive Committee for Sumter county at the following places on Tuesday, August 29, 1916, for nominating candidates for Congressman, State and County officers pursuant to the Constitution and rules of the party, and in accordance with the Acts of the General Assembly of this State regulating primary elections; and that the second primary, if one shall be necessary, will be held on September 12th.

The following named persons have been designated as managers and clerks of the primary elections to be held by the Democratic party for Sumter county, August 29th and September 12th.

Ward 1—W. A. Weathers, Alfred Scarborough, A. H. Weeks; A. S. Rowell, clerk.

Ward 2—J. B. Baker, W. A. Thompson, R. O. Purdy, Jr.; S. K. Nash, clerk.

Ward 3—W. W. James, J. D. Pace, W. M. Brazier; Raymon Schwartz, clerk.

Ward 4—T. W. Pace, W. O. Price, G. A. Brown; J. I. Lesesne, clerk.

Borden—G. W. Hatfield, P. B. Emanuel, Luther Wilson; C. M. Emanuel, clerk.

Concord—L. J. Newman, T. M. Hodge, Hazel Brunson; F. A. Newman, clerk.

Dalzell—W. J. Douglas, J. Harry Jones, H. C. Edens; A. F. Smith, clerk.

DuBose—J. R. Yates, Horatio Frasier, Robert DuBose; Malcom Rivers, clerk.

Earle—J. B. Harvin, John E. McDaniel, H. Grady Stone; D. O. Pierson, clerk.

Farmers—H. M. Spann, W. O. Bradford, A. L. Ardis; Marion McLeod, clerk.

Hagood—W. J. Sanders, W. M. Lenoir, Jr., J. L. Jackson; B. F. Myers, clerk.

Manchester—G. L. Geddings, F. M. Coulter, D. W. Allsbrooks; Robert Christmas, clerk.

Mayesville—J. H. Burgess, E. G. Spencer, W. B. Cooper; R. J. Mayes, Jr. Clerk.

Oswego—M. H. Andrews, T. C. Cauthen, W. D. McLeod; J. F. Moore, clerk.

Pisgah—Leon Stuckey, E. P. Brown, S. W. Hawkins; J. E. DuPre, clerk.

Pleasant Grove—J. L. Kirby, Jesse McElveen, Wylie Baker; Hovie Keels, clerk.

Home Demonstration Work.

Iceless Refrigerator. Have a box made 3 1-2 feet high, 2 feet wide and 18 inches deep. The top and bottom should be solid, with the sides of screen wire. The front should be hinged to make a door. Put in two shelves 12 to 15 inches apart and bore holes in these shelves for a better circulation of air. Use a pan about 12 inches square on the top to hold the water, and have the whole thing standing in a larger pan. Paint the pans and box white and allow them to dry, then give a coat of enamel. A covering of white single-faced canton flannel should be made to fit. Have the smooth side out and fasten with large hooks and eyes. Arrange one row of hooks on the door near the fastening and another just opposite the door, so that the hems will project over and keep out any warm air that might otherwise enter the crack. Fasten this covering at the top as well as the side. Two double strips one-half the width of the side should be sewed to the top of each side and allowed to extend over two or three inches into the pan of water.

Place the refrigerator in a shady place, where there is a good circulation of air around it. Keep the wicks in the supply of fresh water in the upper pan.

If there is a window in a shaded place in the kitchen that is not specially needed, the iceless refrigerator may be built to fit it, and a constant passage of air is thus insured.

This refrigerator gives best results in dry, hot days. It is not good on the seashore, or very close to damp places, as there is not enough evaporation.

Fly Traps. 1. Cut out the top of the lid of an old Mason jar and fit in a wire gauze cone with several holes, large enough to admit a fly. The edges of this cone must not interfere with the threads for screwing on the top. Now screw the top on the jar and place it on two small wooden blocks with bait underneath.

The flies may be very easily killed by turning the jar right side up and pouring in hot water.

2. The working drawing gives the details of construction of this fly trap that is especially good to use on porches, in stables, etc.

A very good bait to use in fly traps is light bread with a little alcohol and sugar, or light bread with butter milk and sugar.

Fireless Cooker. Select a tightly built wooden box, an old trunk, barrel, large lard tub, or tin lard can for the outside. This must be large enough to allow four inches of packing all around the well. If the outside is large enough for two wells, there must be an allowance made for six inches of packing between the two. Twenty-pound lard cans with tight fitting tops make good wells. A cushion four inches thick and the size of the outer container must be made, and stuffed with whatever is used for packing.

Line the outer container with several layers of newspapers or sheet asbestos, then put in four inches of packing. This packing may be lint cotton, cotton seed hulls, wool, shredded newspaper, Spanish moss, excelsior, or any other substance that will exclude air. After pressing the packing in firmly, place in the wells, putting a thickness of asbestos underneath and around each, if possible. Put packing around the wells and tamp well. Be sure that there is four inches of space between the top of the well and the top of the outside.

Cut a piece of cardboard, heavy paper, or white oilcloth just to fit the top, with holes for the wells; slip into place and tack on the inside of the outer container.

The lid to the outer part must fasten tightly. Screen door-hooks and eyes are often helpful for this.

The cooker may be painted or stained and put on castors, if desired. Many people find it convenient to put a large one on a frame that has castors. The frame brings the cooker up, so that it can be used without stooping.

One soapstone is necessary for boiling, and two for baking or roasting. These may be obtained at hardware stores, for from 35 to 50 cents each. A button-hok may be used to handle the stones when hot. Always keep stones in a dry place, and heat slowly to avoid cracking.

After each use the cooker should be left open several hours to air thoroughly.

They must file with the clerk of court at the end of the campaign, and before the election, an itemized, verified statement of all campaign expenses.

J. H. CLIFTON, County Chairman.