

**PROTECTION FOR COTTON CROP**

**POPE ADDRESSES MEMORIAL TO PRESIDENT.**

Farmers' Union Executive Calls for Steps to Maintain Price of Staple.

Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 9.—In a memorial to congress issued Saturday entitled "The American Farmer and his Government," E. N. Pope, president of the Association of State Farmers' Union Presidents, favors protection on all agricultural products, declares that no country can thrive half protected and half free, insists that there is no such thing as a "hyphenated tariff" and asks that cotton be protected by a 15 cent minimum loan from the government.

The memorial, which goes into an exhaustive analysis of the subject, says in part:

"The southern cotton farmer, in demanding that congress empower the federal reserve board to fix and protect a 15 cent per pound minimum loan price on cotton, advances no new doctrine in government for it has been the policy of this nation ever since we have had a nation to protect home industries. Cotton is our only agricultural product that cannot be helped by a protective tariff and, therefore, seek other means of protection.

"The cotton producer is the only class of farmer who has always been compelled to sell what he produces on a free market and buy what he consumes on a protected market and as a consequence, the cotton fields of the South have more tenants, more poverty and more suffering than any other agricultural area on the Western Hemisphere. This condition should challenge, but not baffles American statesmanship.

"No matter what one's views may be on the governmental policy of protection or free trade, all will agree that the country can reach its highest degree of prosperity half protected and half free. This country should protect all industries or none. No protective industry can thrive selling in a free market and buying in a protected one. We have no desire to bring all manufactured products to the level of cotton; we ask that cotton be placed on the level of other industries.

"Since many of the leaders of political thought in this nation have declared for a tariff commission for the avowed purpose of taking tariff out of politics, the farmers may enter upon a non-partisan discussion, free from partisan prejudices and disengaged from the political fortunes of any party or any candidate. No other line of approach could be permitted or tolerated by the farmers' union.

"It matters not whether a tariff is levied for protection or for revenue. It offends to industry the same assistance. There is no such thing as a hyphenated tariff.

"A policy of universal protection is in the interest of the American farmer for he sells more than he buys.

"Protecting the plow is an unpardonable discrimination and should not be tolerated by the farmers of the nation. Neither should any one agricultural product receive protection unless all agricultural products receive protection. There should be a protective tariff on corn, wheat, rice, wool and all other agricultural products but cotton can not be helped by a tariff and, therefore, requires a different form of protection.

"Cotton is the only agricultural product of which this nation has a world monopoly. For the past half century we have clothed the world and nothing can transpire to take this task from us for at least another half century. The Lord made the South a cotton country, and He made cotton an exclusive Southern product. No legislation can give universal help to the South unless it helps the cotton producer.

"We produce two-thirds of the world's cotton supply. The government by protecting a 12 cents minimum loan on cotton can enable the farmers to fix a price which foreign countries must pay for cotton. The government would never be called upon to advance any money on cotton under this plan for the market price would always stand much above the loan minimum figures.

"The government could not pursue this course on any other agricultural product for we do not control world production. There is no occasion to render that character of assistance for a protective tariff will help all other products. We scarcely do more in normal times than feed ourselves.

**CHICKEN FANCIERS MEET.**

**SUMTER COUNTY ASSOCIATION REORGANIZES FOR YEAR.**

Big Poultry Show to Be Held Here on 6, 7 and 8 of December—Much Interest Being Shown in Plans for Exhibition, Which Will be Larger Than Last Year.

The chicken and poultry fanciers met Monday in the Chamber of Commerce room to reorganize the Sumter County Pigeon and Poultry Fanciers' Association for the ensuing year and to formulate plans for the big show which will be held December 6, 7 and 8. The efforts of those interested are being put forth to make the show a bigger and better one than that of last year, and as they have the experience gained last year and will have much less expense in the construction of coops and other necessary apparatus, indications are that their efforts will be successful.

The officers of the association chosen Monday night were: President, A. H. Wilder; secretary and treasurer, R. L. McLeod; advertising manager, Geo. D. Levy; superintendent of show, J. D. Epperson; manager of show, L. J. Leonhirth; assistant manager, T. M. Bradley; vice presidents, first, H. A. Mood; second, C. J. Lemmon; third, H. L. Crouch; fourth, S. B. Mitchell; fifth, T. H. Siddall; executive committee, W. M. Levi, J. G. R. Wilder, Geo. D. Shera, I. H. Moses, A. P. Vinson, J. F. Williams, J. C. Rogers, W. J. Seale, M. S. E. A. Mathis, J. T. James, Dr. H. M. Stuckey, E. S. Booth and W. A. Thompson.

The executive committee is at work on the plans for the show and the program of prizes will be announced at some time in the near future.

**SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST NEGRO.**

Alleged to Have Entered Orangeburg Home and Laid Hands on Woman.

Orangeburg, Oct. 9.—Walter Jackson, a negro of Orangeburg, is now at the State penitentiary for safekeeping, he being charged with entering the dwelling and attempting criminal assault upon a white woman of this city. It seems that on Saturday night, while members of this family were at a moving picture theater, the woman was disturbed by some one laying hands upon her. Upon giving alarm the negro escaped.

In this house young men boarded and quick search was made for the culprit. Walter Jackson was located not far away and answered the description. It is stated by officers that Jackson exclaimed: "I am not the man," even before he was questioned. Jackson was closely guarded yesterday and was later taken to Columbia for safekeeping, as there was fear of violence.

**NON-SUIT IS SUSTAINED.**

Supreme Court Decides a Cotton Case from Sumter.

Columbia, Oct. 9.—The Supreme Court has upheld the non-suit granted by the lower court in the case of Henry J. Harby against Thomas Wilson, both Sumter citizens, over an alleged verbal contract to sell 200 bales of cotton. Mr. Harby charged that Mr. Wilson agreed to sell him 200 bales of cotton on contract at a price agreed on and he reduced the agreement to writing, but Mr. Wilson was out of town several days and when he returned the cotton market had gone up and he declined to sign the contract. Subsequent efforts to get him to sign failed, Mr. Harby alleged. He then brought suit, but the lower court non-suited him, which the Supreme Court upheld, holding that no contract had been entered into.

**FIGHT TO THE END.**

German People Continue War in Fear of Defeat, Not Hope of Victory.

New York, Oct. 10.—The people of Germany will fight to the bitter end, but are moved by the fear of defeat rather than by hope of victory, according to Herbert Swope, city editor of the New York World, who has just returned from several months stay in Germany. There is great anxiety in Germany about the fate of the submarine Bremen. Owing to stringent regulations, the food supply is adequate.

We export a nominal amount of wheat but produce only 20 per cent. of the world wheat supply.

"When we increase the price of cotton, we levy tribute upon the foreign consumers which is the greatest attainment in statecraft. Cotton has outstripped all other American industries in its growth, and is the only farm product which has outgrown a protective tariff and requires entirely different legislative treatment from any other product. But size ought not to be penalized by inability or thrift discouraged by neglect but rather we should compensate achievement and subsidize enterprise."

**SEES GRAVE SITUATION AHEAD**

**MANY POSSIBILITIES MAY DEVELOP OUT OF U-BOAT RAID ON COMMERCE OFF COAST.**

President and His Advisers Will Hold Germany Responsible to Abide by Its Promises—Bernstorff Says There Will Be no Breach of Faith.

Long Branch, N. J., Oct. 9.—Secretary Lansing, it was announced tonight, will come here tomorrow for a conference with President Wilson concerning German submarine raids off the American coast. Mr. Lansing is expected to remain overnight at the president's summer residence.

The announcement that the secretary of State would confer with the president confirmed the impression gained here earlier in the day that the American government considered the attacks on vessels off the American coast by German submarines as fraught with grave possibilities. At the same time it was made clear that nothing in the reports so far received show that international law or earlier promises of Germany have been violated. Concern over the situation centered chiefly about the possibility of what might happen if the submarine attacks are continued.

The position of the American government and its determination to make a full investigation before acting were made clear in the following statement given out by the president:

"This government will, of course, first inform itself as to all the facts that there may be no doubt or mistake as far as they are concerned.

"The country may rest assured that the German government will be held to the complete fulfillment of its promise to the government of the United States. I have no right now to question its willingness to fulfill them."

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, who came here today to give the president a personal letter from the German emperor on Polish relief, discussed with President Wilson the new activities of German submarines. It was understood that the president made it clear that while the American government had no objection of interfering with the legitimate activities of submarines, it would object to the deliberate provocation by the German government. The ambassador, while expressing an entire lack of official information from his government on the new submarine attacks, said that Germany had promised to conduct her submarine warfare in accordance with the rules of cruiser warfare.

The ambassador remained with the president only 15 minutes and was smiling when he left. He declared he was as much surprised as anybody when the news of the sinking of the first British ship reached him.

It is understood that the talk between the president and the ambassador was entirely friendly, but that the president informed the ambassador of his determination to act firmly if the rights of the United States are infringed.

The president had seriously considered going to Brooklyn tomorrow to attend the third world's series baseball game but decided to remain here and keep in touch with the submarine situation.

Before seeing Secretary Lansing the president will confer with Jules Jusserand, the French ambassador, who is coming to Shadow Lawn to bring a personal letter from President Poincaré to President Wilson on Polish relief.

It is considered probable that during the conference the French ambassador may lay before the president the view of the entente governments that German submarines should not be allowed to come into American ports. This point probably will be taken up by the president with Secretary Lansing tomorrow night.

During the day the executive offices here were in communication with Secretary Daniels and received preliminary reports assembled by the navy department on the submarine activities off the American coast.

The general trend of these reports was to the effect that, so far as has been determined, the rules of international law had been complied with by Germany. It was made clear, however, that these reports were of a preliminary character, and were not conclusive. Secretary Daniels was instructed to keep the president fully informed of all developments.

Count von Bernstorff said he planned to return to Washington tonight or tomorrow going by way of New York. It was stated by officials here that the subject of peace was not mentioned at his conference with the president.

Brooklyn, Oct. 11.—Crowded stands this afternoon testified to a reawakened interest in the Dodger's chances to win the world's championship. Marquard opposed Leonard on the mound.

**ONLY ONE SUBMARINE IN RAID**

**SINKING OF SIX VESSELS SAID TO BE WORK OF U-53.**

Reports State That There Was no Loss of Life, Although Crew of Kingston Has Not Been Located—Praise for Rescue Work of Admiral Gleaves.

Newport, R. I., Oct. 9.—The wholesale raid on foreign shipping south of Nantucket lightship Sunday was the work of one submarine, according to reports of American naval officers. Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, commanding the torpedo boat destroyer flotilla which did such remarkably speedy rescue work yesterday, said tonight that reports of all his officers agreed that to the best of their observation one raider only was concerned. This boat presumably was the German submarine U-53, which called at Newport Saturday.

Admiral Gleaves said he could easily understand the positive statements of the captain of the Nantucket lightship and of sailors of the torpedoed vessels that more than one submarine was concerned. The U-boat, he said, was very fast and appeared to have been handled cleverly. It was easy, he pointed out, for her to disappear on one side of a ship and then show up unexpectedly at another spot. Doubtless, he believed, she had submerged and reappeared often enough to mislead any but a keen, professional observer and to create the impression that more than one sea terror was operating.

This opinion would seem to be borne out by the statements of many of the refugees that the submarine had more business on hand than she could take care of at once and was obliged to request one steamer to wait her turn while another was being put out of commission. Lieut. Commander Miller of the destroyer Ericsson, who witnessed the destruction of the Stephano, said he was positive that only one submarine was in the vicinity at the time. Today the raiding had ceased, at least for the moment.

The known list of the victims of the U-boat's Sunday exploits remains at six, notwithstanding reports from the Nantucket lightship that three other ships, the identity of which could not be learned, were sent to the bottom. There also was a rumor, without verification, that a British cruiser, one of the latest patrol boats sent to the submarine zone, had been attacked.

Ten more refugees were landed here tonight by the Melville, tender of the destroyer Flotilla, which picked up 10 Chinese members of the crew of the steamer Strathdene. They were sent to the training station to be held until immigration inspectors can pass upon their cases.

Destroyers swept the waters of a wide area today in a vain search for the crew of the steamer Kingstonian, who were seen by members of the steamer Strathdene to take to their boats before their vessel was sunk. Rear Admiral Knight, commander of the Narragansett Bay naval defense district, did not appear to be alarmed at the lack of success in finding the missing men, and saw no reason to change the previous reports that the raid so destructive to property was accomplished without loss of life. It was the commander's opinion that the Kingstonian's crew had been picked up by an eastbound steamer which did not care to divulge her position to lurking submarines by reporting the fact by wireless.

Notwithstanding the lull in submarine activities today shipping men were by no means reassured. If only one raider were concerned she might be waiting only to replenish her supplies, they believed. This gave rise to renewal of reports that elaborate methods of supplying foreign submarines from American bases had been perfected.

In order to dispose as far as possible of claims of this sort as applied to the Narragansett Bay district, William H. Walcott, deputy collector of customs, made a careful investigation today to learn if any merchant boat or yacht had cleared from Newport Saturday or Sunday which might have carried supplies. The investigation, it is understood, was made on orders from Washington. Mr. Walcott found no indication that any such supply boat had cleared.

Another report persistent in shipping circles was that the call of Capt. Hans Rose of the U-53 upon American naval officers here was to give an intimation that rescue ships might be needed in the vicinity soon, as well as to exchange formal visits of courtesy. Shippers pointed to the promptness with which 17 fleet destroyers had been rushed at full speed to Nantucket lightship within an hour or two after the reports came of the sinking of the first submarine victim, the freighter West Point. Rear Admiral Gleaves, commander of the torpedo flotilla, disclaimed in a statement tonight absolutely any prior knowledge of the intention of the German U-boat.

"My only information," he said, "was contained in an SOS message which said that the steamer West

**KENTUCKIAN WINS CONTEST.**

**LEONARD BUSCHMAN FIRST IN PROHIBITION ORATORY.**

Virginia Speaker Awarded Second Place in Test Covering All Southern States.

Spartanburg, Oct. 9.—Leonard Buschman of Louisville, Ky., won the first prize of \$75 in the intercollegiate prohibition contest, which was held at Converse college tonight. The second prize of \$25 was won by C. M. Cox of Emory, Va. Besides the prize Mr. Buschman wins the privilege of representing the South at the national contest of the prohibition association which will be held at Louisville December 28, 1916.

The other speakers who participated in the contest were: E. D. Whisonant of Wofford college; Patrick Quinn of Maryland college, Tennessee; J. E. Avery of Emory university, Georgia. The subject of Mr. Buschman's speech was "Prohibition and National Defense," and the speech of Mr. Cox was upon "Choose Ye This Day Whom Ye Will Serve." An audience that filled the large Converse college chapel heard the speakers, and gave them a very fine hearing.

The judges on thought, Prof. Charles E. Underwood of Indianapolis, Ind., Alonzo E. Wilson of Chicago and Prof. G. S. Dow of Olivet, Mich., had rendered their decision already and the judges on oratory heard the speeches and made their decision following the close of the contest. The combined grades showed who had won. The judges on oratory were Dr. J. S. Moffatt, president of Erskine college; Dr. Lee Davis Lodge, president of Limestone college and Prof. E. L. Eyer of Limestone college.

Mr. Buschman was born in California, Mo., and was graduated at Westminster college, Missouri, last year. He took post graduate work at the Southern Presbyterian seminary, Louisville, and this year he is taking his degree at Princeton university, with a view to becoming a foreign missionary.

Mr. Cox was born at Emory, Va., and received his college training at Emory and Henry universities. He was graduated there last year, and this year is taking his post graduate work at Columbia university.

**GERMANY TO KEEP PLEDGE.**

There Will be no Resumption of Indiscriminate Submarine Warfare.

New York, Oct. 11.—Ambassador von Bernstorff declared today that there will be no resumption of indiscriminate submarine warfare. "Germany does not intend to violate her pledges to the United States," declared the ambassador.

Paris, Oct. 11.—Memorial services were held today in the protestant church for Kiffin Rockwell, the Atlanta aviator, who was recently killed by a German aviator in an air battle.

Point had been sunk and that her crew had taken to the boats. The natural thing to do was to get out every available vessel to search for the crew. As it happened, it was fortunate that we had so many ships out and I am very glad that we were able to render the aid we did."

He concluded with the declaration that nothing had passed between him and Capt. Rose during their formal calls which gave any indication as to what the plans of the U-boat commander were.

Admiral Gleaves received today from various sources, official and otherwise, commendation for the rescue work of the various vessels under his command. He also received a number of offers of aid and supplies for the care of the survivors. Admiral Gleaves expressed his appreciation, but stated that the survivors were amply taken care of.

A testimonial of appreciation for the assistance rendered by the flotilla, particularly the aid given by Lieut. Commander D. C. Hanrahn and the men of the destroyer Balch, who picked up the passengers of the Red Cross liner Stephano, was signed by the passengers and crew of the liner.

In many quarters, the opinion was expressed today that another outbreak of the U-boat and her consorts, if she had any, would not be surprising. It was reported by members of the crew of the Strathdene that the submarine which sank her had filled her fuel tanks with oil from the Norwegian tank steamer Christian Knudsen before the latter was sent to the bottom. Other refugees have declared that they saw a German supply ship hovering in the vicinity of the raid Sunday.

Although fuel tanks may have been replenished from the Norwegian vessel, naval officers expressed the opinion that after a day of such activity the submarine must be short of ammunition. Reports of many of the refugees agree that the submarine which sank their ship was prodigal in the use of shells and that their vessels had been given her finishing blow by a torpedo.

**SUBMARINE FEAR HAUNTS SEA**

**VESSELS HELD UP IN NEW YORK UNTIL WAY IS CLEAR.**

Many Believe That U-53 Has Made Best of Way Back to Heligoland, But Wait in Indecision.

New York, Oct. 11.—Although there was no indication today that the German submarine U-53 still was lurking off the American coast and while some shipping interests believed she had headed for Heligoland, there was evidence that the British admiralty will proceed with caution in allowing British ships to leave Atlantic coast ports. Two British vessels due to sail today were detained and it was reported that others which had cleared, both French and British, will not sail at present.

Shipping circles heard today that Admiral Montague Browning, at Halifax, commanding the British fleet off this coast, has issued orders detaining the British merchant vessels now in American ports. Verification of this report could not be obtained at the final sailing orders, but it was admitted that sailing orders for the Cunard freighters Pannonia and St. George, due to sail today, had been withheld.

A dozen other British ships, including the White Star passenger liner Adriatic, cleared today but it was said that with the exception of the Adriatic the dates of their departure would depend upon developments in the efforts which, it is taken for granted, the British admiralty is making to rid American waters of the submarine danger.

The Adriatic, White Star line officials said, would sail at noon tomorrow and prospective passengers have been so notified.

The continued absence of advices indicating additional submarine activities along the Atlantic lanes resulted today in reduction in marine insurance rates from the high mark struck Monday. Rates were quoted at 2-1/2 per cent., a drop of 50 per cent. from the general quotations earlier in the week. There was a strong tendency in naval circles today to believe that the U-53, unless that craft has received fresh supplies on this side of the Atlantic, is headed for her base at Heligoland.

**NO WARNING FOR WASHINGTON.**

Gerard Denies Story of U-Boat Crisis.

New York, Oct. 11.—James W. Gerard, United States ambassador to Germany, who returned here yesterday on his first vacation in nearly three years, issued a formal statement late today in which he denied that his home coming had been caused by the need of warning the administration at Washington of Germany's intention to resume indiscriminate submarine warfare against neutral as well as hostile shipping.

The ambassador's statement follows: "You may say that it is not true that I came home at this time to serve notice on the president of Germany's intention to repudiate her pledges regarding the conduct of submarine warfare, or that Germany was contemplating the resumption of submarine attacks upon all kinds of shipping."

"I say to you what I said to a reporter for the Berliner Tageblatt at Copenhagen before I sailed: 'I should not think of leaving my post at this time if I were not convinced that the relations between my country and Germany were as friendly as they could be and gave every promise of continuing so indefinitely.'"

**ALLIES DOMINATE GREECE.**

Greek Navy Seized and French and English Crews Placed on Ships.

London, Oct. 12.—The domination of Greece by the allies is now complete. Greece has protested against the seizure of her navy, on Wednesday afternoon, but it is believed no formal reply to the protest will be made.

Admiral Fournet, commander of the Anglo-French fleet in the Mediterranean, has assumed command of all Greek warships and replaced all the crews with French and English crews. The guns on the three warships Greece was allowed to retain have been dismantled.

The king of price cutters is S. I. Till. He sells good pianos for \$180 on time.—Adv.

**DRIVE FOR TRIESTE.**

Italians Continue to Gain Ground Against Austrians.

Rome, Oct. 12.—Dispatches from the front state that the Italians continue to gain ground in the drive for Trieste. Terrific fighting continues between Vipacco river and Hill 208.

You can pay Till \$180 for a piano and he will not tell on you; you can tell your friends its a \$350 piano, but Till was running a sale and you really forgot what it did cost you, but it's a sweet tone piano.—Adv.