

REMARKS.

... of Gun Crew ...

... from a New ... interest by Sum ... McCoy, a son ... McCoy of St. Charles, is ... that was attacked ...

... the vessel was halted by admiralty ...

... the watch cried a warning against an approaching torpedo.

... The captain ordered the wheel thrown over so hard that the ship listed at an alarming angle.

... Two days later the ship's company was startled by the cry of "submarine ahead!"

... WARRANTS TO BE APPROVED. Comptroller General Recognizes Chief Game Warden.

... Columbia, July 31.—Carlton W. Sawyer, comptroller general, telegraphed his office yesterday that he would issue warrants to Wade Hampton Gibbs, recently commissioned chief game warden.

... Mr. Sawyer's telegram reads as follows: "With reference to the matter of paying warrants of the newly appointed and commissioned game warden, W. H. Gibbs, I do not consider that this is a matter for me to decide but for the courts.

... Washington, July 30.—In a statement issued by the war department here today it was shown that South Carolina's quota for the next training camps will be 256 out of 850 applications. These camps will open August 27 and close November 26.

COTTON CROP CONDITION.

Reports Show the Crop Made Gains During Past Thirty Days.

New York, July 30.—The condition of cotton, on an average date July 22, as compiled from the replies of nearly 2,200 special correspondents of this paper is found to be 73.3 per cent, or an improvement of 1.6 points over last month's report, when it was 71.7 per cent. A year ago at this time it was 74.9 per cent., and in 1915 it was 77.3 per cent. During the past ten years in only one was it below this, in 1909, being 73.1 per cent. In that year the acreage planted was 32,292,000, from which a crop of 10,004,000 was gathered. Conditions of States, with comparisons follow:

Table with columns for State, 1917, 1916, 1915, and Average. Rows include N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Average.

RAISING WAR TAXES.

Income Tax Will be Increased and Liquor Will Pay Dollar More a Gallon.

Washington, July 31.—An increase in the pending war tax bill to two billion, eight million dollars has been decided upon by the senate finance committee by increases in corporation, normal income taxes, on the incomes of individuals of more than fifteen thousand dollars annually, and a further increase of a dollar a gallon on distilled spirits and fifty cents more on beer.

VERY HOT IN NEW YORK.

Heat Wave of Unusual Severity in the Great City.

New York, July 31.—With the official temperature reported at 9.30 this morning at 90 degrees, four degrees higher than at the same time yesterday, New York is prepared for another period of sweltering heat.

HEAT KILLS FIFTEEN.

Torrid Wave Kills Many in Chicago.

MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.

Physical Examination of Members of Company L Completed.

This morning Captain Price and Lieut. Shaw, who have been busy since Monday morning mustering in the Sumter Light Infantry, completed their work. There are now 66 men and 2 officers in the company, 5 men and one officer having been turned down on account of physical disability.

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FOR FREE EUROPE.

Balfour Tells of England's General Aim in War.

London, July 30.—John Annan Bryce (Liberal), referring in the house of commons today to the recent statement of Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade, that the dismemberment of Austria was not one of Great Britain's war aims, said the statement would create difficulties because Great Britain's engagements with her allies could not be continued if the Austrian empire was to be maintained.

Italy, on the strength of these engagements, Mr. Bryce said, would not be content merely with a rearrangement of the Trentino region. The references to Great Britain's war aims by Mr. Bryce and others, including Noel Buxton, who said that an unfortunate impression had got abroad in Europe as a result of the speeches in the house of commons that Great Britain favored a policy of annexation, but would not define her aims, brought an interesting reply from A. J. Balfour, the foreign secretary.

Mr. Balfour said the government had been asked to declare its policy, but he was not sure if that would be a wise course. When every ministerial statement was treated as a pledge, it was dangerous to accede to requests for definite announcements.

With respect to the Jugo-Slav and Austrian question, said the secretary, it was impossible to foretell the position in which the world would find itself when the problems came to be decided and he would be doing a very ill service were he to attempt to define the position now.

"As everybody knows," continued Mr. Balfour, "we first entered the war to defend Belgium and prevent France from being crushed before our eyes. Our purposes were completely unselfish; therefore we stood in a different position from any of our allies. We hoped to see Europe freer and more stable."

Mr. Balfour expressed an opinion which was simply his own when he said that if France asked for Alsace-Lorraine Great Britain should support her, but he declared that France was not fighting for Alsace-Lorraine alone; she was fighting for her very existence.

As to the democratization of Germany, said the secretary, it has been hoped that autocracy would give place to parliamentary institutions, but nobody was foolish enough to suppose that it would be possible to impose on Germany a constitution made outside of Germany. Until Germany was either made powerless or free he did not think the peace of Europe could be secured. The fight must go on, for if this war ended with a German peace, that would only be a prelude to a new European war. If the peace was to be one that England and America, which had no interest on the continent, could approve, then it would lead to a permanent settlement, which would in turn conduce to that great understanding of the nations, which would give Europe a security it had never known before.

"Germany must work out her salvation," continued Mr. Balfour. "You do not mend matters by imposing a constitution even if you have the power. Nations must make their scheme of liberty for themselves, according to their own ideas and based on their history, character and hopes."

"But if it is true that the great power of German imperialism is still depending upon the belief that only under the imperial system can Germany be great, powerful and rich, then if experience shows that the imperialistic system can produce not merely a triumph of one time, but inevitably lead to corresponding disasters at another, it may well be that those views, which found such powerful expression in Germany in 1865 and which animated all German teachers for more than a generation before the Bismarckian domination, will revive with new lustre and new strength, and that Germany, with all her powers of organization and all her inherited cultivation, will be added to those nations which before the war could hardly conceive how a universal war of this sort could be deliberately provoked in order to further the commercial or political interests of any single community."

"When Germany has come to the level of the United States and Great Britain in that respect we may hope that one of the great disturbers of the peace may forever be eliminated. I do not know who will venture to say for a moment that, looking at the internal condition of Germany, as far as we are allowed to see it at the present time, the ideas for which I have been speaking will really grow in such fashion as to raise legitimate hopes that in our life time we shall see that established. But I am sure that if it is not established the sovereignty of Europe will not be established either."

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Jenkins leave tonight for Richmond, Indiana, to spend several weeks.

OUR NURSES IN FRANCE.

Brief News of One of the First Units—What of Next Winter?

(By Ruth Wright Kauffman of the Vigilantes.)

(Mrs. Kauffman is the Special Correspondent of the Vigilantes in France and England. She is making a study there of the work that women are doing, in order to show American women what they can do to help win the war.)

Paris, July 7.—To come upon a unit of American nurses, quite by accident, in a quaint Norman village on the seacoast of France—well, how would you feel? I wanted to rush up to them and throw my arms about them, but—To tell the truth, the first one I met was a major, who wore our simple, but impressive, U. S. R. uniform.

They have been in France only two weeks, and they are one of the six units lent by our government to the British government. They are already hard at work.

Don't think that things are easy for newcomers no matter how welcome they are. Conditions here are war conditions. Our unit came equipped to take care of five hundred beds; they have 950. When appliances are strange, when the quarters are undergoing the moving difficulties of one outgoing set of nurses and doctors and one incoming set, when the climate and the food and the people and the surgical apparatus and the manners and customs are new—

"That is the way they do their washing," said the matron, as we strolled along the elevation that corresponds to our board walks, and looked down at the half mile of hard sands enclosed between jagged white cliffs. Sheets and sheets and sheets, along the whole half mile, flat upon the sands, their corners and edges held down by bits of stone.

"Who washes them?" I asked. "Oh, the women of the village. Come into the Casino. These are the men that arrived yesterday. Four hundred and fifty of them, all at once of course. Straight from the front. Pretty bad cases, a lot of them, too."

It was the stillest room in the world. Together, the matron and I stood there for some minutes surveying the rows of beds, with those mechanical contrivances that mean war. Occasionally a hand would move. One man had guarded his cap and kept it over his face. But there was no sound—no sound at all.

"If we were back in New York, and thirty cases had come into the accident ward, there would have been more fuss," said the matron. "I can hardly understand such courage. They never whimper, not one of them."

Nor do the nurses. Though they are doing double work, those whom I met took their duties with the good-nature and enthusiasm that one would only expect from an American contingent. The matron assured me that no one had grumbled of the almost overpowering mass of work—and the orderlies, who at home are not scrub-the-floor orderlies by any manner of means—were buckling down to their tasks quite as if they had been used to them all their lives.

"Have you any message to send to America?" I asked. "Only this," said the matron. "Train. We need trained nurses—and we shall need more. But they must be thoroughly trained."

I asked about the untrained nurses, whether, when they have been working for several years in hospitals—as some English Red Cross nurses are even now doing in conjunction with this American unit—she disapproved of having their work count toward trained nursing.

"It is my opinion," she emphatically said, "that when the untrained nurse has a thorough course of war-nursing, her work should most assuredly count in the matter of a certificate. I should suggest that she be allowed to obtain her certificate after, say, a supplementary technical course of two or three months. We in America have not the nursing competition that exists in England, so there is no reason for the opposition that obtains there. But at the present moment, our great need in France is the trained nurse."

I asked what she was going to do in the winter. She was very much troubled about the winter. Now, with the delightful weather of a Norman summer, in houses and hotels built for the comfort and pleasure of the season's tourists, it was easy to live, and look out at the sea and the cliffs and the blue skies. It was pleasant, too, for the convalescent soldiers to walk about the streets or lie outside in cots and chairs. But the houses are not built for warmth, summer will not last—though I have no doubt it's 100 in the shade at this very hour in New York—and it must not be forgotten that coal and wood are luxuries that cannot be carelessly provided; they are very scarce.

What, then, is to become of our nurses in France next winter? Are they to have to do their work suffering

BRITISH DEATH LIST.

London, July 31.—A report of British casualties in all theatres issued for publication in newspapers, in July totaled seventy-one thousand officers and men. Officers killed, wounded or missing numbered twenty-five hundred.

RAILROAD DISPUTE SETTLED.

Secretary of Labor Wilson Renders Decision Acceptable to Both Sides.

Washington, July 31.—The main questions in dispute between the forty thousand employees of South-eastern railroads and the roads have been settled by Secretary of Labor Wilson who gave a decision that has been accepted by both sides. The settlement affects the hours of labor and the wages of inspectors, train air brake repairers, safety appliance maintainers and other employees in the car department.

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