

WILL BE GREAT SUCCESS.

Preparations for Event are Going Forward Satisfactorily for Pee Dee Fair.

Preparations for holding the Pee Dee Fair in Florence are going forward satisfactorily, and there is every indication that the fair will be an unqualified success.

People all over this great section are feeling so much better than they have for the past three years, on account of better crops and better prices, that they are taking more interest in outside affairs, and even though the Pee Dee Fair is more than a month off, there is already a lot of talk about it. As the fair covers the entire Pee Dee, this interest is general. The attendance will be a record breaker, and the exhibits will surpass any heretofore shown.

Great advancement has been made in agriculture and in the live stock industry, and progress in these lines will be demonstrated by the exhibits. Then the women have accomplished wonders, and the women's department is certainly going to shine.

The grounds will be put in the very best shape. There will be plenty of water, the lack of which has been something of a handicap heretofore, the city mains having been extended to the grounds. The amusement feature will be all that fun lovers can desire. The premium list is now in the hands of the printers and will be mailed out as soon as printed. It carries over three thousand dollars in awards.—Florence Times.

SUMTER COTTON MARKET.

P. G. BOWMAN, Cotton Buyer.

Corrected daily at 12 o'clock Noon
 Good Middling 26 1-4.
 Strict Middling 26 1-8.
 Middling 26.
 Strict Low Middling 25 3-4.
 Low Middling 25 1-4.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

Yea'dys

Open High Low Close

Oct . .	26.20	27.20	26.20	27.05	26.35
Dec . .	25.70	26.57	25.70	26.50	25.55
Jan . .	25.60	26.45	25.60	26.21	23.35

BREAKS WITH GERMANY.

Peru Joins the Democratic Powers in Battle Against Autocracy.

Lima, Oct. 6.—The Peruvian congress today almost unanimously decided to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

Why We Are at War.

(By Henry Dwight Sedgwick of The Vigilantes.)

We are a peaceable people. After the Civil War there was a universal hope that we should never go to war again; but Cuba lay at our doors, exploited, ill-treated, making her pathetic appeal to American chivalry and American justice, and we regarded war as a lesser evil than a heart-hardened to the suffering of others. Against that war neither pacifists nor German-Americans made objection; they had no Spanish sympathies.

The Spanish war was soon ended, and once more we hoped that America would never go to war again. But our hopes were to sanguine. A great country in the centre of Europe had waxed wonderfully strong during forty years of peace. In 1870 Germany and France were equal in population and riches. In 1914, the German population was 70 millions, the French 38 millions; German commerce amounted to five billions of dollars, French commerce to three; the German merchant marine was double that of France; German agricultural produce, wheat, rye, potatoes, in spite of an inferior soil, was 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. greater than the French. By peaceful means Germany was rapidly acquiring a very great, even a guiding, influence in world's affairs. The German government, however, remained a government of the warrior caste, bred upon the Prussian tradition that might makes right; at its head was an emperor, who declared that he ruled by divine right, and that his army was the rock on which his empire was built. This great nation and especially its intellectual leaders, became drunk with success, self-love, boastful and truculent, it pressed upon its neighbors, until the peace of Europe gave way at its weakest point. Germany thought she saw her way clear to dominate Europe, and, dragging Austria with her, dashed over Belgium, in order to deal knock out blows first to France and then to Russia.

We were astounded. We admired Germany, her music, her science, her scholarship, her universities and schools, her municipalities, her industry, skill and success. We could not believe that Germany was so utterly in the wrong as her enemies said. But little by little we were forced to believe it. First the allies published the story of their diplomatic efforts to prevent the war, but Germany never published her correspondence with Austria; then came report after re-

port of murders, devastation and pillage in Belgium and France; then followed, one after the other, lawless sinking of American vessels, the torpedoing of the Lusitania, the drowning of American women and children, the intrigues and plots in this country, the insulting order that American ships should keep off a great part of the high seas, and finally the plan to involve us in war with Japan and Mexico.

Even these insults and injuries did not push us directly into war, but they opened our eyes, and we learned a lesson. That lesson was that a Prussian, feudal, military government with a kaiser by divine right at its head, will act in accordance with its nature; that, in order to fulfill its ambition, it will burn and pillage cities, devastate fields and orchards, that it will order priests shot, women raped, laborers deported, that it will tear up treaties, sink innocent travelers by sea, and seek to cow nations into submission by terror. With such an imperial government, supported by the mightiest army that has ever existed, no democracy in the world is safe.

Slowly, reluctantly, we faced this alternative: either we must submit to the divine rights of an emperor who bids his soldiers act like Huns, or we must fight for our own right to exist. So, slowly, reluctantly, we decided to fight.

If we cannot overthrow the Prussian military aristocracy and its emperor now, not only England, France, Italy and Russia, but the United States also must keep armed to the teeth; and with national military preparedness moulding our national life, reshaping our honored institutions, breaking down our old ideas, our democracy, as we hoped to see it, will be impossible. A military nation cannot be run by the methods of a town meeting, it must be run by despotic methods. We shall be obliged to economize and scrimp on schools, hospitals, asylums, playgrounds, institutions of research, to refrain from all activities which, sprung from a sense of human brotherhood, make the lives of the mass of men more worth while to themselves and to others. Armories and arsenals will be the school houses for young men; ammunition plants will be their laboratories; rifle and bayonet drill will take the place of ball and boating.

For the sake of our children we must stop all that wickedness and folly now. We must fight till the German government has passed out of the hands of the feudal aristocracy and their supporters, into the hands

of the German people.

It was a clear understanding of the matters at issue and of the immense consequences to our future and to the future of the world, that has ranged us at last side by side with England, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium and Serbia. May God defend the right.

HEARST DEFIES LEWIS.

Challenges Under Threat of Suit for Slander.

Los Angeles, Oct. 4.—William Randolph Hearst, the publisher, commenting on information made public day in New York by Merton E. Lewis, attorney general for New York, concerning Mr. Hearst's actual social relations with Bolo Pasha, alleged German spy, defied Mr. Lewis to "substantiate any one of his own unwarranted implications" under threat of proceedings for slander.

"The statements and innuendoes of the attorney general of New York in regard to myself and Bolo Pasha are not true," Mr. Hearst said in a written statement, "and I challenge him to substantiate his utterances, which are distinctly discreditable to him as a political partisan.

"I met Bolo Pasha merely as a French newspaper man, the reputed representative of the Paris Journal.

"He came to me and said, 'You use more print paper than any other man in the United States. Will you tell me where to get it best and cheapest? Print paper is almost unobtainable in Paris.'

"I told him where we got our print paper and what we paid for it, and gave him all the information about the paper market that I could, and that any newspaper man with any courtesy would naturally give to a visiting French journalist.

"Bolo Pasha seemed wholly loyal to his own land and I had no reason to suppose he was not.

"He was very polite and appreciative, like all well-mannered Frenchmen, and invited me to a dinner, which he gave to a number of ladies as well as gentlemen, in the public dining room at Sherry's.

"The conversation was general and trivial as at all such social dinners.

"That is all I have ever known or seen or heard of Bolo Pasha.

"I have never met von Papen or Capt. Boy-Ed in my life and Attorney Lewis' implications to that effect are unfounded in fact.

Mr. C. W. Sanders, of Hagood, spent the day in town.

THE COMMUNITY CLUB.

People of Sumter Asked to Assist in This Work for the Soldiers.

The Community Club, about which so much has been written was spoken of by the ministers in the different churches who could be reached by telephone or otherwise Sunday.

The club, as is generally known, is for the enlisted men in the cantonments all over the United States. At each of the camps an effort is being made by the women to show the boys that they want to help in every way they can to make life better for the soldiers, who must soon be ready to fight, and, if need be, lay down their lives for their homes and their women folk. The objection to the raising the money in the towns where there are no cantonments has been advanced, and it has been urged that they be left to do this work, where the town is getting the benefit of the soldiers. If every one in these towns was deeply impressed with the desire to aid the boys morally it might not be such a hard task, but, unfortunately, it is usually left to the church people and the women to realize the need a young man has of a home—other than the great aid of the splendid Y. M. C. A.—where women have given the touch to things that mother or sister of wife has always given. The boys are all away from home, and Sumter saw some of them go from among us perhaps never to come back. The Columbia women cannot do it all and the women of other towns are working to send money. Do you want to help? The banks have all promised to open accounts for the Community Club, and it has been suggested that every one who wants to help will stop in the nearest bank when down town and leave a dollar for the boys in the ranks. The names and amounts will be published from time to time and the fund will be kept until November 1st. A meeting of the women will be held in the auditorium of the girls' high school on Wednesday afternoon, October 10th, to try and get the women interested. Every one, young and old, is urged to come, if the idea appeals to you: No one is begging for the boys—only we have the opportunity of helping a little in a plan for their good and pleasure before they leave for France.

London, Oct. 8.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Melbourne says it is reported that a whaleboat used as a German raider has been captured near the Fiji Islands.

RED CROSS AT OSWEGO.

An Auxiliary Chapter Organized With Eighteen Members.

President Neill O'Donnell of the Sumter County Red Cross Chapter attended a meeting at Oswego yesterday afternoon and organized an Auxiliary Chapter of the Red Cross with the following officers: Chairman, J. W. McCoy; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Clelia Terry; Executive Committee, Chairman and Secretary, ex-officio, and Mrs. S. W. Henry, Mrs. M. M. Brown, Mrs. — Andrews.

The Auxiliary was organized with 18 members, but it is expected that this membership will be more than doubled. Every person present at the meeting who was eligible for membership joined, which was evidence of the interest in Red Cross work that the people of Oswego are taking.

Mr. O'Donnell was accompanied to the meeting by Miss Mary Wilson, Secretary of the Sumter County Chapter. Mrs. Nina Solomons, vice chairman, Dr. E. R. Wilson and a quartette, consisting of Miss Keller, Miss Rotholz, Mr. Daughtry and Mr. Jackson, Mrs. J. D. Graham, pianist and several other members of the Red Cross. Mr. O'Donnell stated the reasons for organizing auxiliary Red Cross chapters in the different towns and neighborhoods of the county, as well as the necessity of all the people everywhere joining the Red Cross and supporting the work liberally and loyally. Dr. Wilson explained the courses of instruction that are being given under the auspices of the Red Cross, and invited all members of the Oswego Auxiliary to join the classes.

The quartette sang several selections during the meeting that were greatly enjoyed.

LA FOLLETTE ON RACK.

Senate Committee Will Make Investigation of Disloyal Speech.

Washington, Oct. 5.—A formal preliminary inquiry into the alleged disloyal speech of Senator La Follette at St. Paul has been ordered by the senate committee on privileges and elections. The appointment of a sub-committee was directed with authority to first inquire into the correctness of the report of the speech, second as to the correctness of the statements therein. The sub-committee is ordered to report at the December session. The committee decided that the charges against Senator Stone do not warrant an investigation.

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