

GREEK CHRISTIANS BUTCHERED

TURKS ARE EXTERMINATING POPULATION OF ASIA MINOR.

The Latest Massacre is Fully as Horrible as That of The Butchery of the Armenians.

New York, Oct. 19.—Not sated by the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of Armenians and Syrians, the Turk has also turned against the Greek Christians in his dominions and more than 700,000 have fallen a victim to persecution in the form of death, suffering or deportation, it was declared here today by Frank W. Jackson, of this city, chairman of the Relief Committee for Greeks of Asia Minor. He said the real details of these new Turkish atrocities were just beginning to leak out.

"The story of the Greek deportation is not yet generally known," said Mr. Jackson. "Quietly and gradually the same treatment is being meted out to the Greeks as to the Armenians. Although closely guarded, certain echoes of these horrors come out from time to time.

"There were some two or three million Greeks in Asia Minor at the outbreak of the war in 1914, subject to Turkish rule. According to the latest reliable and authoritative accounts some seven to eight hundred thousand have been deported, mainly from the coast regions into the interior of Asia Minor.

"The Greeks of Asia Minor have always been law-abiding and perfectly loyal to the Turkish government. Under Abdul Hamid they were well treated, but his successors adopted a program to crush them.

"At the declaration of the present war all persecutions were stopped but the spring of 1915 brought to the stage a tragic, novel drama unique in the history of the world as to its horrors and destructiveness, that is the Armenian deportation; under that innocent name the extermination of a Christian race was started.

"Along with the Armenians most of the Greeks of the Marmora regions and Thrace have been deported on the pretext that they gave information to the enemy. Along the Aegean coast Alvalik stands out as the worst sufferer. According to one report some 70,000 Greeks there have been deported toward Korla and beyond. At least 7,000 have been slaughtered. The Greek Bishop of Alvalik committed suicide in despair.

"The latest account from Trebizond shows the towns along the Black Sea are being emptied of their Greek population. From Lyndon S. Crawford, missionary of the American Board at Trebizond we have a letter dated July 24, 1917, in which he says the following order came from Turkish Army headquarters at Shelsheh: 'By 12.25 July let no Greek man over 16 and under 50 be found in Ordou. Send all such on into the interior. As for the families, we will send further orders later.'

"Mr. Crawford also wrote: 'First let us express once more our thankfulness to God for the deliverance He has sent us by the great, grand Russian army and people. We are more and more appreciating what the Russians have done for this region. Immediately after the Russian occupation of this province in April, 1916, hundreds of Armenians began to come out of their hiding places.

"From the Greek Minister to the United States, Georges Rousset, I have a letter September 21, 1917, in which he says:

"Backed by the Germans, the Turks have put into execution and even organized their wildness. They have decided to exterminate the Greek element which is the most important and most numerous in Asia Minor.

"Under pretext of necessities of war entire populations have been deported. Members of families have been separated. The old, the men unfit for military service and the women, were sent into the interior of the country, abandoned without the slightest help and exposed to all sorts of deprivations. The men fit for military service were taken by force into the army despite the fact of having paid for exemption; some of the wealthiest have even been called on to pay this exemption fee three times over."

The Relief Committee for Greeks of Asia Minor, Mr. Jackson said, has been organized for non-political and purely humanitarian purposes and aims at securing means to aid these Greeks reduced by sudden persecutions to a state of want.

Kerensky's inspiring speeches inspire everybody except the Russians.—News and Courier.

You couldn't convince Private Gould and Colonel Vanderbilt that this isn't a rich man's war.—Boston Transcript.

Germany regrets, but not as much as she is going to.—Boston Transcript.

How Long Will the War Last?

(Manufacturers Record.)

Many American people cannot yet make up their minds to understand that Germany is an unbeaten nation, and that a large part of all the reports put out about disorganization in the German navy and army and the danger of revolution and food shortage are put out by the German government for the express purpose of playing us for suckers and causing us to halt in our preparedness campaign.

"Many of our people do not seem to comprehend the dangerous unbroken strength of Germany nor appreciate the fact that Prussian militarism will stake all upon this war, knowing that if it should lose, militarism and Prussian autocracy would be swept out of existence, and these people are constantly counting upon peace with Russia, or the overrunning of Russia and the opening of its enormous food supplies to the German army, as possible ways of winning the war or of bringing about peace on Germany's terms.

The Waco Daily Times-Herald, commenting on the war, says:

Our own judgment is that the American soldiers will never have to fire a gun.

When the Kaiser sees that Uncle Sam is in dead earnest, he is going to get cold feet.

And if he doesn't, if he persists in bluffing, Fritz and the boys are going to call him down.

The Kaiser promised great things, and Fritz and the boys put their trust in him and went confidently to the front.

The fourth winter is now here, and all the advantage is with the allies.

The Prussian military machine is hopelessly mired, which fact is known to the Kaiser and is beginning to percolate to the people.

It looks very much as though the American soldiers will never have to fire a gun.

But that's no excuse for letting up in our preparations.

The more and the better Uncle Sam prepares, the quicker the inevitable surrender of the Kaiser and the Prussian military machine.

The views expressed by the Times-Herald are held by too many people, and these very views make the people of the country less awake to the situation.

Instead of looking as though American soldiers would never have to fire a gun, the Manufacturers Record makes the prediction that hundreds of thousands of American soldiers will have to be in the thick of the fight, possibly millions; that tens of thousands, and perhaps hundreds of thousands, of American soldiers will be killed or wounded; that the war will last for at least another twelve months, with a strong probability of its lasting two years or more; that it will take the utmost power of American men and money, united with the men and money of the allies, to win. We shall see some dark days before we win. There will be days, as in the Civil War, when men will feel that the struggle is hardly worth the awful cost, and President Wilson will be begged to make peace on Germany's terms, as Lincoln was begged to make peace on the South's terms.

We should dismiss from our mind every thought to the effect that Germany is beaten or that it will not be able to maintain a long and desperate war. We are apt to forget that Germany dominates a compact country of nearly one-half the area of the United States, with a population of from 175,000,000 to 200,000,000, and that if it can get possession of Russia, or a large portion of Russia, it will open up a region whose annual wheat production nearly equals the bumper wheat crop of the United States in 1915, when we raised a billion bushels of wheat.

If, through sedition in Russia, Germany should be able to offer that country an opportunity to join with Germany and Austria against the allies, no human pen can picture the years of unspeakable horror which will be ahead of us. Even if Russia stands firm and continues to fight, as we believe it will do, we have entered upon a struggle likely to surpass in magnitude and in loss to us in human life the total loss of life in the Civil War, and as to the cost in money, all that was expended in the Civil War will be triflingly small as compared to the money we will have to put into this war.

A few days ago the writer was discussing this subject with a prominent government official who had for weeks been pumping dry the English and French officers who had recently been in this country as to the war situation.

"How long will the war last?" was the question put to this official.

"If fought to a finish by victory for the United States and the allies, four years more," was his reply.

Miss Louise Smith entertained delightfully Tuesday night at her home, 117 S. Harvin street, the nurses of the Tuomey Hospital.

"A Rich Man's War"

(By Harvey O'Higgins.)

He had been drafted. He had been refused exemption. He was a young hack driver, with no one dependent on him. But he was not eager to fight; he had been reading The Masses. "What 've I got to fight for?" he argued. "It's a rich man's war."

It is. But not in the sense that he meant.

As long as this country, at peace, was supplying Europe with food and munitions the rich man gained. The munition makers drew enormous dividends. The Steel Trust, the Coal Trust, the Meat Trust, the railroad and the shipping magnates charged all that the war-time traffic would bear, and had no war taxes to pay. It was to their interest to keep this nation out of the conflict in order to preserve their gains. With our entrance upon hostilities, the government obtained the power to tax profits, to fix prices, to control the food supply, to protect the poor from exploitation and deprive the rich of the fruits of exploitation. That power has been sought, for how many decades, in times of peace, by how many social reformers? The war won it. If it is a rich man's war, the rich have been singularly deluded in procuring it.

And, in the matter of the draft, they have been equally blind. The first conscription act of our civil war allowed the rich man to buy exemption by paying \$300 for it. There is no such clause in the present law. In the later days of the Civil War the rich man could buy exemption by paying a substitute to take his place. He can not do so in this war. The only exemptions allowed today are allowed to the poor man who has dependents or to the workers in the industries and professions that are necessary to the life and efficiency of a modern nation in war time.

It is a rich man's war, therefore, in the sense that the sons of the rich are the most liable to die in it. It is a rich man's war in the sense that the rich are chiefly paying for it with their lives, with their money, with their time and service, and with the loss of their special privileges, while the workingman, the small farmer, the producer, the productive laborer and the poor are everywhere comparatively exempt.

For the first time in the history of the world a war is being waged that falls most heavily upon the classes who, in times past, have most profited by war.

In this country, as yet, the results of that new aspect of the conflict are not glaringly evident. But in England they are so striking that they amount to a revolution. There, it is the poorer classes that have gained in material comfort, in political power, in control of their conditions of life, in happiness and in freedom. It is not merely that wages have been raised, that the cost of living has been controlled, that the people have taken over the direction of the railroads, and of the coal mines, and of the food supply, and of the organized industries of the nation. It is not merely that the workingman has been given a larger place in the government councils and the idle rich man a smaller place—his income taxed to the bone and his profits reduced to extinction. It is, above all, that industry itself has obtained a democratic government of its own, so that the workingman now sits with the employer at the board of business management and helps to make the rules under which he works and to regulate the conditions of his labor.

The reforms for which British socialists have been struggling for 50 years have been obtained overnight. A revolution that could not have been effected in a century of peace has been forced by three years of war. The conditions which forwarded that revolution are the conditions that are so rapidly advancing a similar revolution here. Our socialists, who cry "This is a rich man's war; let the workingman oppose it," are as blind as those socialists in Great Britain who originally raised the same cry and similarly opposed their own advantage.

We have already obtained, in this country, measures of State socialism that looked as far away as the millennium to our socialists three years ago. We shall have to carry the still more incredible reforms that have carried in England if we are to defend ourselves as well as the English are defending themselves. We, too, shall have to "democratize industry," as the phrase is, if we expect our workingman to reinforce our battle line as the British workingman has reinforced the British front. And not only that. After the war is over, our industry and our commerce will not be able to live in the same world as British industry and commerce—to say nothing of the French and German—if our workingman is not as loyal and satisfied and happy and efficient as theirs. Our revolution will have to continue, because the life of the nation in peace, as in war, will depend upon continuing it.

A rich man's war! A war that has

exterminated half the evils of oppression which the predatory rich have been accused! A war that has reduced their power, curtailed their privileges, confiscated their profits! A war that has made England, in three years, a radical democracy, not only politically, but industrially! If any socialist thinks that such a war is a rich man's war, he thinks so because his mind has ceased to function—because he has reduced thought to a dogma and bleats a mechanical utterance like a toy lamb—because he has taken his stand on the economic formula, like the lamb on its bellows, unable to change its note under the pressure of any circumstances, baaing its invariable answer to any confrontation of fact.

Entertainment for Bride-Elect.

One of the most enjoyable events of the season was the miscellaneous shower given by Mrs. Jno. D. Lemmon Saturday morning in honor of one of Sumter's most popular young ladies, Miss Belle Brinkley, whose wedding is to take place Wednesday evening to Mr. Hoyt Heldon Grant, of McBee, S. C. The house was tastefully decorated in pot plants and yellow flowers, this being the color scheme. The rooms were all thrown together and five tables were arranged for heart dice. The guests were met at the door by the hostess and ushered to the tables, where the game was enjoyed for two hours. Music was furnished during the morning by Miss Susie McKinney. Dainty hand painted score cards were used. Mrs. W. I. Whitehead won first prize, a beautiful lace boudoir cap, and the booby, a box of fine handkerchiefs, fell to Miss Aline Bradham. The hostess was assisted in serving a delightful salad course by Misses Liela Mae Newman and Susie McKinney. At the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, Little Elizabeth Lemmon and Master Leland Crouch, a miniature bride and groom entered, bearing a snow white basket laden with beautiful and useful presents for the bride-elect. After congratulations and best wishes to the bride every one left feeling that they had spent a very enjoyable morning. Those enjoying Mrs. Lemmon's hospitality were Mesdames: G. A. McKinney, H. L. Crouch, E. P. DuRant, D. J. McKiever, Henry Britton, W. I. Whitehead, J. S. Rice, Walter Cheyne, J. D. Blanding, J. A. Brown, J. P. Maurer, C. J. Lemmon, Robt. M. Warren and Misses Belle Brinkley, Heinrich, Antonia Gilson, Mattie Benson and Aline Bradham.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

Gen. Felix Diaz Issues Another Manifesto.

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 29.—Reports that have been reaching the border for more than a month of a new revolutionary movement in Mexico, headed by Gen. Felix Diaz, were followed today by receipt of what purported to be a copy of a manifesto issued by General Diaz, calling for the support of all who are in sympathy of a new movement, the purpose of which is said to be the overthrow of the so-called "Carranzista party" and the restoration of the constitution of 1857. The manifesto is dated Camp Buena Vista, State of Vera Cruz, September 3, 1917. It calls especially for the support of members of the old federal army.

"I do not come to offer anything which I can not fulfill, neither have I any personal aspiration," Gen. Diaz stated in the preamble to the manifesto. "But my name having been used in former occurrences, I believe I am an emblem to combat the Carranzista party and that it is so has been proved by the recognition by a majority of the citizens who have risen up in arms in many of the States of the Mexican union."

Charges are made in the manifesto that the right of suffrage has been ridiculed, that lands have been apportioned among a few "Carranzistas," and that the constitution of 1857 has been annulled and a new one promulgated "carelessly framed by two or three men of no worth and sanctioned by a mob of illiterate people."

The movement is said to have the backing of the old Diaz federal or "cientifico" element and the old clerical party leaders. Rumors of German influence behind this movement have not been confirmed.

ed to be Incendiary.

Baltimore, Oct. 31.—Fire wrecked two of the finest of the Baltimore & Ohio piers at Locust Point. It resulted in the destruction of a British ship which had just docked, and caused probably seven deaths and a financial loss of between three and four million. Baltimore & Ohio officials believe it was of incendiary origin. The steamer had on board eighty anti-submarine shells from a British port. These exploded when the ship took fire. She was towed into shallow water and scuttled to extinguish the fire. Among the missing are two of the ship's officers and the chief gunner of the naval crew. One arrest has been made.

A Stick in Civilization's Wheel.

(By Ida M. Tarbell of The Vigilantes.)

"Playing cuttle fish," as Lincoln called it, is one of the commonest tricks in polemics. In attack, in defense, in escape, your partisan cuttlefish can throw out its black fluid, darkening facts until the straight line of reasoning is in a hopeless tangle. A favorite form of this sort of polemic trickery is, obscuring the issue by declaring your opponent has "no policy."

Lincoln, the openest of reasoners, he who at every point in an argument took almost Quixotic pains to make his meaning and policy clear, was forced always to keep an eye open for this particular cuttle-fish trick. It was played on him constantly in the Civil War by the Northern pacifists. They wanted his terms!—He had stated them repeatedly from the start—the Union—that was his object and that alone. Whatever he did or said, he did and said because he believed it would help the Union. What he did not say or do he did not say or do because he did not believe the doing and saying would help save the Union.

But the North was sprinkled with people who were not satisfied with that one clear aim. They wanted him to set down in writing what he meant to do with the Confederates should they be defeated, what kind of government he proposed to establish in the revolting States; whether or no he would give the negro a vote; that is, they were busy from morning until night obscuring the end—the saving of the Union.

Every great contest breeds a school of this pestiferous cuttle-fish. We have them now—darkening our troubled waters with their "We-don't-know-why-we-are-fighting" ink. They want "terms" and threaten to hinder the war in every way possible until they get them.

There are two ways of explaining the people who today declare that we have been "hurried" into this war and that we don't know what we are fighting for—one is that intellectual blindness—that ability to think what you want to think, to see no more than you want to see—engendered by fanatical devotion to a particular formula or scheme—often very good in itself;—the other is plain intellectual dishonesty.

If ever the reason for a war was clear, if ever a people came to a war by solid if slow argument, it is now. If ever the aim of a conflict was stated fully and unanswerably it was so stated by the president of the United States in his message of April 2, declaring war. That message is and must remain our justification and our aim. We are in war because the wheel of civilization is blocked by a stick of such prodigious and hideous toughness that it never again will revolve in the path of free democratic progress unless that part of the world which has chosen that path frees the wheel.

Three years of experience in which every opportunity was given the Imperial government of Germany to clear itself of the charges of being at war with freedom, with law and with humanity itself, have proved beyond a question that it is upon these deepest aspirations of the world that it does war.

Prussianism, as we have come to call the doctrine on which Germany bases its attack on the world, believes in itself and its superiority to the rest of us. It believes itself called to spread itself over the rest of us in spite of our liking it or not. It believes in war as the divinely appointed instrument for our conversion. Believing this, it made good and ready for its great crusade. It developed a great, healthy, busy, trained, obedient people—people who, for the sake of the security they enjoyed in the perfectly adjusted machine, were willing to accept war which was to make them richer, more powerful, rulers of the earth. This war is but the first campaign in the series which was to Prussianize the earth. Study Germany's own teachings, follow the patient, intelligent worming into every nook and cranny of the earth and you cannot escape her intention, fatistic as it seems, hard as it has been to believe it.

Germany struck a group of nations groping towards an entirely different ideal—nations only half-heartedly military and that half so only by their sense of necessity. These nations wanted only their own. They were coming more and more to feel that every little land should have its chance. They wanted above all peace that the visions of the possibilities for peoples who lived and worked honestly, visions still dim but yet unmistakable—might be realized.

With every month of this three years of war it has become clearer that either Prussianism or Democracy must go down. What was true of slavery in this country sixty years ago—"We must become all one thing or the other" is true today. We must become all Prussian or all Democrat. There is no peace in the world with

both. The stick must come out of the wheel or we must take the road to a world imperialism.

What folly to talk of boundaries now, to prate of indemnities and annexations. They are not the question, nor can they be until the one question is settled. Free the wheel, and all these matters will be adjusted by a world free to be just, free so to arrange things that each shall get the chance and that all nations—Germany itself included—shall have a free play for peaceful democratic ambition.

To talk of terms now is to play the game of autocracy. What greater help within Germany—with the German people—could this autocracy ask than propositions from the allies? It would enable it to say to them—"You see they must sue for peace. They're beaten—As always, we are omnipotent. Got 'em uns." And with that curious mental obtuseness which goes with a belief in autocracy the people would believe, though the terms the government accepted were as severe as the most intolerant ally might name.

The German people have believed their government impregnable. They still believe it so. The only possible way to break the superstition is to break autocracy in Germany. Break it until it is on its knees suing for peace. Then and only then will that great and wonderful people come to itself. And then only will civilization, as those of us who now call ourselves democrats understand it, have a chance.

Some Timely Dont's.

Don't fail to select your planting seed this fall. Corn, soya beans, velvet beans, peas and peanuts should be selected and carefully stored. Seed may be scarce next spring.

Don't fail to plant cabbages—while the fall crop is large, it is thought there will be a heavy demand for the spring crop.

Don't fail to make your arrangements for seed potatoes. If Maine seed are used, have them shipped as early as safety will permit, so as to avoid possible transportation congestion.

Don't fail to carefully dig and properly cure and store your sweet potato crop. A storage house will save heavy loss.

Don't fail to plant a few acres in wheat, and then plant other cover crops such as clover, rye and vetch.

Don't fail to lay up stock feed for winter use. Fill the silos, cut sorghum and peavine hay, cut the lespedeza for hay and seed.

Don't sell your work stock. They are necessary for operating farms.

Don't fail to look over your live stock carefully. Select those animals which are productive and which ought to be kept, and sell those which are unproductive. Prepare the cull animals for early market, and save the room and feed for good stock.

Don't sell brood sows. Since the beginning of the war the number of swine in all countries has decreased. In France, for example, in the three years just before January 1, 1917, the number of swine decreased 28.12 per cent; during 1915 the number in Germany decreased 31.47 per cent. Breeding stocks are being depleted and the situation is already critical. The possible increase from one sow is 1,002 pigs in four years, on the supposition that all litters consist of six pigs, that all live that half are females, and that each gilt should farrow at one year and every six months thereafter.

Don't sell any heifer calves for slaughter; there is going to be a world shortage of cattle, and this country will have to supply the world's needs after the war.

Don't fail to write me if you think we can be of service. We are interested in everything that has a tendency to develop and improve our agricultural production and marketing systems.

G. A. Cardwell, Agricultural & Immigration Agent, Atlantic Coast Line, Railroad Co., Wilmington, N. C.

The Handicraft Club.

The Handicraft Club was pleasantly entertained by Mrs. Genie Wilder Friday afternoon. The time was whiled away with conversation and fancy work. At the conclusion of which an elaborate salad course was served.

Those enjoying Mrs. Wilder's hospitality were: Mesdames J. D. Lemmon, Kinard, E. P. DuRant, D. J. Auld, H. L. Crouch, J. M. Causley, Gantt and John Brown.

What did Sweden think was being sent to Berlin in her diplomatic code, the baseball scores?—Boston Transcript.

Senator LaFollette claims the right to say what he thinks, but what his critics object to is his thinking what he says.—Jacksonville Times-Union.

If we could see ourselves as others see us we would not be half as happy as if we couldn't.—Jacksonville Times-Union.