

DEFY FUEL ADMINISTRATOR.

AGENTS OF COAL MINERS BALK AT PROPOSED PENALTIES FOR LOCKOUTS AND STRIKES.

Refuse to Negotiate Further—Strike May Follow Failure to Increase Wages.

Washington, Nov. 3.—Southwestern coal miners' representatives defied Fuel Administrator Garfield here today and refused to agree to insertion in a new wage contract of provisions penalizing strikes and lockouts.

After a secret meeting this morning the miners abruptly broke off negotiations with Dr. Garfield and operators' representatives and left for their homes this afternoon, announcing they would call a general convention of southwestern miners to meet in Kansas City November 12 to discuss the situation.

Fuel administration officials see possibilities that the situation may develop seriously. Sixty mines now are idle in Kansas and miners throughout the four States involved—Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas—are threatening to strike unless they are given immediate wage increases.

No contracts granting wage increases will be approved by the government, Dr. Garfield insists, unless penalty clauses are inserted. Further, Dr. Garfield will not apply to the southwest the recent forty-five-cent-a-ton raise in coal prices which was designed to absorb wage increases until the miners come to terms.

"I stand absolutely firm," Dr. Garfield said tonight. "The penalty clause must be put in exactly as indicated. I have nothing to add to that."

Operators' representatives said tonight they would agree to any kind of penalty provision Dr. Garfield demanded. The wage increases they had agreed to give to the men, they said, could not be advanced unless the mines received the forty-five cent increase in coal prices.

Wage increases sought by the southwestern miners are based on increases agreed on recently by operators and union heads in the central competitive field.

NINETEEN MEN BURNED.

Big Toll of Life in Fire—Salvation Army Mission Destroyed by Flames.
Paterson, N. J., Nov. 4.—Nineteen bodies had been taken tonight from the ruins of the Salvation Army Rescue Mission in this city, which was destroyed by fire early today. Ten men were taken to hospitals with probably mortal injuries and many others were less seriously hurt in leaping from windows.

Identification of all the dead will be impossible, the police believe, as the institution's records were burned. There were 85 men asleep in the mission when the flames started in an old frame building adjoining the main structure, used for storing magazines and newspapers.

Arrival of fire apparatus was delayed through confusion in turning in a proper alarm and the entire building was ablaze when the firemen reached it.

Rapid spread of the flames made use of the only fire escape on the building impossible and the lodgers, many of whom were old and crippled, were driven to windows from which they leaped before firemen could catch them in nets.

SAYS GERMANY A LAGGARD.

Never Supreme in Science, States Secretary Houston.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Germany has never been supreme in science and she has been lagging behind England, France and the United States in discovery, in creative science and in invention, Secretary Houston asserts in a discussion of the "Prussian military autocracy" appearing today in the department of agriculture's news letter.

Secretary Houston attacks as largely wrong what he says is the world's impression that Germany stands for the maximum of efficiency in everything. Germany's particular merit, he states, has been that she has made a system of science, organized it back of industry and intelligently and persistently applied it back of the industries that are fundamental to military pursuits, with industry organized through every possible form of State aid or support.

MUST ANSWER QUESTIONS.

L. & N. Officials Must Tell About Political Activities.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Milton H. Smith and other officials of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the Supreme Court has decided, must answer the questions asked by the interstate commerce commission regarding the political activities and campaign contributions of that company.

Michelis has stepped down, but not exactly out—get.—Charleston Post.

Hallowe'en at St. Joseph's.

The ghosts and witches remembering the hospitality always accorded them at St. Joseph's, did not fail to make their annual appearance.

The Assembly Hall being the usual place of these visits was decorated with autumn leaves, moss, black cats and jack o'lanterns.

While all present sat with a look of expectancy, mysteriously the doors opened and the witches came creeping in. After the witches drill they passed out, leaving the ghosts to reign supreme.

Their death cries and groans sent a shiver over all.

The broom stick-drill was very much enjoyed.

After this the young ladies amused themselves with many Hallowe'en charms.

Delightful refreshments were served and the evening was thoroughly enjoyed.

Hallowe'en at Bethel.

On Wednesday evening, October 31st there was an old fashioned All Hallowe'en revel at Bethel in Privater township for the benefit of the Bethel Graded School. From the sounds of laughter and merriment, one could judge that the years had not destroyed the spirit of Hallowe'en. The auditorium of the building was a bower of autumn foliage where ghosts "walked" in the light of jack-o'-lanterns cut from real pumpkins (as in ye olden time) and black cats kept watch. There was a short program of music, etc., as follows:

Instrumental solo—Miss Beatrice Sumter.

Reading—Personal experience in his practice as a physician—Dr. R. B. Furman.

Instrumental Duet—Misses Ruth Cain and Jeannette Thomas.

Talk on the Red Cross—Dr. Edmunds.

"America" sung by audience and accompanied on piano by Misses Cain and Thomas.

All of this was enjoyed, as these three ladies are finished pianists, and their music is always a treat, while Dr. Furman's "experiences" kept the audience in a roar of laughter. Dr. Furman on a program is always drawing card, and this selection seemed especially acceptable. Dr. Edmunds won his way to all hearts last May when he delivered a "graduating address" here, so he was gladly welcomed and his talk received with hearty applause. After the program, Rev. Wm. Haynsworth announced that all of the amusements were free, but there would be a small charge for refreshments, and from the sounds of jollity one would suppose the crowd was amused. Booths had been arranged at intervals in carnival effect, and Miss Dora Jones in her Gypsy dress and tent made a very attractive "fortune teller." Mrs. H. W. Cuttino, in a very pretty booth had each person to attempt to put pumpkin seed into a milk jar held on top of the head by the right hand while the left hand managed the spoon and seed. As this was done before a mirror it was more difficult than it sounds. Mrs. Furman and Miss Pugh held high carnival over a "wheel of fortune" combined with "Blind man's Buff." Farther down the hall Misses Pitts and Nettles drew many of the young folks (particularly young men) who wished to display their ability to throw pumpkin seed from a given distance into a small vessel. It was difficult to say from the laughter whether success or failure marked their efforts. A splendid feature of the evening was the Red Cross booth where members were solicited and specimens of the work of the Sumter chapter shown. Misses Ellie and Eleanor Kolb in the Red Cross uniforms gladly gave their evening to this work, and not only secured a good many members, but aroused much interest in the actual work the soldiers need us to do for them. Of all the fun, the children enjoyed most the booth of which Miss Mattie Gibson had charge, where with their hands bound behind them they tried to bite apples suspended on coiled wires from the ceiling. The refreshment corner was in charge of Messrs. S. D. Cain, Jr., J. M. Kolb, Wm. Haynsworth and Geo. Nettles, most efficient housekeepers of this section, and adding their receipts to those from the door, where Mr. S. D. Cain was doorkeeper, the treasury of the association makes a much better showing. The committee who had this entertainment in charge wish to thank all who gave their assistance, and especially the ladies and gentlemen mentioned in this article. Thanks are also due the editor of The Item who kindly printed a notice of it in his paper. We also wish to express appreciation of so many of our friends from Sumter and the neighboring schools attending and helping to make the evening so pleasant.

Bernstorff's allusion to a bribery fund may help Latin-American republics to fathom the motives of some of the German defenders in their midst.—Chicago Herald.

THE COTTON SITUATION.

An Interesting Presentation of One Point of View Showing the Meaning to the South of the New Factors in the Cotton World.

(By W. W. Morrison, New Orleans, La., in Manufacturers Record.)

I am inclined to take an optimistic view of the effect that war is likely to have upon this country, both before and after it comes to a close. I know that some individuals, rather prominent in the world of economic thought, feel somewhat pessimistic about the outlook. They largely belong to that class however, whose pursuits make them more or less theorists. The record shows that the development of economic life is not often so often as to warrant us in taking the predictions of theorists with serious concern.

You see the battles will not be fought on our own soil. That makes a very great difference. During the Civil War the field of conflict was in the South, and it has taken the South half a century to recover from the effects of that war. Except in a very minor way, no battles were fought in the North, and the North prospered during the war and has continued to prosper ever since. It is really becoming clearer every day that this nation is going to lead in the moral and political activities of the world, and it is just as clear that it is going to lead in the world's business and industrial activities as well.

The financial capital of the world has already definitely passed to this country, and the enormous sums that Europe must send over here every year in the way of interest for many generations make it probable that this supremacy will continue for very many years, perhaps for all time. At least, such a conclusion looks reasonable. In the matter of manufacturing cotton goods, for instance, the lead is rapidly being transferred to the United States. Just a little while back we were only using one-third of the American crop. Now we are using about two-thirds, and there is every prospect of American mills absorbing the entire American crop in a few years, and only a very few at that.

We often hear the question asked, if cotton cannot be exported, what are the American producers going to do about it? In view of this obvious trend, it looks a far more pertinent question, if cotton cannot move abroad, what are the foreign consumers going to do about it? Or rather, which seems nearer to a probability, if American consumption leaves no cotton to send abroad, what are the cotton spinners of Europe going to do about it? Indeed, it occurs to me that this increasing absorption of American cotton by American mills is among the very real and very grave menaces to the great cotton manufacturing industry of the Old World. As this has been due to a trend of industrial life that developed in spite of the war, the menace is likely to become more acute after its close.

These changes in the cotton industry as it relates to the South are wholly constructive. The record shows that this great increase in manufacturing in this country is by very much the largest part confined to Southern mills. The big fact is that the evidence constantly grows that the capital of the great cotton manufacturing industry of the world is being definitely transferred to the country of the cotton fields. Can we not call it the inexorable logic of an inexorable law of trade? In this connection it should be stated, not so long ago Europe largely financed and carried the surplus cotton of the world. That supremacy, and the vast profits that go with it, has now passed to the South for the South in recent years has carried, practically without aid, the greater part of the surplus of the cotton in the world.

This increase in the manufacturing of the raw product makes greatly and vitally for the healthy employment of both labor and capital. Take, for instance, a pound of raw cotton; when manufactured it runs in value from about \$1 to above \$15. Some authorities say in the highly finished fabric it runs well above this figure. At 25 cents a pound, 500 pounds of raw cotton would bring \$125. When manufactured, even at an average of from \$2 to \$3 per pound, its value would be from \$1,000 to \$1,500; or, in other words, the 500 pounds would represent, if manufactured at home, round, say \$1,000 to \$1,400 more to be divided between labor, capital and the commerce of our country. When these things are carefully analyzed we have a very striking evidence of the tremendous potentiality of the change for the better in the economic life of the South that has been brought about by this shifting of supremacy in the cotton affairs of the world.

I feel it important to emphasize this shifting of control in the cotton industry, since the prospective difficulties of the export situation, has held, and still holds, a conspicuous place in the reactionary arguments of the

times. The record shows that these arguments have been as harmfully misleading as they have been conspicuous. For it is notorious that those who have in recent years based their calculations upon the assumption that these difficulties would demoralize prices have been subjected to serious disappointments and sometimes to serious losses.

NEW GRADUATE OFFICERS.

War Department Plans as to the New Officers to be Graduated from Training Camps.

Washington, Nov. 3.—Under plans completed by the war department for disposition of the graduates of the second series of officers' training camps, which close this month, every man of the 19,000 who is recommended for commission either will be commissioned at once or placed on an eligible list subject to call.

The commissions, as was the case with the graduates of the first camps, will be in the officers' reserve corps or the National Army. On the eligible list will be placed men who are above the legal age for commission in the reserve corps at the rank to which their showing at the camps entitled them. As there is no provision for an inactive National Army commission, they will be put on an eligible list and commissioned in the National Army when needed. It is expected there will be only a small number of such men.

Not all of the men commissioned when the camps close will be called to service immediately. In fact, it was pointed out today that many of them, particularly the lieutenants, might not be called to active service until the second 500,000 men of the National Army are organized.

Officers in charge of the camps are selecting 1,000 men between 21 and 27 years of age for commissions as provisional second lieutenants in the regular army. They will be attached to regular regiments for additional training and will be given provisional commissions to be confirmed if they make good in active service.

After these 1,000 are selected, the men remaining will be considered for the signal corps and ordnance bureaus.

Virtually all of the majors and many of the captains of the line commissioned when the camps close will be needed immediately. There are indications of a shortage of reserves in this grade which may make it necessary to reopen the army to civilians generally if officers' casualties prove as heavy as is to be expected.

BENNETTSVILLE VS. SUMTER.

High School Football Teams Meet on Local Gridiron this Friday—Snappy Game Expected.

Bringing one of the best and fastest teams in the Pee Dee section, the Bennettsville high school football team meets the local high school boys this Friday at the local ball park. The boys from Marlboro county have always put out splendid teams and the first athletic contest ever staged between these two schools ought to furnish the spectators with many thrills. There will be no cancelling of this game as the Bennettsville boys write that they will be here without fail.

Although considerably bruised up in their game with Camden, the Gamecocks have entirely recovered and will present their strongest lineup against the visitors. The boys will be put through a strenuous practice in preparation for this game and will give a good account of themselves when the whistle blows Friday. It is costing over forty dollars to bring the strong Bennettsville team to Sumter. Unless the fans turn out the limited treasury of the high school association cannot afford to bring the best teams here. The local management is entirely dependent upon the receipts taken at the game to defray the expenses of the teams brought here. If the people of Sumter want good clean and wholesome athletics then they ought to assist those in charge in making ends meet. It is hoped that a large crowd will be out to witness the game Friday. The game will be called at 3.30 with Dr. DuRant officiating as referee.

Dr. S. H. Edmunds went to Florence yesterday to deliver an address at the Y. M. C. A. He spoke to a large audience in the afternoon in Florence, and by special invitation stopped over in Timmonsville and spoke to a large crowd in the evening.

Cautious Mourner.

Walking through the village street one day, the widowed Lady Bountiful met old Farmer Stubbs on his way to market says the New York American. Her greeting went unnoticed.

"Stubbs," said she, indignantly, "you might at least raise your hat to me."

"I beg your pardon, m'lady," was the reply, "but my poor wife ain't dead more'n two weeks, and I ain't started lookin' at the wimmen yet!"

DO YOU HAVE DIZZY SPELLS?

It's Important to Learn the Cause, as Many Sumter People Have.

Dizziness is never a disease of itself—it's only a symptom of some deeper-seated trouble. Much dizziness is caused by disordered kidneys failing to filter all the poisons from the blood. These poisons attack the nerves and dizziness results. If you are subject to dizziness, there is good reason to suspect your kidneys, and if you suffer backache, headache, and bladder disorder, you have further proof. Many Sumter people have learned the value of Doan's Kidney Pills in just such cases. Read this Sumter woman's statement:

Mrs. Annie C. Carnes, 407 Bartlette St., says: "My kidneys were disordered and my back ached. I had headaches and dizzy spells, too. I used Doan's Kidney Pills as directed and they cured the trouble."

Price 60c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that cured Mrs. Carnes. Foster-McBurn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv. 41

ANTI-GERMAN OUTBREAKS.

Heavy Damage Done Business Places in Rio Janeiro.

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 3.—Popular manifestations against German business houses in this city assumed a violent character today. The damage was heavy.

Anti-German outbreaks are also reported from Curitiba and So Paulo. The guard detachments over the Central Railway of Brazil have been doubled, all officers have been recalled to their garrisons and furloughs suspended. A spy, whose nationality is not publicly known, has been arrested in Rio Janeiro.

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