

U. S. MUST BUILD HER OWN SHIPS

"WHY LET ENGLAND DRAW BIG REBATES ON OUR FOREIGN TRADE?"

Declares Future Prosperity of the United States Depends on the Establishment of an Adequate Merchant Marine System.

(By Steven B. Ayers.)

Former Representative in Congress from New York City and author of "Building an American Merchant Marine."

Prosperity in the near future—greater prosperity than this country has ever enjoyed—seems assured, but there is one question which has first to be settled before the United States can properly enter into its rights and obtain the full fruits of its energies.

Unbounded capital is coming into the country. Quite unexpectedly the war in Europe is going—at least, such is the outlook—to pay off for us the money we borrowed long ago to build our great railroads and other big permanent works.

It seems likely that we shall not hereafter have to pay out vast sums annually to Europe as interest on loans to us. We may, in fact, even find the international financial situation so strongly reversed that in future we shall be drawing interest from Europe on loans from us.

Part of this wealth should go straightway to the building of a great American steamship service. Why should we continue to submit to a tribute levied by Europe on practically every ton of our foreign commerce, even on that to South America?

The position can be put in a sentence. Should a great merchant control the delivery of his goods to his customers, or may he intrust that important part of his business to the tender mercies of his rivals? The United States is now the world's greatest manufacturer and merchant.

I think not, for we Americans have some justification in priding ourselves on our hard business sense.

Shouldn't this big America of ours put in a delivery service of its own? We must do so.

We are trying hard to get trade with our sister republics in South America. Do the American people realize what it must mean to the prospects of our getting that trade that a British member of Parliament, sitting in London, practically dictates the terms? What must they think of us down in Argentina and Brazil for allowing this to be so?

This is no exaggeration. The steamship lines that carry freight to and from Argentina are governed by a conference that meets each week in New York City. But if the representatives of the lines can not agree, they have to cable to England, and the final word lies with R. P. Houston, M. P.

A similar conference that meets in the Produce Exchange Building in New York fixes the prices it shall cost us to ship American manufactures to Brazil, and the final decision on the rates is made in London, England. We have no word in it.

Some venturesome merchants at New Orleans tried to establish an American line from that city to Brazilian ports. Their ships took down American-made machinery and had to come back empty—and they never went again. The reason they could not get any return freight was because the British lines running from Brazil to the United States had established a system of deferred rebates with all the merchants in the Brazilian ports. That closed us out.

There are other ways which, I believe, would be more successful and not be fraught with such grave danger.

The first of these is the free use of the Panama Canal, as I have urged. Another way would be the adoption of discriminating duties in indirect trade. The advantage of levying such duties would be that we should be utterly indifferent to reprisals. Such a provision would in five years restore to us as direct trade all the carrying that now goes to foreigners as indirect trade.

The trouble at this moment is that ships can not be built in this country as cheaply as in Europe. This is due to two causes—the higher cost of labor here and the compar-

COTTON CROP MAY BE CARRIED OVER

CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY ISSUES ENCOURAGING STATEMENT—BANKING SYSTEM STRONG.

Washington, August 19.—Comptroller of the Currency William announced today that the present unemployed loaning capacity of national banks and reserve banks was sufficient to finance at market value the entire cotton crop and half, if not all, of the tobacco and wheat crops, and to justify an expansion of credit of \$2,000,000,000 or \$3,000,000,000.

A statement by the comptroller referred to the prospect for unusual demands for funds, particularly if cotton should be declared contraband, and he declared that never before had the banks been strong and thoroughly prepared to handle any problem.

Just before the statement was issued the British embassy authorized the announcement that the allies had agreed on the principle that cotton was contraband.

Special requirements, which the banks may have to meet in the near future, were summarized by Mr. Williams as follows:

What Banks Must Meet. "First: The yearly recurring demand for funds with which to move the crops, which this year, except as to cotton, are unusually large and commanding full prices.

"Second: The unusual demand which may arise to enable cotton growers to meet any congestion in the movement or marketing of the crop, in the event that cotton should be declared contraband.

"Third: Demands which are likely to be made on national banks, both directly and indirectly, in connection with the extension of credit to foreign purchasers of supplies of all kinds, and to pay for the American securities which may be returned to us by foreign creditors."

Concluding, the statement said: National Bank Strong.

"The actual figures show that the present condition of the national banks of this country have never before been so strong and so thoroughly prepared to grapple with and handle successfully any problem, however large, which may be presented to them, as they are today.

These figures show that the national banks of this country and the twelve federal reserve banks, exclusive of state banks and trust companies, have at this time an unemployed loaning capacity sufficient to enable them, if need be, to carry for our own people at market value, the entire cotton crop, and half, if not the whole, of the wheat crop and tobacco crop, which it is not, of course, conceivable that they will be asked to do, and also finance, until the purchasers can pay in gold or its equivalent, \$1,000,000,000 or so of exports of foodstuffs or manufactured products to be shipped to the rest of the world.

"It is far better for the banks to employ their surplus funds in making loans on staple commodities where they can relieve congestion or promote legitimate commercial transactions rather than permit these funds to be used for the inflation of the stock markets, where speculation in securities has already reached a point which invites caution."

New Banking System Sound. "The soundness of our new banking system and its ability to meet successfully even the most trying emergencies have been demonstrated. We also have confidence that it will be equally able to cope with and control inflation growing out of prosperity. It behooves the national banks and the department of the government charged with their supervision to exercise, under present circumstances, the utmost vigilance and a wholesome restraint, lest over confidence and unwise expansion or speculation may check the prosperity which now seems so likely to increase and endure."

Smallness of our shipbuilding business.

What must be done is to establish an interoceanic commerce commission to regulate waterborne traffic, just as our Interstate Commerce Commission regulates transportation on land. This could be effected by simply enlarging the Interstate Commerce Commission by the addition, say, of two more members. Combines and rebating should be made illegal, and all shippers put on an equality. Then American capital would soon regain its old fondness for ships.

Sometimes ignorance is worse than a little learning.

TEXT OF NOTE SENT TO AUSTRIA

(Continued from Page One)

and industry of legitimate fields of enterprise, already heavily burdened by the unavoidable restrictions of war.

Attention is directed to the fact that Austria and Germany before the war produced a great surplus of war munitions and sold them throughout the world "especially to belligerents" and "that never during that period did either of them suggest or apply the principle now advocated by the imperial and royal government."

A table of sales by Germany and Austria to Great Britain during the Boer war is appended to the note, and it is suggested that had Austria and Germany refused to sell arms to Great Britain at that time, "on the ground that to do so would violate the spirit of strict neutrality, the imperial and royal government might with greater consistency and greater force use its present contention."

Note Cabled August 12. The note was cabled to Ambassador Penfield at Vienna, August 12.

The text of the American reply follows in part:

"The government of the United States has given careful consideration to the statement of the imperial and royal government in regard to the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States to the countries at war with Austria-Hungary and Germany. The government of the United States notes with satisfaction the recognition by the imperial and royal government of the undoubted fact that its attitude with regard to the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States is prompted by its intention to maintain the strictest neutrality and to conform to the letter of her provision of international treaties," but is surprised to find the imperial and royal government implying that the observance of the strict principles of the law under the conditions which have developed in the present war is insufficient, and asserting that this government should go beyond the long recognized rules governing such traffic by neutrals and adopt measures to "maintain an attitude of strict parity with respect to both belligerent parties."

"To this assertion of an obligation to change or modify the rules of international usage on account of special conditions the government of the United States cannot accede. The recognition of an obligation of this sort, unknown to the international practice of the past, would impose upon every neutral nation a duty to sit in judgment on the progress of a war and to restrict its commercial intercourse with a belligerent whose naval successes prevented the neutral from trade with the enemy. The contention of the imperial and royal government appears to be that the advantages gained to a belligerent by its superiority on the sea should be equalized by the neutral powers by the establishment of a system of non-intercourse with the victor. The imperial and royal government confines its comments to arms and ammunition, but if the principle for which it contends is sound it should apply with equal force to all articles of contraband. A belligerent controlling the high seas might possess an ample supply of arms and ammunition but be in want of food and clothing. On the novel principle that equalization is a neutral duty, neutral nations would be obligated to place an embargo on such articles because one of the belligerents could not obtain them through commercial intercourse.

"But, if this principle, so strongly urged by the imperial and royal government should be admitted to obtain by reason of the superiority of a belligerent at sea, ought it not to operate equally as to a belligerent superior on land? Applying this theory of equalization, a belligerent who lacks the necessary munitions to contend successfully on land ought to be permitted to purchase them from neutrals, while a belligerent with an abundance of war stores or with the power to produce them should be debarred from such traffic.

During the Boer war between Great Britain and the South African Republics the patrol of the coasts of neighboring neutral colonies by British naval vessels prevented arms and ammunition reaching the Transvaal or the Orange Free State. The allied republics were in a situation almost identical in that respect with that in which Austria-Hungary and Germany find themselves at the present time. Yet, in spite of the commercial isolation of one belligerent, Germany sold to Great Britain, the other belligerent, hundreds of thousands of kilograms of explosives, gunpowder, cartridges, shot and weapons, and it is known that Austria-Hungary also sold similar munitions to the same purchaser, though in smaller quantities.

"It might be further pointed out

that during the Crimean war large quantities of arms and military stores were furnished to Russia by Prussian manufacturers; that during the recent war between Turkey and Italy as this government is advised, arms and ammunitions were furnished to the Ottoman government by Germany; and that during the Balkans war the belligerents were supplied with munitions by both Austria-Hungary and Germany. While these latter cases are not analogous, as is the case of the South African war, to the situation of Austria-Hungary and Germany, in the present war, they nevertheless clearly indicated the long established practice of the two empires in the matter of trade in war supplies.

"In view of the foregoing statements, this government is reluctant to believe that the imperial and royal government will ascribe to the United States a lack of impartial neutrality in continuing its legitimate trade in all kinds of supplies used to render the armed forces of a belligerent efficient, even though the circumstances of the present war prevent supplies from the market of the United States, which have been and remain so far as the action and policy of this government are concerned open to all belligerents alike.

"But, in addition to the question of principle, there is a practical and substantial reason why the government of the United States has from the foundation of the republic to the present time advocated and practiced unrestricted trade in arms and military supplies. . . .

"The United States has always depended upon the right and power to purchase arms and ammunition from neutral nations in case of foreign attack. This right, which it claims for itself, it cannot deny to others.

FLOWER POT COOKERY FOR THE CHILDREN.

If you want to keep the children quiet and happy for a long morning, set them at flower-pot cookery. It is a game they will not have enough of in many mornings, in fact; for its possibilities are many.

Get a big flower-pot for each child; the large 12-inch pots make the most successful "stoves". Set a good-sized candle in a low candlestick and place the flower-pot over it, bottom side up, in such a way that the flame is directly beneath the hole in the bottom of the pot. The candle should be just long enough to reach the hole. Over this tiny but effective burner all sorts of cooking can be done in little cake tins. Tiny bits of meat can be broiled, potatoes can be cut in tiny cubes and fried, little pieces of bread can be toasted and water can be boiled. Eggs, too, can be fried, one at a time. If mother has time, the children can be taught to cream various vegetables in thickened milk; tiny pancakes might be tried, or wee quantities of soup made.

The overturned flower-pot range can be safely manipulated out of doors, for the pot protects the candle flame from the wind and is itself, of course, not inflammable. It is small enough to seem like dolls' play for the children and requires fewer materials than when they try to cook in the kitchen.—Christian Science Monitor.

CHICHESTER PILLS

Advertisement for Chichester Pills, featuring a portrait of a woman and text describing the benefits of the pills for various ailments.

APPLE DUMPLING RECIPE.

Peel and core as many apples as you need, fill each with butter, sugar, and a clove or two, cover everyone with pie crust, until they look like balls, put in baking pans, with a bit of butter on the top of each, sprinkle with sugar and a nip of cinnamon, put butter, sugar and a very little water in the pan. Bake thoroughly done, they must be delicately brown, with a candied jelly in bottom of pan. Serve hot or cold, as desired, with cream.—Anderson Intelligencer.

When the home team wins it's due to good playing; when the other fellows win it's merely an accident.

Train up a child in the way he should go and it's doughnuts to fudge he'll take a flier in the opposite direction.

Malaria or Chills & Fever

Prescription No. 666 is prepared especially for MALARIA or CHILLS & FEVER. Five or six doses will break any case, and if taken then as a tonic the Fever will not return. It acts on the liver better than Calomel and does not gripe or sicken. 25c

TEN DAY RATES via Seaboard Air Line Ry.

Table listing ten-day rates for various destinations including Abbeville, Anderson, Athens, Atlanta, Belton, Birmingham, Gedartown, Donalds, Elberton, Greenville, Greenwood, Greer, Hodges, Lawrenceville, Pelzer, Piedmont, Rockmart, Sheals Jct., Spartanburg, Union, Williamston, and Winder.

Tickets on sale each Thursday up to and including September 2, 1915, bearing final limit to reach original starting point; returning prior to midnight of second Monday following date of sale. Extension of final limit may be had upon payment of difference between the ten day and season rates.

Call on nearest Ticket Agent for Pullman reservations, information, or write. C. S. COMPTON, FRED GEISSLER, T. P. A., Atlanta, Ga. Ass't Gen'l P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

RELIEF RUSHED TO GALVESTON.

Houston, Tex., Aug. 30—Fifty injured soldiers arrived here today from Texas City and with them came many women and children, most of the party being wives and children of either officers or enlisted men. A majority of the soldiers were not badly hurt. The remainder of the party will be scattered over the city. At present there is lack of accommodations in Texas City as the buildings erected for occupancy of families of the army men there were destroyed.

Fifty thousand loaves of bread from Houston were started to Galveston today along with 50 barrels of staple foodstuffs. Twenty thousand loaves are expected to pass through here from San Antonio and Dallas. Galveston's water supply immediately after the storm was estimated as sufficient to last until tonight at least. Mayor Lewis Fisher of Galveston, however, sent word here that the city hoped to have a new supply today.

Gov. Ferguson returned to Austin last night, announcing that he was informed there was no need of state aid at Galveston.

Women seem to have more business acumen than men. A man squanders his money for hair restorers and loses; a woman buys her hair out-right and wins.

Southern Railway Schedule. Effective July 4, 1915. Table with columns for A.M., P.M., and PM, and rows for Leave Abbeville and Arrive Abbeville.

Cleaning, Pressing and Altering

WHILE YOU WAIT Six Suits in one Month \$1.00 Four Suits in two Months 1.00

H. H. DuPRE CO.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, County of Abbeville, Court of Common Pleas.

Frank E. Harrison and Augustine T. Smythe, as Receivers of Calhoun Falls Company, Plaintiffs, against Patrick Calhoun, Defendant. SUMMONS FOR RELIEF, (Complaint Served.)

To the Defendant above: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the Complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your Answer to said Complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 30 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to Answer the Complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

J. Fraser Lyon, Henry Buist, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. To the Defendant, Patrick Calhoun: Take Notice, That the Summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the Office of the Clerk of Court of Common Pleas for Abbeville County, in the city of Abbeville, State of South Carolina, together with the Complaint in the above entitled action on the 10th day of August, Nineteen hundred and fifteen.

J. Fraser Lyon, Henry Buist, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. Abbeville, S. C., August 10, 1915.

Abbeville-Greenwood MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Property Insured, \$2,100,000.00. January 20th, 1915.

WRITE TO OR CALL on the undersigned or the Director of the Townships for any information you may desire about our plan of insurance. We insure your property against damage by fire.

F. B. WINDSTORM OR LIGHTNING.

and do so cheaper than any insurance company in existence. Dwellings covered with metal roofs are insured for 50 per cent. less than other property. Remember we are prepared to prove to you that ours is the safest and cheapest plan of insurance known.

J. E. BLAKE, Gen. Agent, Abbeville, S. C.

J. FRASER LYON, Pres., Abbeville, S. C.

Table listing names and addresses of members of the Abbeville-Greenwood Mutual Insurance Association, including S. G. Melton, J. T. Mabry, C. H. Dodson, T. S. Ellis, W. W. L. Keller, W. A. Kellie, D. A. Wardlaw, W. J. Bradley, Dr. J. A. Anderson, S. B. Bales, A. O. Grant, W. D. Morrish, S. P. Morrish, E. L. Basor, W. A. Nichols, M. G. Bowles, D. S. Hattiwanger, Joseph Lake, J. W. Smith, J. H. Chiles, W. T. Brown, E. K. Moseley, T. B. Bell, and W. R. Kays.

PASSENGER SCHEDULE

Piedmont & Northern Ry. Co.

Effective June 6th, 1915. GREENWOOD, S. C.

Table with columns for Arrivals and Departures, and rows for No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

C. S. ALLEN, Traffic Manager.

Reduced Rates

VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Premier Carrier of the South FROM ABBEVILLE, S. C.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Panama-Pacific International Exposition. February 20-December 4, 1915. B. F. Sweetenburgh, Agent.

SEABOARD SCHEDULE

NORTHBOUND SOUTHBOUND

Table with columns for Arrives and Departures, and rows for No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

Love is a lady of the mind that swells the head but makes \$10 worth like 30 cents.