

COUNTRY NEWS LETTERS

SOME INTERESTING HAPPENINGS IN VARIOUS SECTIONS.

News Items Gathered All Around the County and Elsewhere.

News From Cope.

Cope, May 15.—Gardens, small grain and crops generally were greatly benefited by the rains of last week, and the farmers were just setting down to work again on yesterday, but their plans will undergo another change, as rain, which began falling early this morning, has increased in such volume that plowing will have to be dispensed with for several days.

The earlier cotton planters have most of their cotton chopped out and sided, and the plants are looking extremely well, as the weather has been favorable to same.

Oats are ripening so rapidly that harvesting will begin this week. The crop generally is rather poor, but several farmers in this immediate vicinity have some that are really worth talking about.

The firm of Antley and Gordon have moved into the handsome new brick store just completed by Mr. J. R. Myers.

Work on the new brick store of Mr. W. M. Hughes is progressing satisfactorily.

Mr. E. P. Garrick is digging out the foundation for his new brick store, and rumor has it that two other gentlemen contemplate building real soon.

Honor Roll of Clear Pond School.

The following is the honor roll of Clear Pond school for the month ending May 21st, this being the last month:

- 8th grade—Dorris Folk, Vera McMillan, Rosa Walker.
 - 5th grade—Ruth Morris.
 - 4th grade—Roy Morris, Reba Steedly.
 - 2nd grade—Adrine Morris, Joe Martin.
 - 1st grade—Mary Martin, Lynnwood Pearson, Vera Pearson.
 - High school, 1st year—Mamie Morris.
- LEONA IDELL STALVEY.

Ehrhardt Wins.

Ehrhardt, May 13.—In one of the fastest and most spectacular baseball games of the season Ehrhardt defeated Fairfax here this afternoon, 2 to 1, in ten innings. The game was featured by the battery work of Hiers and Moore for Ehrhardt and the first base play of Smith for the visitors.

Fairfax0010000000—1 4 3
Ehrhardt . . .0001000001—2 6 3
Youmans and Young; Hiers and Moore. Umpires, Glover and Gooch.

SAVED FROM THE WRECK.

Divers at Georgetown Bring Up The Lunaria's Machinery.

Georgetown, May 18.—Divers have at last succeeded in their efforts to secure the engines and other machinery of the \$40,000, eighty-foot yacht Lunaria, which went upon the rocks of the north jetty off Georgetown bar more than a year ago, and has been subjected to the pounding of the waves for that time. Persistent efforts have been made to save the valuable machinery of this palatial boat, but without success till this week, when daring divers succeeded in detaching the machinery from the broken hull, and turning it over to Messrs C. L. Ford and T. W. Brightman, who bought the wreck from the insurance people.

The Lunaria was one of the finest yachts on the Atlantic coast, and was the property of a wealthy New Yorker. Why she should have been allowed to go on the jetty has never been explained. The engines are in excellent condition in spite of their long immersion in the salt.

THOUGHT HE WAS ENGINEER.

Somnambulist Leaps From Second-Story Window of Hotel.

Spartanburg, May 17.—Under the delusion that he was a railway engineer, and had received instructions to "go ahead," D. H. Hudson, a traveling salesman of Wilkesboro, jumped out of a second-story window of a local hotel early yesterday morning and, clad only in his night clothes, ran three blocks through the business streets of the city, until he was stopped by policemen. Hudson was slightly hurt about the knee in his jump. He was taken to a local hospital, and, after an hour or two, was released, having apparently fully recovered.

CAN BUY LIQUOR TWICE A DAY.

Nothing to Prevent Dispenser Making Two Sales, Says Attorney General.

Columbia, May 15.—There is nothing to prevent a dispenser from making more than one sale a day to a person and nothing to prevent the county dispensary board from fixing the retail price for a barrel of beer which can be sold to a person, is the opinion of Attorney General Thos. H. Peoples rendered to the county dispensary board of Williamsburg county.

The clerk of the dispensary board rendered the following questions to the attorney general, which together with his answers will be of interest to every dispensary county in the State:

"Dear Sir: I am in receipt of yours of the 12th inst., in which you ask:

"First. Can a dispenser make more than one sale to one man a day?"

"Second. Can a dispenser sell a barrel of beer to any party and if so, can the board fix a price per barrel at less than the selling price per bottle?"

"In reply to your first question, I will say that there is nothing in the law, as I see it, prohibiting more than one sale to the same person a day, unless, of course, the dispenser believes that the party is intoxicated, as provided by section 853 of the code.

"As to your second question, I presume that you refer to the sale of bottled beer in barrels and not to the sale of beer in bulk. Section 850 provides that the county dispensary board, before permitting any dispenser to offer any liquor for sale, shall cause the same to be put into packages of not less than one-half pint nor more than five gallons and sell the same. The dispenser shall sell by the package only and no person shall open the same or drink any of the contents on the premises.

"In my opinion, the limitation as to five gallons to be contained in a package refers to the quantity that is in each individual bottle, jug or barrel and would not apply to the one hundred and twenty bottles of bottled beer in a barrel of beer. In my opinion a barrel of bottled beer may be sold by the county dispensary, but no barrel containing more than five gallons of beer in bulk may be legally sold.

"As to the fixing of the price, section 851 provides that all sales shall be for cash and at a profit to be determined by the board. In my opinion under this section the retail price of same is a matter within the powers and determination of the county board."

SUBMARINE IN STEEL TRAP.

Bodies of 30 Germans Found in Craft Held by Steel Net.

The effectiveness of the steel submarine traps which have been set down to guard the British rivers and harbors has been shown by the fact that two German submarines have been caught in the Firth of Forth. In addition a third has been sunk off the coast of Haddingtonshire and a fourth was rammed last Wednesday, disabled, captured and towed to Leith, where the crew was taken prisoners. No description of these nets can be given and no information of their effectiveness has been allowed to go forth by cable, but at this date, since King George himself has inspected one of the captured submarines and it is talked about freely no harm can come from the letting the world know of it.

The first of the submarines, one of the very large type, was caught in the net of the Firth of Forth which held it at the bottom until it was found by inspectors. Engineers and divers with great dredges went to work and succeeded in lifting the machine and towing it to a dock.

When the hatches were finally opened an investigation showed twenty-nine dead German sailors and their officers. In addition there were four Scotch fishermen. Today the names of these men stand very high in their native land.

It was apparent that the submarine, bound on a voyage of destruction up the Firth came upon the men fishing. She took them prisoners and ordered them to steer their craft safely up to a point where they could accomplish their mission.

It has been asked: "Did the fishermen, knowing of the traps, the huge steel nets stretched here and there deliberately steer the submarine into one of them?" They were caught and they died.—London dispatch to New York Sun.

Glendale Springs water for sale at Murdaugh's grocery store.

IN THE PALMETTO STATE

SOME OCCURRENCES OF VARIOUS KINDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

State News Boiled Down for Quick Reading—Paragraphs About Men and Happenings.

The architect has presented plans for a 250 room hotel for Charleston. It said work will begin on it soon.

The grand lodge, Knights of Pythias, will meet in Orangeburg next Tuesday and remain in session through Wednesday.

Miss Maggie Dean, of Greenville, aged 20, died Friday night from blood poison, caused by a young friend picking a small bump on her face with a pin.

Rev. W. P. Yarbrough, a Methodist evangelist, died at his home in Leesville on Wednesday. He was about 40 years old and leaves a wife and two children.

Jno. C. Mahaffey, of Lancaster county, a farmer aged 62, committed suicide with a gun on Wednesday night, on account of bad health. He leaves a wife and five children.

The Greenville News tells of the poisoning of five grown people at Piedmont Wednesday by chewing gum. Physicians brought all of them through, but some had close calls.

Paul E. H. Sloan, treasurer of Clemson college for 20 years past, died suddenly Saturday morning while sitting in his chair. He was 79 years old. He was buried on Sunday at Pendleton.

Greenville policemen found 15 gallons of whiskey in the possession of Richey Ballenger, a negro. He was sent to the gang for 30 days. The whiskey was what is known as "blockade" and was made in Greenville county near Travelers Rest.

An old negro named Joe Townsend was murdered in his home in Greenwood early Tuesday morning with knife and pistol by unknown persons—two, it is thought. No cause is known for the murder, and there is no clue to the guilty. The negro just before he died said two white men shot him and then cut his throat.

TOWN SEEKS HIDDEN GOLD.

Bottle With Directions Found With Petrified Cork in Neck.

In the vicinity of Lapel there is considerable gossip just now because of the finding of a message in a bottle unearthed from a rock ledge twenty feet below the surface of the ground. The cork was petrified. In the bottle was found a small sheet of paper, yellow with age, with this inscription: "July 5, 1814. You will find a pot of gold one mile south of this place. George Snare, Noblesville, Ind."

The gravel pit where the mysterious bottle was dug up is about a half mile east of Lapel. Pioneers of that community say there was a man by the name of Snare in the vicinity of Lapel more than 70 years ago. He was a hunter and a recluse. Since the find there has been some investigation of the ground for more than a mile back from the gravel pit.—Anderson, Indiana, dispatch to Indianapolis Star.

PUTS UP BABOON PRICES.

Big Stock in Hamburg, but Animals Are Interned There.

We learn from London that in consequence of the war baboons are very high, alligators are scarce and polar bears are firm, says the Boston Transcript. In fact, these animals command twice the prices bid in April 1914.

It seems that in course of Germany's commercial expansion it got control of the "wild stock" markets of the world. Hamburg became the centre of this trade, which is diligently prosecuted by German collectors.

Now Hamburg is isolated and doubtless finds itself with a big stock of baboons, polar bears, alligators, etc., on its hands which it can not move. With the coming of peace Hamburg may be expected to realize on its holdings, and a sharp decline in baboons is probable. Until the war is over British families desirous of pet baboons or polar bears will have to pay fancy prices or go without.

American lovers of canary birds are in a similar predicament, for Germany handles in normal times immense quantities of the yellow songsters and we are told that orders from the United States for \$25,000 worth are by no means uncommon.

WILSON REVIEWS FLEET.

Says Great Battleships Are Engines to Promote Interests of Humanity.

New York, May 17.—President Wilson today reviewed the Atlantic fleet in the Hudson river and at a luncheon tendered to him on shore by the city of New York told a distinguished gathering what the country and its navy stood for. The great battleships that lay in the river, he said, "were engines to promote the interests of humanity."

"The inspiring thing about America," the president asserted, "is that she asks nothing for herself except what she has a right to ask for humanity itself. We want no nation's property; we wish to question no nation's honor; we wish to stand selfishly in the way of the development of no nation. * * * It is not pretension on our part to say that we are privileged to stand for what every nation would wish to stand for and speaking for those things which all humanity must desire."

The spirit which brooded over the river today, said the president, was "just a solemn evidence that the force of America is the force of moral principle; that there is not anything else that she loves, and that there is not anything else for which she will contend."

Tribute to Daniels.

The president took occasion to pay tribute to Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who sat beside him.

Although the day was damp and chilly, with occasional downpours of rain, the weather abated in no way the enthusiasm with which New York greeted the head of the nation. In the forenoon he reviewed a land parade of 5,000 sailors and marines, and from the moment he set foot on shore until he returned to the Mayflower to review the fleet, his progress through the streets was a continuous ovation. He was plainly touched by the welcome accorded him.

Everywhere a spirit of patriotism was shown. Many men and women seized every opportunity to tell the president of their support in the present international crisis. Thousands stood in the chill drizzle while the brigade of sailors and marines marched up 5th avenue, and during the afternoon, with a cold, damp wind blowing across the Hudson, and thousands more later thronged vantage points to watch the Mayflower as she passed up the river between the warships.

The president's remarks at the luncheon were greeted with tremendous applause.

ENDORSE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

Southern Convention Pledges Cooperation in Educational Campaign.

Houston, Texas, May 17.—The Southern Baptist convention at the final session of its 17th annual meeting here today created an educational commission, pledged cooperation to the Anti-saloon League of America and similar organizations and adopted resolutions deploring the presence of a papal legate at Washington and alleged "efforts of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy to gain control of our Government."

The educational committee will be composed of one representative from each State.

The convention took no action with regard to the Baraca and Philathea movement, opposition to which was expressed in a committee report. Discussion of the report was interrupted Saturday by a special order of business and it was not again taken up.

Before giving its endorsement to the Anti-saloon League, the Convention voiced its objection to the "centralized form of government" recently adopted by the league by the insertion of a clause in the report of the committee on temperance and social service insisted that the league "be kept in harmony with our democratic institutions." Each of the Southern Baptist churches is self-governing and it was urged that the league be so constituted that each State organization be self-controlling.

The organization will meet next year in Asheville, N. C.

The Supreme Insult.

One day a Scottish boy and an English boy who were fighting, were separated by their respective mothers with difficulty, the Scottish boy, though the smaller, being far the most pugnacious.

"What garred ye fitch a big laddie like that far?" said the mother, as she wiped the blood from his nose.

"And I'll fitch his again," said the boy, "if he says Scotsmen wear kilts because their feet are too big to get into their trousers!"

GERMANY DELAYS REPLY.

WEEK MAY ELAPSE BEFORE PAPER IS RECEIVED.

Believed that Entrance of Italy Into the War Would Affect the Attitude of Germany.

Washington, May 18.—Two important factors, it became known tonight, are working to delay for another week Germany's reply to the Lusitania note.

First. The next few days are expected to show whether Germany will be confronted with a new military situation by the entrance of Italy into the war.

Second. Interested diplomatists here believe the interim of delay will reveal whether the United States, of its own initiative, will send a general protest to the allies against alleged violations of international law by interfering with commerce between American ports and neutral European countries.

Officials here generally think the Austro-Italian situation may absorb the attention of the German government and delay composition of the reply. It is realized that should Italy become a belligerent, Germany would lose all hope of obtaining foodstuffs or other supplies through the Mediterranean, and if Roumania followed Italy's lead, as predicted, the wheat supply from Southeastern Europe would be cut off. In such circumstances, it was explained in diplomatic quarters, Germany would find the submarine even more invaluable as a weapon for reducing enemy supplies and commerce.

The idea that the United States will send a note to the allies seeking modification of the order in council has its origin in quarters where the conviction is held that such a move would demonstrate to Germany that the United States intends to be equally vigorous in insisting on the observance of neutral rights by Great Britain and her allies, making unnecessary an offer by Germany to return to the maritime rules of international law if the allies do likewise.

Although, without definite information, there is a disposition in well informed quarters here to believe the president will withhold any representations to England until Germany has issued a reply, because of a desire to obtain a frank understanding with Germany without complicating the situation as existing between the United States and the allies.

It is known that for several weeks there have been under preparation two notes eventually to be sent to Great Britain, one dealing with the general subject of contraband and the other embracing general representations on detentions of vessels plying between neutral ports carrying non-contraband American goods.

RAIDING SEIZURES.

Much Liquor Nabbed in Past Two Days.—Total Record.

Chief of Police Cantwell stated this morning that the police raiding squads, which continue active, have seized in the past two days, 725 bottles of beer, five kegs of beer, 16 quarts of whiskey and 37 half-pints of whiskey.

This brings the total seizures up to 9,556 bottles of beer, 513 quarts of whiskey, 2,002 half-pints, 32 quarts of wine, nine gallons of whiskey, 37 half-pints of gin, two 15-gallon kegs containing whiskey, one 10-gallon keg containing whiskey, three gallons of wine, one keg containing 27 gallons of wine, 109 kegs of beer and 61 slot machines.—Charleston Post.

How He Took His.

English men-of-war have no ice-making machines on board, as do our ships, and everybody knows how the English fail to understand us on the subject of the use of ice, especially in our drinks.

An English officer was aboard one of our ships of the Atlantic fleet, and, on being served with an ice drink, commented on the delights of having cool water aboard. The American officer responded with an offer of a small cake of ice, which was sent the following morning. Meeting the Englishman ashore a week later, the American asked him if he had enjoyed the ice.

"Enjoy it, old top? Why, do you know, that was the first cold bawth I've had since I left England."

A woman is more influenced by what she suspects than by what she is told.

A corkscrew is sometimes used in opening an argument.

MARCH FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Events of the Great Struggle, as Conflict was Nearing End.

The idea of March, A. D., 1865, marked the closing of the fourth year of bitter war between the two sections of the United States, the North and the South, the federal and the Confederate governments. In both sections from millions of souls, in cities and hamlets, halls and huts, in churches and homes, in that dark hour of dearth and death, ascended prayer in petition for the blessing of the dawn of peace—prayer, though, in which was incorporated petition for victory, respectively. The men of the armies of Blue and Grey, "tenting on the old camp ground," sang around their camp fires of "many are the hearts longing tonight for the war to cease." The dawn of peace was then very near. At that period the awful drama was nearing its close, when the "war would cease," but many of the actors then upon the gore-drenched stage never hailed the dawn or rejoiced with those rejoicing when the war did cease. There were a few more acts of dire sequence and scenes of carnage before the final fall of the curtain.

In Virginia, the mere wreck of the proud army which, under Lee and Jackson, during the years of bloody strife had dealt the federal army so many crushing blows, was surrounded by the mighty hosts of Grant and Sheridan like a wounded lion at bay, facing defiantly his advancing foe—and Jackson was not there. The remnants of command of the once splendid Army of the West, reinforced by several small bodies of troops from our coastal region, again under their old commander, Joseph E. Johnston, again faced Sherman's much more powerful and hitherto often met army in North Carolina. Johnston had collected a force of about 22,000 men, against which were opposed three armies—Sherman's from South Carolina, Terry's from Wilmington and Schofield's from Kingston, North Carolina, numbering about 120,000 well fed, well equipped troops—with Johnston were not Cleburne and Walker.

Lee, with 35,000 half-starved, poorly equipped men, was striving to defend near Petersburg thirty miles of entrenchments. Grant pressed against Lee with 125,000 well equipped troops and was as rapidly as possible concentrating all of the available federal forces in the South for another and final "On to Richmond." Lee's only hope of continuing the struggle now so vastly unequal lay in abandoning Petersburg and Richmond, the long-sought and most often fought for, and uniting his army with Johnston's in North Carolina—and then—? Johnston was preparing to resist and impair in every manner possible Sherman's advance through North Carolina to join Grant. Johnston's lean commands in dingy gray were anxious and eager to face again under command of Johnston the hosts of Sherman, as they had done often in Tennessee and Georgia.

This eager, animating spirit appeared to me, to spring more directly from a passionate desire for revenge than from hope of ultimate success or thirst for future glory in victory won. There were no racial prejudices and hatred as between the bearded Slav Cossack and the helmeted Teuton; or as between Briton and Turk. The real issue was between Americans, natives of the soil, acquaintances, schoolmates and often kindred, in many instances close and occasionally of consanguinity of the same degree as between Cain and Abel. But there was a burning desire on the part of the few remaining men of the army of the west to wreak on Sherman's army vengeance in blood for wrongs deep and damnable. The opportunity soon came. On the 17th of March Johnston threw his compacted remnants of commands in Sherman's front at Aversboro and, metaphorically, commanded "Halt." Sherman ordered "forward," and then "things began to happen."

As animating as our thirst for revenge was the enemy's pride of a year of successes. Flushed with victory he came proudly, gloriously on, as if he could check his progress or would dare attempt to stay his advance, yet with that caution in movement and carefulness of formation—of rear support and flank protection secured by strength of numbers—that characterized all of Sherman's movements with which Johnston was so familiar and to which formerly so accustomed. Sherman knew, of course, that his force was greatly su-

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