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TURKEY NOW ENTERS EUROPEAN WAR ARENA

May Draw in Still Other Countries.

ALLIES PREPARED FOR NEW TURN

The Problem, both in England and Russia, is as to the Attitude of their Moslem Subjects. Allies Claim their Position is Satisfactory.

London, Nov. 1.—Turkey has definitely thrown her lot with Austria and Germany, and if Portugal is counted there now are 11 powers at war with the prospects of three more—Greece, Bulgaria and Roumania—being drawn in.

The note which Great Britain presented to Turkey on Friday last demanding an explanation of the actions of the Turkish fleet in the Black sea and the dismantling of the former German cruisers, the Goeben and the Breslau was really an ultimatum to which Turkey was requested to make a reply Saturday Evening. So far as is known here, telegraphic communication with Turkey being interrupted no answer was made and the ambassadors of the Triple Entente at the Ottoman capital. It is understood, demanded and received their passports.

Turkish troops, which had been on the Egyptian border for some time, already are reported to have crossed the frontier while the Turkish fleet continues to menace Russian towns and shipping in the Black Sea.

Neither Russia nor Great Britain was unprepared for this move by Turkey and the allied powers have forces on hand to oppose a Turkish invasion.

When the regular forces were withdrawn from Egypt to take part in the war in Europe they immediately were replaced by troops from home much greater in number at least.

The problem both to England and Russia, however, is the attitude of their Moslem subjects who, under ordinary circumstances, would prefer not to fight against Turkey. In this war, however, they have rallied to their flag as have all other races under British or Russian rule and this is being taken to explain to them that in this case, Turkey, under the direction of Germany has been the aggressor.

Another problem relates to the attitude of Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece. Bulgaria, owing her existence to Russia and being under many obligations to Great Britain, besides being desirous of securing Thrace as far east as the Enos-Midra line, which she was awarded by the London conference after the first Balkan war, but which Turkey retook when Bulgaria was attacked by Greece and Serbia. Would naturally side with the entente. But she objects, political observers point, out to fighting side by side with Greece and Serbia.

Russia, however, is expected to ask Bulgaria definitely on which side she is ranged, as her mere neutrality under the circumstances appears insufficient. Should she join the Austrians and Germans, Roumania is almost certain to declare for the allies, and Greece, even before this, may decide to take her revenge on Turkey. In fact, it is believed her treaty with Serbia would compel her to take action should the latter be attacked by Bulgaria or Turkey.

Italy, too, is brought nearer to war by the entrance of Turkey, for she has large Mediterranean possessions to protect.

The fighting in the last few days in Flanders and France has been but a repetition of what has been going on for days past. The Germans have continued to push their attack, aimed ultimately at French coast ports, but, as before, it has been a ding-dong affair, one side making progress only to lose the ground gained the next night or day.

From the point of view of the allies their position is satisfactory, as the Germans are no nearer their goal than a week ago. There have been tremendous losses. While the capture of a few prisoners and guns from one side or the other is a matter of daily occurrence, fighting has become more severe along the river Aisne, in

ROCKEFELLER TO AID BELGIANS

Rockefeller Foundation to Send Thousands of Dollars Worth of Food to War Stricken Country.

New York, Nov. 1.—The Rockefeller Foundation has determined to employ its immense resources for relief of noncombatants in the countries afflicted by the war. It stands ready to give "millions of dollars" if necessary. This was announced tonight by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., president of the foundation.

The foundation will send a commission to Europe in a few days to report as to how, when and where aid can be rendered most effectively. At a cost of \$275,000 it already has chartered a ship and loaded it with 4,000 tons of provisions for Belgian relief.

The ship is the Massapequa, the largest neutral vessel now in New York harbor. It will sail Tuesday morning direct for Rotterdam with a certification from the British consul here that its cargo is destined for use of Belgian non-combatants only. The supplies will be distributed by the Belgian relief commission.

Mr. Rockefeller has been in communication with Ambassador Page at London and made public a cablegram in which the ambassador describes the dire need of the Belgians and says "it will require a million dollars a month for seven or eight months to prevent starvation."

"In fact," the Ambassador added, "many will starve now before food can reach them."

Mr. Rockefeller made it clear in his announcement that steps taken by the foundation "will be absolutely neutral." The commission of investigation will be headed by Wickliffe Rose, a director general of the international health commission.

"This action will but supplement the public spirited efforts of the Belgian relief committee," said Mr. Rockefeller in announcing the foundation's plan.

"Immediately upon receiving Ambassador Page's message the Rockefeller foundation enlisted the co-operation of the shipping department of the Standard Oil Company of New York in securing the vessel and at the same time gladly availed itself of the voluntary services of Mr. Lionel Hagenaers, a Belgian, now resident in New York and member of the Belgian relief committee, in purchasing the cargo.

The cargo will consist of:
28,500 barrels of flour.
14,000 packets (100 pounds each) of rice.

3,000 bags (200 pounds each) of beans.
1,000 boxes (100 pounds each) of bacon.

"The British consul has kindly agreed to certify that these supplies are absolutely for the aid of non-combatants and should not be delayed in transit."

Sales Last Monday.

Last Monday being salesday several tracts of land were put up for sale. All of the tracts sold were parts of Paul Moore's estate. One of these was a sheriff's sale, this being in the case of D. E. Tribble against Mamie Moore as administratrix of the estate of Paul Moore. This property consisted of a couple of lots in the town of Clinton, both lots being bought by D. E. Tribble for \$3400.00.

The judge of probate had one sale in the same estate. This was in the case of Mamie Moore as administratrix of the estate of Paul Moore against Lois Moore, et al. The property consisted of five lots in the town of Clinton and one farm just outside of Clinton containing 60 acres. The whole was bought in by Mamie Moore at \$1700.00.

the Argonne forest and along the river Meuse, between Verdun and Toul, but so far without making any appreciable change in the fronts of the two armies.

The German armies are said by the Russians to have been defeated before Warsaw and Invangorod. They continue to fall back and the new Russian front now extends in a semi-circle from Ploek, northwest of Warsaw, through Lodz and Piotrow and Gostrowle, southwest of Radom.

In Galacia the Russians are having more difficulty in dislodging the Austrians from their positions on the San-

BOND ISSUE BILL KILLED BY BLEASE

By Withholding Action on Measure He Makes it Impossible for Election on Question.

Columbia, Nov. 2.—The cotton bond issue bill is dead. The governor sent the general assembly a message tonight in which he said that he intended to withhold executive action on the bill and would not return it to the general assembly.

The house adopted a report from the judiciary committee to the effect that the time limit within which the governor could hold the bill without his signature, the general assembly being in session, would not expire until tonight at midnight. In consequence of the election under the bond issue act being set for Tuesday, it will be impossible for the people to pass on it.

There can, therefore, be no valid election held on the question of issuing \$24,000,000 in state bonds to be loaned on part of the cotton crop raised in South Carolina, since the act has not become a law.

The message from Governor Blease in which he said he would take no action on the bond issue bill was received by the house a little after 9 o'clock last night.

When the house met today at 2 o'clock the governor returned the "miracle act" with his veto. This act was passed by the house and senate Saturday night to validate the general appropriation act in order the state might borrow money upon it immediately, without waiting the statutory 20 days, which was necessitated by the omission of the provision from the act that it should become effective immediately. The "miracle act" provided that all acts passed at the special session should become effective immediately after their final passage over the governor's veto. The governor said in the message that the act was unconstitutional and set a dangerous precedent.

The house deferred consideration of the veto until it met at 4 o'clock, when it was overridden.

Speaker Smith denounced as unworthy and unwarranted the statement by a correspondent of The State that he participated in a filibuster on the cotton bond issue act. He expressed his willingness to resign if the house agreed with the view expressed by the correspondent to The State. The house gave the speaker a unanimous rising vote of confidence.

WOULD BURN GRAY COURT.

Unsigned Letter Cause of Great Alarm Among the Residents.

Gray Court, Nov. 2.—Considerable excitement was caused today when an unsigned letter threatening to burn the town was received here.

The handwriting was evidently that of an illiterate person or else skillfully disguised and was addressed to "Merchants of Gray Court." The letter bore the postmark of Owings. The letter was turned over to the local police and it is not known whether or not the postal authorities will be called upon to investigate.

SPECIAL TRAINS FOR FAIR.

Extra Trains From Spartanburg for the Spartanburg County Fair.

Announcement has been made that the Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad will run one extra train each day from Spartanburg to Laurens on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week on account of the big Spartanburg County Fair to be held on those three days. This extra train will leave Spartanburg at 5:30 P. M. and will arrive at Laurens at 7:17 P. M., making all local stops between the two places. There will be no change in the regular schedule of trains going to Spartanburg.

Bazaar at Clinton.

The annual bazaar given by the Ladies Aid society of the Presbyterian church of Clinton will be held in Copeland Hall on the 11th and 12th of this month. The ladies have announced that they will have the usual turkey dinners and suppers as in the past, but that the dinners will be five cents cheaper this year, a charge of 30 cents per plate being made. Articles of fancy work will also be for sale. The public is invited to assist the ladies in their undertaking.

PUBLIC INVITED TO ATTEND SESSIONS

County Teachers Association to Hold Institute Here Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Complete arrangements have been made for the entertainment of the county teachers here Thursday night, Friday and Saturday. An unusually attractive program has been arranged of interest to both the teachers and the public and a large attendance is expected.

Of particular interest to the public will be the evening meetings, which will be called to order at 8 o'clock. Thursday evening lectures will be given by Supt. J. E. Swearingen and Dr. J. Henry Harms. Friday evening lectures will be delivered by Prof. Luceo Gunter and Mr. W. H. Hand.

The importance of this meeting to the teachers of the county has been very forcibly expressed by a citizen of Laurens not connected with purely educational work but one who is greatly interested in the progress of the city and rural schools. Writing to The Advertiser on the subject he says this:

"The teachers' institute that is to be held at the graded school auditorium this week, November 5th to 7th, will afford the wide-awake, progressive teachers of this county a rare opportunity for self-improvement, and ultimately for the improvement of the schools over which they preside. Some of the very best talent engaged in the profession of teaching will be here. The fact that such practical, life-long educators as W. H. Hand, J. E. Swearingen, Dr. J. Henry Harms, A. C. Daniel, Luceo Gunter, Miss Eva Hite, and Mrs. Hetty Brown insure both the interest and the success of the institute, so far as the program is concerned. It rests with the teachers and the trustees of the county to make it a success so far as its benevolent results to the schools, the boys and girls of old Laurens are concerned. Read again the program offered; notice the variety and the range of the topics offered; notice their application to the practical every-day problems of school life; and after having considered this program seriously, ask yourself the question: 'Can I, as a progressive teacher, miss it?'"

"The teacher who does not read occasionally a good book on pedagogy, who does not take at least one good school journal, and who does not make good use of every opportunity to attend upon teachers' institutes and associations has no right whatsoever in the school room. Were we a trustee, a teacher who neglected opportunities of this kind would not hold a position in our school for more than one term. The teacher who neglects opportunities of this kind rusts out, and soon sinks to that level that is far below mediocrity. They can not make a just return in result for the money that they receive as salary; they can not give their schools the same advantages in teaching that the more up-to-date, more progressive teachers give theirs. The teacher that attends institutes of this kind, and that does reading, such as indicated above will be a live, growing teacher, one working for some higher end than the mere salary she receives.

"The trustees should attend this institute, and they should certainly see to it that the teachers entrusted with the intellectual welfare of their children should attend. Authorize your teachers, Mr. Trustee, to suspend school next Friday and spend the time in preparing themselves to teach more efficiently for the remainder of the session. It will be time well spent for the teacher, for the community by which she teaches, and for the boys and girls who have been committed to her care. Not all of an education is gotten out of books; some of the most valuable lessons, some of the best ways for quickening the intellect is to bring it in contact with others, in the broader relationships of life as they are to be found outside of the school room. The most lasting, the most useful lessons that go to make the educated man or woman are those that are learned from the touch of life with life and not from school text books. The time spent in carrying school children and teachers to county fairs and to school parades, and allowing teachers to attend such institutes as the one to convene in our midst so soon is not time wasted. It is time spent in a way that will bring the largest returns to the conscientious teacher, and thus to the school over which she presides. Teacher, come to the institute! Trustee come with your teacher! If you can not come yourself, go to your teacher and tell her to adjourn for the day and go to the institute. It will be worth more to your school than any other day of the session."

SOUTH CAROLINA GIRL IS HEROINE

Sophia Thomas, of Newry, is Rewarded by Carnegie Commission for Rescuing Girl from Dog.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 30.—Ohio has a fine record as a mother of heroes, as well as presidents, according to the awards of medals made by the Carnegie hero fund commission here today. In all 69 acts of heroism are recognized; 19 to the credit of Ohio men and boys. This is more than twice as many as appear for any other state, Michigan having nine, and the others scattered among 19 states.

March 25 and 26, 1913, were the great hero-making days, 21 of the heroic acts in the list given out today having been recalled from those days of flood along the Ohio and its tributaries.

In all, 15 silver medals and 54 bronze medals are awarded. Thirteen of the heroes lost their lives, and to the dependants of ten of these pensions or sums of money to be applied subject to the discretion of the commission are granted. In 50 cases sums aggregating over \$60,000 are appropriated for education, purchase of homes, or other worthy purposes that may be approved by the commission.

Accidents in the water called forth by far the largest number of heroic acts—51 in all; and students figure most prominently in the rescue work, but the occupations given in the lists show there are heroes in every walk of life, from clergymen to laborers.

There are six heroines: Margaret Guy, aged 10, of South Boston, Mass., who saved a lad three years her senior from drowning; Mary Allen, of Big Rapids, Mich., who rescued two girls from drowning in Rose Lake, Leroy, Mich.; Sophia Thomas, of Newry, S. C., who rescued a girl from a rabid dog; Whebe Briggs, a Vassar college girl, who saved three college mates from drowning; Mrs. Lillian M. Ogburn, who saved two boys from burning at Sunnysville, Cal. and Frances Spanke, a 14-year-old girl, of Hartman, Ark., who lost her own life in saving another girl from being killed by a train.

With today's awards there is a list of close to 1,000 "heroes of peace" who have been awarded Carnegie medals since the fund was established ten years ago.

The Rev. J. King Gibson, South Charleston, S. C., saved Charlotte M. Barksdale from drowning at Virginia Beach, Va., August 17, 1911.

Leo Hamilton and Andrew M. Chapman, Chappells, S. C.; saved George Kneeece from drowning at Chappells, March 16, 1912.

Sophia E. Thomas, Newry, S. C.; saved Eva Gregory from a rabid dog at Newry, June 18, 1912.

Laurens County Cotton Ginnings.

According to the report issued by the director of the census, there were 17,262 bales of cotton ginned in Laurens county up to October 26th, 18,095 bales had been ginned to the same date last year, showing a slight decrease. The total for the entire state showed an increase of about 75,000 bales.

Rev. Thayer to Preach.

Rev. W. E. Thayer, former pastor of the First Baptist church, is visiting friends in the city and will preach at the Baptist church tonight at 7:30 o'clock. Mr. Thayer has been in Chester for the past several years, but has been recently called to the pastorate of the First Baptist church of Sumter, one of the largest and most influential Baptist churches in the state.

Granted Naturalization Papers.

In the circuit court yesterday naturalization papers were granted by Judge Sease to Habeeb Sahadi, a native of Tyre, Syria. According to his statement, he had been in this country fourteen years and in Laurens eight years. He is a member of the Syrian colony that has its headquarters in the little fruit stand on the north-west corner of the public square

thous teacher, and thus to the school over which she presides. Teacher, come to the institute! Trustee come with your teacher! If you can not come yourself, go to your teacher and tell her to adjourn for the day and go to the institute. It will be worth more to your school than any other day of the session."

WHAT EXTRA SESSION HAS ACCOMPLISHED

Reduction of Acreage of Primary Importance.

COTTON BOND ISSUE AT FIRST A "JOKE"

Governor Blease Characterized it as a "Huge Joke", but Later Developed into a Problem. Signature Withheld until Time Expired.

Columbia, November 1.—In less than a dozen lines of a newspaper column is condensed ninety-five per cent of the legislation that will find its way on the statute books of the state, as a result of the extraordinary session of the General Assembly now drawing to a close. Here is the crux of the legislation:

"It shall be unlawful for any person, by himself, his agents or employees, to plant or cultivate in this State in any year a greater number of acres of land in cotton than one-third of the total acreage of land planted and cultivated in all crops by such person in said year, including grain and fall sown crops, planted the preceding fall or winter."

There is not much to the law in verbiage, but if it is enforced it will mean the agricultural revolution of the State. The enforcement is in the hands of the farmers themselves; those who wanted total elimination and limitations as to how many bales of cotton might be raised to the animal. The State has simply said that for every ten acres of cotton the farmer plants that he must plant twenty acres in grain, or cattle food or truck. It matters not what the crop is, but two acres of something else must be planted to every acre of cotton. If the law is enforced, and the enforcement is in the hands of the communities, it will mean a new era in cotton raising for one thing.

Many think the constitutionality of the Act is doubtful. Governor Blease put this foot note on the Act, after he had approved it: "Constitutional or not, we will try it." That is the sentiment of many and it is regarded as being justifiable in the agricultural crisis of the State.

It is to be noted that the Act—through the suggestion of Mr. Belsor is quite plain that only cultivated land is to be counted.

The Act is now of effect and if the Farmers' Union and other agricultural organizations want to put their hand to something effective here is a chance.

This acreage reduction Act is what will live in the history of the State, as the overshadowing work of the extraordinary action of the special session.

The State warehouse plan is not so enthusiastically popular. It barely "skidded" through the legislative grind and if it had its course to go again would not be among the Acts of the special session. It is already a "lame duck." Suggestions are being made that it can be amended in the regular session of the General Assembly to be held in a couple of months, but this is doubtful. If Commissioner McLaurin can pull the system to the front he will deserve much credit.

Of course, everyone is keenly interested in the cotton bond issue. It is a political puzzle. It has been said that political history as well as a true history of a war should not be written until the lapse of fifty years! It would do quite so soon after the passage of the now famous cotton bond Act to write what is heard and what may or may not be the real history of this legislation. There are many reports and rumors as to why this or that was done and all the more reason why the real history of the legislation be better be written when real patriotism can be separated from selfish motives; when "playing politics" can be divorced from public duty and when the mellowing effect of time will have had its way; then someone ought to write the real history of this most remarkable piece of legislation. That came, as a shock and surprise to the people.

Governor Blease called it at first a "huge joke." Now he realizes that whatever may have been its origin, that it is beyond that stage. I have no doubt that many members were sincere in their purpose to serve the people.

(Continued from Page One.)