

## EMPTY MARKETS TURN TO AMERICA

Europe Will Need Our Help, Says President in Message to Congress—Ships Our Greatest Need—New Tasks and Duties Imposed on United States by the War.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The necessity for legislation to provide for transportation of our commerce by sea was strongly urged by President Wilson in his message to congress today. The president pointed out that the markets of the greater part of the world are empty and that ours is the duty to supply the needs not only of the countries of Europe, but also of the countries which hitherto have looked to Europe for their supplies. The message in part follows:

The session upon which you are now entering will be the closing session of the Sixty-third congress, I venture to say, which will long be remembered for the great body of thoughtful and constructive work which it has done, in loyal response to the thought and needs of the country.

While we have worked at our tasks of peace the circumstances of the whole age have been altered by war. What we have done for our own land and our own people we did with the best that was in us, whether of character or of intelligence, with sober enthusiasm and a confidence in the principles upon which we were acting which sustained us at every step of the difficult undertakings; but it is done. It has passed from our hands. We face new tasks, have been facing them these six months, to come face them in the months to come, face them without partisan feeling, like men who have forgotten everything but a common duty and the fact that we are representatives of a great people whose thought is not of us but of what America owes to herself and to all mankind in such circumstances as these upon which we look amazed and anxious.

Europe Will Need Our Help. War has interrupted the means of trade not only but also the processes of production. In Europe it is destroying men and resources wholesale and upon a scale unprecedented and appalling. There is reason to fear that the time is near, if it be not already at hand, when several of the countries of Europe will find it difficult to do for their people what they have hitherto been able to do for themselves. At any rate they will need our help and our manifold services as they have never needed them before; and we should be ready, more fit and ready than we have ever been.

If it is of equal consequence that the nations whom Europe has usually supplied with innumerable articles of manufacture and commerce can now get only a small part of what they formerly imported and eagerly look to us to supply their all but empty markets. Here are markets which we must supply, and we must find the means of action.

We Need Ships. It is a very practical matter, a matter of ways and means. We have the resources, but are we fully ready to use them? And if we can make ready what we have, have we the means at hand to distribute it? We are not fully ready; neither have we the means of distribution. We are willing, but we are not fully able. We have the wish to serve and to serve greatly, generously; but we are not prepared as we should be. We are not ready to mobilize our resources at once. We are not prepared to use them immediately and at their best, without delay and without waste.

To speak plainly we have grossly erred in the way in which we have stunted and hindered the development of our merchant marine. And now, when we need ships, we have not got them.

I have come to ask you to remedy and correct these mistakes and omissions. The time and the circumstances are extraordinary, and so must our efforts be also.

Use and Conservation. Fortunately, two great measures, finely conceived, the one to unlock with proper safeguards, the resources of the national domain, the other to encourage the use of the navigable waters outside that domain for the generation of power, have already passed the house of representatives and are ready for immediate consideration and action by the senate. With the deepest earnestness I urge their prompt passage.

And there is another great piece of legislation which awaits and should receive the sanction of the senate: I mean the bill which gives a larger measure of self-government to the people of the Philippines. I cannot believe that the senate will let this great measure of constructive justice await the action of another congress. Its passage would nobly crown the record

of these two years of memorable labor.

An Important Duty. But I think that you will agree with me that this does not complete the toll of our duty. How are we to carry our goods to the empty markets of which I have spoken if we have not the certain and constant means of transportation upon which all profitable and useful commerce depends? And how are we to get the ships if we wait for the trade to develop without them?

The routes of trade must be actually opened by many ships and regular sailings and moderate charges—before streams of merchandise will flow freely and profitably through them.

Must Open Gates of Trade. Hence the pending shipping bill, discussed at the last session, but as yet passed by neither house. In my judgment such legislation is imperatively needed and cannot wisely be postponed. The government must open these gates of trade. I very earnestly hope that the congress will adopt this exceedingly important bill.

The great subject of rural credits still remains to be dealt with, and it is a matter of deep regret that the difficulties of the subject have seemed to render it impossible to complete a bill for passage at this session. But it cannot be perfected yet.

Economy is Urged. "Before I close, may I say a few words upon two topics, much discussed of late, upon which it is highly important that our judgments should be clear, definite and steadfast. One of these is economy in government expenditures.

## LODZ HAS FALLEN A GERMAN VICTORY

SECOND CITY OF RUSSIAN POLAND IS OCCUPIED BY THE TEUTONS.

ROUMANIA READY TO ENLIST

Forty British and French Warships Are Assembled at Some Place For Blow at the Enemy.

Lodz, the second town of Poland, and lying 75 miles to the west-southwest of Warsaw has fallen to the German army. It was occupied Sunday, according to an official announcement from Berlin.

Around this important town a desperate battle has raged for days. Countless thousands have fallen in desperate hand-to-hand conflicts and from the shells of hundreds of guns.

It was evident from the occupation of Lodz by the Germans that the heaviest kind of fighting has been on, for late advices told of a vicious attack and bombardment of Lodz and fighting on the outskirts of the city and, previous to that, of operations 20 miles west of Piotrkow, which lies considerably south of Lodz, and along a line from Glogow, 16 miles north-east of Lodz, to the Vistula river.

Lodz has long been an objective point of the German army. It has grown in recent years from an insignificant place to one of the most populous cities in the Russian empire. In 1910 its population numbered 415,604 and with this important place as a base the Germans are expected to make a strong effort to reach Warsaw.

Regarding other operations in the East, the Serbian war office reports Serbian success on the whole front, with the capture of 2,400 men and four complete batteries.

On the other hand, Vienna reports that Austrian troops are gaining ground south of Belgrade.

In Flanders and the north of France was comparatively quiet. The French war office had nothing to report and no marked successes on either side were recorded in that territory for the previous day.

While the attitude of Roumania is not known officially, a Swiss newspaper asserts that Roumania has decided to enter the war on the side with the Allies. The time for doing so, however, has not been determined on.

Forty British and French warships have assembled at some place, the name of which is not given in the dispatch making this announcement "to force their way through." It is probable the correspondent intended to foreshadow an effort by the Allied ships to break through the Dardanelles, the name evidently came under the eye of the censor.

Ships Our Natural Bulwark. A powerful navy we have always regarded as our proper and natural means of defense; and it has always been of defense that we have thought, never of aggression or of conquest. But who shall tell us now what sort of navy to build? We shall take leave to be strong upon the seas, in the future as in the past; and there will be no thought of offense or of provocation in that. Our ships are our natural bulwarks. When will the experts tell us just what kind we should construct—and when will they be right for ten years together, if the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and uses continues to change as we have seen it change under our very eyes in these last few months?

But to turn away from the subject it is not new. There is no new need to discuss it. Let there be no misconception. The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense. We are not un mindful of the great responsibility resting upon us. We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experience and every new circumstance; and what is needed will be adequately done.

Great Duties of Peace. I close, as I began, by reminding you of the great tasks and duties of peace which challenge our best powers and invite us to build what will last, the tasks to which we can address ourselves now and at all times the free-hearted zest and with all the finest gifts of constructive wisdom we possess. To develop our life and our resources; to supply our own people, and the people of the world as their need arises, from the abundant plenty of our fields and our maris of trade; to enrich the commerce of our own states and of the world with the products of our mines, our farms, and our factories, with the creations of our thought and the fruits of our character—this is what will hold our attention and our enthusiasm steadily, now and in the years to come, as we strive to show in our life as a nation what liberty and the inspirations of an emancipated spirit may do for men and for societies, for individuals, for states, and for mankind.

Carranza Troops in Big Battle. Laredo, Texas.—General Cesarro Castro, commanding an army loyal to General Carranza, defeated a band of Zapata followers near San Martin, according to a dispatch received here from Carranza sources. The dispatch reported casualties of 1,200 and the capture of nine rapid-firing guns, 1,200 rifles and 47,000 rounds of ammunition. The dispatch did not establish the location of the town of San Martin referred to. There are several towns of that name in Mexico.

Card of Thanks. The family of W. J. Crenshaw wish to thank their friends, for the kindness shown during the sickness and death of father and husband. We also wish to thank the physicians for their efforts.

Frank Again Loses. The supreme court of the United States Monday refused to issue a writ to review Leo M. Frank's conviction of murder of Mary Phagan, the Atlanta factory girl.

The court's decision ends attempts to save Frank's life by its intervention.

Frank's counsel announced they would take no further steps in Washington for the present. It is said efforts will be made to procure a pardon or commutation of sentence from the Georgia officials.

Not J. Benton. Mention was made through the columns of The Sentinel by one of our correspondents that Benton Robinson had moved from Greenville to the farm. This is not J. Benton Robinson, formerly of Norris, who moved to Greenville. He is still located in Greenville and is living in a house on Lois street, which he has bought.

Governor-elect Manning has resigned as president of the Bank of Sumter, as he will be unable to attend to the bank's business after he is sworn in as governor.

## EUROPEAN WAR SHATTERS KING COTTON'S THRONE

FLEECY STAPLE MUST PAY RANSOM INTO THE COFFERS OF WAR.

Nation Rings With Cries of Stricken Industry.

By Peter Radford. Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

King Cotton has suffered more from the European war than any other agricultural product on the American continent. The shells of the belligerents have burst over his throne, frightening his subjects and shattering his markets, and, panic-stricken, the nation cries out "God save the king!"

People from every walk of life have contributed their mite toward rescue work. Society has danced before the king; merrily has decreed that the family wardrobe shall contain only cotton goods; the press has pleaded with the public to "buy a bale"; bankers have been formulating holding plans; congress and legislative bodies have deliberated over relief measures; statesmen and writers have grown eloquent expounding the inalienable rights of "His Majesty" and presenting schemes for preserving the financial integrity of the stricken staple, but the sword of Europe has proved mightier than the pen of America in fixing value upon this product of the sunny south. Prices have been bayoneted, values riddled and markets decimated by the battling hosts of the eastern hemisphere until the American farmer has suffered a war loss of \$400,000,000, and a bale of cotton brave enough to enter a European port must pay a ransom of half its value or go to prison until the war is over.

Hope of the Future Lies in Co-operation. The Farmers' Union, through the columns of the press, wants to thank the American people for the friendship, sympathy and assistance given the cotton farmers in the hour of disaster and to direct attention to co-operative methods necessary to permanently assist the marketing of all farm products.

The present emergency presents a grave situation as ever confronted the American farmer and from the viewpoint of the producer, would seem to justify extraordinary relief measures, even to the point of bending the constitution and straining business rules in order to lift a portion of the burden off the backs of the farmer for unless something is done to check the invasion of the war forces upon the cotton fields, the pathway of the European pestilence on this continent will be strewn with mortgaged homes and famine and poverty will stalk over the southland, filling the highways of industry with refugees and the bankruptcy court with prisoners.

All calamities teach us lessons and the present crisis serves to illuminate the frailties of our marketing methods and the weakness of our credit system, and out of the financial anguish and travail of the cotton farmer will come a volume of discussion and a mass of suggestions and finally a solution of this, the biggest problem in the economic life of America, if, indeed, we have not already laid the foundation for at least temporary relief.

More Paraphs Needed in Agriculture. Farm products have no credit and perhaps can never have on a permanent and satisfactory basis unless we build warehouses, cold storage plants, elevators, etc., for without storage and credit facilities, the south is compelled to dump its crop on the market at harvest time. The Farmers' Union in the cotton producing states have for the past ten years persistently advocated the construction of storage facilities. We have built during this period 2,000 warehouses with a capacity of approximately 4,000,000 bales and looking backward the results would seem encouraging, but looking forward, we are able to house less than one-third of the crop and warehouses without a credit system lose 90 per cent of their usefulness. The problem is a gigantic one—too great for the farmer to solve unaided. He must have the assistance of the banker, the merchant and the government.

In production we have reached the high water mark of perfection in the world's history, but our marketing methods are most primitive. In the dawn of history we find agriculture plowing with a forked stick but with a system of warehouses under governmental supervision that made the Egyptians the marvel of civilization, for who has not admired the vision of Joseph and applauded the wisdom of Pharaoh for storing the surplus until demanded by the consumer, but in this age we have too many Josephs who dream and not enough Pharaohs who build.

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## Easley Local and Personal Items

Mrs. J. R. Glazener has returned to Easley, after an extended visit to her daughter, Mrs. Pittard, in Newberry. Her son, Arthur, came back with her and spent a short while at his old home.

Rev. Dr. Norton, of Georgia, preached a sermon of great power and beauty in the First Baptist church Sunday morning.

In the school auditorium on Sunday night a union service was held. Dr. Norton spoke on the "Man of Galilee" and illustrated his talk with many beautiful pictures by flashlight. It was a great service.

Mrs. Thomas Bolt has returned to her home in Anderson, after spending a while with her son, C. D. Bolt.

Mrs. William Anderson and Miss Eunice Singleton attended the State U. D. C. convention in Yorkville last week.

The Wesleyan Methodists dedicated their new house of worship in South Easley last Sunday. They have a beautiful little house.

We gladly welcome back to his old charge Rev. J. D. Holler. We also extend a hearty welcome to Rev. W. A. Lamar of the Protestant Methodist church, his conference having returned him to this charge. Rev. D. O. Power has also been returned here. Here is our hand, Brother Power.

John D. Sittin, Esq., W. M. Bates Lodge No. 189, A. F. M., will represent his lodge in the meeting of the Grand Lodge in Charleston this week.

Mrs. A. P. Mathews has returned to her home in Easley after a very pleasant visit to friends in Elberton, Ga.

## Pickens Doctors Elect Officers

The Pickens County Medical Society met Wednesday afternoon in the offices of Drs. C. N. and E. F. Wyatt, at Easley. No special business, other than the election of officers, was transacted and a most pleasant and harmonious session was held. The following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: Dr. J. L. Valley, of Pickens, president; Dr. H. E. Russell, of Easley, vice president, and Dr. J. P. Jewell, of Easley, secretary. Board of censors, Dr. W. A. Woodruff, of Catechee, chairman, Dr. J. O. Rosamond, of Easley and L. F. Robinson of Pickens.

Drs. C. N. Wyatt and W. A. Woodruff were elected as delegates to the State Medical Society, which convenes next April. Drs. W. A. Tripp and J. P. Jewell were elected alternates.

## Pleasant Grove News

It has been raining eight days and nights almost without ceasing and is still raining, and sure there will be only one mudhole, and that will be from one end of the road to the other.

Jimmie Phillips, from near Greenville, is spending a few days with D. L. Barker and other friends in this section.

Miss Lillie Fortner, daughter of A. T. Fortner, is spending a few weeks in Greenville visiting relatives and friends.

Harvey Cleveland of Cleveland, S. C., was in this section on Thanksgiving, bird hunting. He had some friends with him.

Born, unto Mr. and Mrs. Jack Howard, Nov. 18, a fine girl.

W. M. Davis and his father of near Norris were welcome visitors to this section last week, this being the first visit for Mr. Davis, Sr. He says he is delighted very much with this section of the county; so we invite him back to see us again, as the writer enjoyed hearing him talk.

The population of some of the nations now at war in Europe, by the census that was taken in 1910, which we suppose is a big increase in the past four years, and also a big decrease in the last few months, if all reports are true: Russia comes first with a large population, 155,443,800; area, 8,785,000 square miles; Great Britain, area 121,000 square miles; population 45,003,431; Belgium, area, 11,400 square miles; population, 6,693,548; Austria, area, 201,300 square miles; population, 47,158,000; Germany, area, 210,000 square miles; population 60,641,278; France, area, 207,000 square miles; Turkey, area, 1,565,021 square miles; population, 35,414,300. The United States contains 3,624,122 square miles and its population 93,346,543, this being the census five years ago. The population of the earth by race is shown to be 1,440,650,000.

Mr. A. B. Talley and his two sons, Absalom and Perry, went possum hunting some nights ago and caught three possums and two fat coons. Who can beat this for about three hours' hunt?

A FARMER.

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Death of W. J. Crenshaw. Dear Editor: You will find below a brief biography of one who has just departed this life. Please find space in your paper for it.

W. J. Crenshaw, who lived northwest of Pickens, on the headwaters of Crow Creek, died December 3, 1914, at his home, at the age of 60 years, 3 months and 29 days. On November 23, after a thorough examination, he found that he had been backslidden in heart for a number of years and after a night of confession and prayer to God he he was wonderfully saved about 3 o'clock a. m., after which he felt that he needed to be sanctified wholly, and earnestly sought for it until 5:30 in the afternoon, and the blessed Holy Ghost came into his heart and took up his abode, after which Mr. Crenshaw sang and shouted and praised God until the hour of his departure.

He leaves a wife, five sons, three daughters, and a host of friends to mourn his death. Funeral services were conducted at Mt. Bethel M. E. church by the pastor, after which his body was laid to rest to await the resurrection morn.

J. R. GREEN.

## SNAKES ON DINNER TABLE

Novel Banquet at Philadelphia in Honor of Curator of Bronx Zoo Startles the Guests.

A score of writhing snakes, one of them more than five feet long, created terror among a quigion of supper guests at Cafe L'Aiglon, Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. The occasion was a "snake" dinner, given for Dr.

Raymond L. Dimars, curator of the Bronx zoo. The snakes were placed upon the dinner table in a glass receptacle from which they could easily have escaped. When they appeared, several women at nearby tables, not knowing that they were tame, hastily departed.

But the snakes were not alone. There was a large jar of frogs and toads of many strange varieties, that kept the cake frequenters interested with an undertone of croakings. And the center of the table was occupied by a fern filled with chirping insects, known throughout Japan, whence they came, as "walking sticks."

The average husband is a silent partner.

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