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The Chester News February 13, 1917

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Stewart L. Cassels

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Recommended Citation

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The Semi-Weekly News

VOL. 4 — CHESTER, S. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1917. — NO. 13

GOOD ROADS

(By the Chamber of Commerce)

Continued Trom last Issue.

This man then had to make three more trips for the remaining three thousand pounds of wire, and it required his time with the four mules 11 o'clock the next morning to finish the hauling. Had the improved road been extended to his farm, the original team of two mules could have hauled the two tons of wire in two and one half hours.

Before the road between Zen Hur and Jonesville, Lee County, Va., was improved (1908) merchants hauling goods from Ben Hur, the nearest railroad station to Jonesville, found it necessary when the road was in ordinary condition to use a two horse team for 2500 pounds. Since the road has been improved these same merchants haul 30 sacks of fertilizer weighing two hundred pounds each with two mules and now make two trips a day instead of one. The heaviest load of coal hauled on the unimproved road was 30 to 35 bushels, but since the improvement they are hauling 50 bushels of coal.

In Jefferson County, Tenn., Dandridge and Jefferson City are ten miles apart and before the County issued bonds and improved these roads 20 bushels of wheat was an exceptional good load for a two horse team almost any time of the year, and a day was required to make a round trip. Since the improvement fifty bushels of wheat can be hauled between these two towns with a two horse team and the round trip can be made in less than a day. Before the improvement it cost a farmer 15 cents a bushel to deliver his wheat at the depot or 50 cents per ton mile, while after the improvement it cost but 4 cents a bushel or approximately 13 cents per ton mile.

In Madison County, Tenn., before the roads were improved one bale of cotton was a load for a two horse team, on some of the roads. This County now has 192 miles of improved roads and 10 bales is not an uncommon load for a two horse team.

Sometime ago the farmers of a County in Tennessee were notified by telephone of a sudden raise of $4.00 per bale in the price of cotton. To the farmer living upon the bad road who could haul only one bale the raise in price only meant a profit of $4.00 per load but to the farmer living adjacent to the good road and who was able to haul 12 bales the same distance in the same time, and with less abuses to his team and wagon, the raise in price meant $48.00.

The influence of road improvement upon the value of production and traffic can be demonstrated by statistics in one county in the South where $100,000.00 was spent in five years for building improved roads. Within two years after the road improvement began the annual tonnage over the roads in agricultural and forest products increased about 45 per cent. The dairy and poultry products showed an increase of approximately 140 per cent. Careful investigation, in this increase tonnage and decreased cost of hauling over the improved roads, shows a yearly profit of $41,000.00 or more that 40 per cent of the entire cost of the road improvement. Upon one road alone, a distance of twelve miles, the expenditure totaled over $28,000.00 and the saving of the cost of hauling was estimated to be fully $14,000.00 per year or practically one half of the total expenditure.

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that farms of the United States are losing annually $250,000,000 account of the inaccessibility to market their products at certain times of the year, due to bad road conditions.

Observation and statistics demonstrate beyond a doubt that, where any county passes from the conditions fostated by bad roads, to one characterized by good roads, land values in that county advance.

In one County of Alabama the average price of land before road improvements were from $6.00 to $15.00 per acre. After 24 per cent of the roads were improved the value of the land increased to $15.00 and $25.00 per acre. The United States Department of Public Roads refers to a farm in Virginia of 100 acres which was offered for sale at $1800.00. Later the road passing near this farm was improved, and although the farmer fought the road improvement and the bond issue, he has since refused $3,000.00 for the farm. Another track of 180 acres on the same road was supposed to have been sold for $6,000.00 The purchaser refused the contract, but later, after the road improvement, and without any improvement upon the land, he paid $9000.00 for the same tract. This is perhaps two of the best arguments to prove that good roads will improve the site value in its relations to farmers, schools and towns and demonstrate more clearly the reasons for the advance in land values with improved roads which cannot be understood by a great many, who, finding that road improvement does not improve the fertility of quality of the farm look no further for the reason of increase value with improved roads.

SCHOOLS: The question of better rural schools is today an important one in the public mind. The rural population is apparently more willing at present to support better schools than at any previous time. The place of the one-room school is being taken by larger consolidated schools throughout those portions of the county where conditions make it practicable. Bad road conditions inflict two-fold hardships on the one-room district school. In the first place, where it is situated on a poor road, it is a common practice in severe weather to keep the school children at home. The frequent small attendance is thus, at times, almost entirely depleted, and the continuity and value of school work are much impaired. The presence of poor roads probably often prevents an economic consolidation of these smaller schools into a large, strong, graded school with high-school courses superintended by a competent principal and body of teachers.

It should be pointed out that there is a marked tendency for the consolidated school to become the social and intellectual center of the community. Most modern rural schoolhouses are now so constructed that they serve the community as gathering places for public meetings of various kinds. Vehicles are pressed into service to haul farmers and farmers' wives to meetings, lectures, musicals, entertainments, short courses or institute work at the school. With this fact becoming more and more recognized, the importance of the consolidated school as a community center is increasing. In order that the people may receive the full benefit of their schools, the buildings must be readily accessible throughout the year.

RURAL DELIVERY SERVICE: The beneficial effects of the rural free delivery service upon the happiness and home comfort of our rural population have become established facts, and nothing contributes so much to its efficiency and regularity as good roads. The Fourth Assistant Postmaster General in his report for the year ending June 30, 1909, writes:

"Essential factors in the value of rural delivery as a postal facility are speed and regularity, and the attainment of a satisfactory standard in these particulars is absolutely dependent on improved roads."

The total mileage of rural routes in operation on April 1, 1912, was 1,018,099, and the daily travel by the carriers was 1,010,396 miles, which is nearly one-half of the total road mileage in the country then. There were 42,100 delivery routes, with an average length of about 24 miles each. The cost per mile traveled by the carrier could be greatly reduced and the length of many of the routes could be increased, if the roads were generally improved. In many instances the Post Office Department has found it necessary to discontinue rural routes because of the impassable conditions of the roads.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS: The social conditions of rural communities are matters of serious consideration. If the term "social conditions" is analyzed, it will be found that all social activity is dependent upon the gathering of people for some common purpose. It is not difficult, therefore to see the connections between desirable social conditions and the improvement of public roads.

Social institutions, such as schools, churches, and public amusements are more or less subject to valuation in any community, but they are by no means the complete measure of social conditions in that community. Those subtle and delicately adjusted relations which obtain in any neighborhood are equally dependent in the country upon road conditions. It is necessary to mention these intangible things if one is to have the breadth of view to understand the influences which make for the final states of country life. Bad roads are often a handicap to social intercourse. Under the worst road conditions all travel may be completely suspended. It is not difficult to see such conditions, but what is more difficult is to comprehend the general improved social atmosphere which adequately improved road conditions cause in rural communities.

The esthetic value of roads well built and clean is sometimes reluctantly conceded or even denied by individuals. It is noticeable, however, that along improved roads there is a visable tendency for farmers to improve the appearance of their homes and their out-buildings. In fact, the presence of good roads seems, many times, to stimulate latent self-respect into practical expression. There is no wonder that a bog of well-nigh impassable mud before one's door should react unfavorably upon the entire family. The improved road not only has an esthetic value in itself, but it is potent in awakening the dwellers along its borders to a sense of esthetic values in farm buildings and home surroundings.

Social activities in rural communities need all the encouragement and stimulus, that can reasonably be given. All social activities take time and energy, and the country-road conditions therefore is a prime consideration to enable farmers and their families to afford time for social intercourse.

NOMINATES POPE FOR GREENVILLE

Believed as Late as Thursday That Traxler Might Hold on for Month.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The president, today nominated T. H. Pope of Greenville to be postmaster at that place, vice D. B. Traxler, resigned.

This announcement came as a big surprise here today, not that it was unlooked for, but was believed, even as late as yesterday, that Mr. Traxler had been successful in placing this matter before the postmaster general in such a light that he would not resign for perhaps a month. That, it was believed, would have been done in order that no injury might be incurred by him by being summarily dismissed, which the present resignation amounts to. At the same time last night it was stated that Pope would be nominated soon, but from all the circumstances seen here it was believed and understood that there would be no change in the office at Greenville for perhaps a month or more. Evidently Mr. Traxler has been unsuccessful in pushing his request either for a continuation in office or for an extension of time for a hearing before the postmaster general.

Mr. Traxler has been here for several days looking after his case, and Mr. Pope is here now.

That this will be the last of this interesting matter is the outlook at the present time, in as much as both the South Carolina senators have stated that they will support the nomination of Mr. Pope.

It is believed now that the last chance that Mr. Traxler has to hold on to the office at Greenville has gone as there is not the remotest probability of any one blocking the Pope nominations with the two South Carolina senators behind him.

Congressman Nicholls, who recommended Mr. Pope for the Greenville office last week, confidently believed that he would be nominated soon.

It is expected that Pope's nomination will be confirmed within the next two weeks, after it has gone before and been passed upon by the senate committee on postoffices, which considers such matters.

HOLLEMAN MAKES PLEA OF GUILTY

Anderson People Ask Clemency for Bank Cashier Who Defaulted Seven Years Ago

Anderson, Feb. 9.—J. Townes Holleman former cashier of the Bank of Anderson, who defaulted in the sum of approximately $35,000 and who disappeared about seven and one-half years ago, appeared in the court of general sessions this afternoon and entered a formal plea of guilty to the charge of breach of trust.

Counsel for Holleman presented to Judge H. F. Rice, presiding judge, a petition signed by all officers and directors of the Bank of Anderson, all city officials and about 200 well known and representative citizens of the county asking the judge to be lenient in passing sentence on the defendant, pointing out that in the opinion of the petitioners, Mr. Holleman had already been greatly punished for the wrong he had done. Strong and earnest pleas were made by counsel for Mr. Holleman asking mercy and Judge Rice was moved to tears.

A sentence of two years in the State penitentiary or a like period on the public roads of Anderson county was passed, Judge Rice stating that this was the most disagreeable act in all of his duties as judge, except that of passing a death sentence at a recent term of court. He stood ready to pass such sentence, said he knew that the two years of punishment, as imposed upon him by the court, could not measure up to the great punishment he has suffered during the seven and one-half years he was a fugitive from justice.

The State appropriation bill as introduced in the House, carries an appropriation of $127,972.41 for Winthrop College.

BENEFITS OF LOAN ACT

Ways in Which the New System Furnishes Aid to the Farmer in Financing His Business.

By reason of the facilities created by the Federal farm loan act, which was passed last summer, it will be easier in the future for a farmer to secure money to make needed improvements or for the purchase of live stock, and will be easier also for the landless man to purchase a farm, according to a recent publication of the United States Department of Agriculture (Farmers' Bulletin 792) entitled "How the Federal Farm Loan Act Benefits the Farmer."

The Federal land banks established under this act will stand ready at all times, it is expected, to lend money to farmers on farm-mortgage security. The interest charges will be not more than 6 per cent, nor more than 1 per cent above the rate paid on the bonds sold by the banks (4 1-2 per cent bonds should be issued, therefore, the rate charged on loans would be 5 1-2 per cent or less. There will be no commissions or bonuses. The loans will be made for periods of time ranging from 5 to 40 years, thus doing away with the trouble and expense of frequent renewals.

The payment of a certain part of the principal annually or semi-annually, with the interest, will be required. The total payment, including the interest, will be the same for each year, and will be just large enough so that the entire principal will be paid off at the end of the period. The annual payment thus required to pay off a loan of $1,000 with interest at 5 per cent, in 20 years, is $80.24.

After a loan has run 5 years the borrower will be permitted to pay off the whole amount, if he desires, on any interest date, or to make partial payments in addition to the regular installment.

The requirement of installment payments on the amortization plan, as outlined above, will serve, first, to cultivate habits of thrift in the borrower, and second, to make possible the placing of the loans at a lower rate of interest, since the gradual reduction of the principal constantly improves the security for the unpaid balance. The privilege of optional payments after the first 5 years leaves the borrower free to discharge his indebtedness before the end of the loan period, if he finds it convenient to do so.

The Federal land banks will perform three important services. (1) They will convert the security which farm mortgages afford into a negotiable form known as farm-loan bonds (2) They will furnish additional security for the protection of these bonds, through their capital and surplus, and thus make the bonds more attractive to investors. (3) They will sell the land-bank bonds in the open investments market, which, for obvious reasons, the small farmer could not reach to advantage.

The bonds are to be issued in denominations ranging from $25 to $1,000, and it is expected that the bonds of small denomination will encourage saving through their appeal to individuals who have not been in the habit of making investments. The bonds will be secured not only by farm mortgages deposited in trust with a government official (the registrar for the land-bank district) but also, as indicated above, by the capital and surplus of the 12 land banks.

Both mortgages and bonds will be exempt from all forms of taxation.

Farmers who wish to obtain money from the Federal land banks will ordinarily be obliged to form local loan associations, and get their loans through these organizations. The local loan associations will improve the credit of their members and reduce the cost of their loans through the performance of certain definite services, among which are the following: The committee called the "loan committee" of the association will appraise the property offered as security and approve all applications for loans which are sent to the land bank. The secretary-treasurer of the association will transmit the papers and carry on all correspondence with the land bank relative to the loans. The association will guarantee the mortgages of its members, the liability of any individual member being limited, however, to an additional sum equal to the amount of his capital stock, or approximately 5 per cent of his own loan.

One important function of the new system will be to establish safe standards for the farm-mortgage business of the United States; for it is not proposed to extend any credit except on the basis of proper security. In addition to the indorsement of the local association, every loan must have the approval of one of the salaried appraisers appointed by the Government for the several land banks.

Further, not more than $10,000 may be loaned to one borrower, nor more than 50 per cent of the value of the land offered as security plus 20 per cent of the value of the buildings; and the money must be used for specified productive purposes, such as the purchase of farm land, improvements, equipment, fertilizers, or live stock, or for the payment of existing indebtedness.

The Federal Farm Loan Board of the Treasury Department has general charge of the system. The Department of Agriculture will cooperate with this board in supplying information and rendering assistance to farmers who desire to take advantage of the Federal loan act, especially with reference to the organization of local associations.

VISCONTI WOMAN REVEALS NOTHING

Testimony of Witness Touted by Lawson Dwindles to Statement Made to Her By Daughter of Reporter Price.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Another promised sensation in the "leaks" inquiry flattened out today with the awaited testimony of Mrs. Rosa Thomason Visconti the mysterious informant on whose statements Thomas W. Lawson based some of his most dramatic charges.

Declining to say publicly who told her that Secretary Tumulty and W. W. Price, a White House correspondent, profited by advance information on the peace note, Mrs. Visconti revealed to the investigating committee in confidence that all her information come from remarks of Price's young daughter.

Immediately afterward Price took the stand, reiterated his denial of profiting by information obtained in confidence, and said he had reason to believe the rumor propagated by Mrs. Visconti started from chance observations by members of his family that he could have profited.

A crowd that jammed the committee room to hear Mrs. Visconti did not conceal its disappointment at the brevity of her testimony. The few questions asked her were confined sharply to the rumors of a leak and she promptly cannot express any official opinion. All messages from Berlin via neutral countries received in American newspapers offices here seem to point to the existence of conditions making for delay in the departure of the Ambassador and those newspaper correspondents who purpose accompanying him. Such conditions are inexplicable except on the supposition that the German Government is actually raising difficulties for the Ambassador, whose prime desire, it is taken for granted, would be to move with all speed possible the State Department's instructions for his recall.

At least, it is obvious that the American newspapers correspondents in Berlin are being kept on tenterhooks as to the date the Ambassador will be permitted to leave Germany and as to the route that will be kept open for him. The deduction is drawn that the Ambassador himself is in the same quandary; for he could have no reason for withholding this information, if he possessed it, from the correspondents who are to join the party. Furthermore, it is suggested here that the many contradictory reports which have been issued from Berlin regarding Mr. Gerard's movements have been designedly set afoot for the purpose of covering up the contemplated outrage of the Ambassador's detention.

According to information which reached the Foreign Office today, the Berlin Government has decided to hold the Americans taken on the British steamer Yarrowdale as hostages against the detention by Allies of the German crews of interned ships in American ports. This information came indirectly to the British authorities, but was said to have the stamp of authority.

Among the rumors as to the detention of Ambassador Gerard that passed into the Foreign Office was one connecting him with the American Government's detention of the interned German crews and the contingency of a safe conduct for Count Von Bernstorff. The British Government, it was said at the Foreign Office would allow Bernstorff a safe conduct through British waters, although it would be unable to guarantee the safety of the Frederick VIII, through waters strewn with German mines.

Researches made by The New York times correspondent absolutely fail to reveal a precedent, in the case of countries not actually at war, for such treatment as it is feared that Ambassador Gerard has suffered. The only instances of delay in granting an Ambassador or Minister his passports, even when a state of war between the two countries existed, occurred in the course of the present conflict. When Germany and Rumania went to war the passports of their respective Ministers were withheld until both countries were satisfied that their Representatives were receiving equal treatment. Where Italy declared war on Austria the Italian Government held up the Austrian Ambassador's passports until it was informed that the Italian Ambassador in Vienna had received his; but in no case were diplomatic courtesies any further infringed upon.

FORT MILL CARRIER WALKS.

F. Murray Mack, one of the rural carriers from the local postoffice made his round of 24 miles on foot Saturday covering the route between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3:30 p. m., returning before either of the other three carriers who had used their rigs as usual. The roads which are in the worst condition for several years, were frozen and really dangerous for teams to use and Mr. Mack who has quite a reputation as a pedestrain and has recently had experience along the Mexican border, felt that walking would be more comfortable than riding.—Fort Mill Times.

NEGRO PUT TO DEATH.

Captured and Hanged by Mob in Arkansas.

Proctor, Ark., Feb. 9.—A negro known here as James Smith, but believed by officers to be Coy Anderson, wanted at Benoit, Miss., for the killing of a plantation Manager named Wolfe, was hanged near Proctor today by a mob which surrounded him in a swamp after the killing had to arrest him for creating a disturbance on a plantation near here. The negro was captured and hanged to a telegraph pole when he attempted to escape from the swamp.

CAN'T FIND PRECEDENT FOR HOLDING GERARD

London Recalls Passport Delays Only in Cases of Actual War.

London, Feb. 8.—Reports of Ambassador Gerard's detention as a hostage in Berlin have taken first place in public interest today, putting even the reports of the unrestricted U-boat campaign into the background vitally important for Britain as this latter matter is.

Washington is reported to have refused to attach any credit to the first rumors impluge to the German Government any other intentions than those of extending the usual facilities to Mr. Gerard in connection with his recall, and in most quarters here also the report of Berlin's action was regarded as incredible. Although conservative opinion in American and other circles here still refuses to accept the various indications that are begin received of the apparent detention of Mr. Gerard as actually proving that the German Government has deliberately decided upon action which would be an unprecedented outrage upon diplomatic conventions and a flagrant violation of American sovereign rights, there is a growing belief that no other conclusion is possible.

The American Embassy here has not had a word from the embassy at Berlin for the last few days, and consequently cannot express any official opinion. All messages from Berlin via neutral countries received in American newspapers offices here seem to point to the existence of conditions making for delay in the departure of the Ambassador and those newspaper correspondents who purpose accompanying him. Such conditions are inexplicable except on the supposition that the German Government is actually raising difficulties for the Ambassador, whose prime desire, it is taken for granted, would be to move with all speed possible the State Department's instructions for his recall.

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WOMEN OFFER SERVICES.

President General of Daughters of Confederacy Telegraph President.

Washington, Feb. 7.—President General Mrs. Cordelia Powell Odenheimer, of the United Daughters of Confederacy, has tendered to the president the support and services of the hundred thousand members of the organizations in many that they may be available.

FARMERS UNITE IN POLITICS

Coalition of Agricultural Interest and Organized Labor Contemplated—Legislative Candidates in Each County, With Perhaps Full State Ticket.

Columbia, Feb. 9.—An ambitious plan of the Farmers' Secret association, to dominate the South Carolina political campaign of next summer, by organizing the agricultural interest in each county and cooperating with the union labor forces, became known in Columbia yesterday, though a man high in councils of the association. William A. Stucky of Blackville will be put forward for governor, legislative candidates will probably be offered in each county and it may be that a full State ticket will be presented.

Leaders in the movement are in close touch with those who directed the campaign whereby farmers recently carried North Dakota, electing the governor, all the State officers, the lower house of the legislature and almost a majority of the senators. Not only is it intended to bring about a coalition of the farmers and the organized craftsmen, but it is in contemplation to affiliate the new association with the American Federation Labor.

Mr. Stucky who some time ago announced himself a candidate for the governorship, will not talk about the new movement or even admit that he is to head its ticket. All he will say is that he is in the race regardless of who may be the other candidates. Mr. Stucky has been perhaps the foremost leader of the moderates in the Blease faction. His declaration is interpreted by some observers as evidencing that those backing him have left out of their consideration the political fortunes of the former governor. Mr. Blease is himself a candidate once more for the governorship, according to one of the newspapers which he has in terms approved as an organ of expression for his faction.

There has been talk in some quarters that the warehouse association may put out a State ticket, but this it is said authoritatively, will not swerve the Farmers, Secret association.

"We know our friends and will not be fooled by former leaders or would have been' former leaders of former factions," was the way in which one of the Farmers' association leaders put the matter. The warehouse association meets Monday night at 9 o'clock in the city council chamber.

The Weakness of the "Gallon-a-Month" Law.

While we have honest doubts as to the wisdom of slapping an air-tight prohibition law on South Carolina at this time, we have no doubt as to the failure of the present law to be effective. While it took some time for the blind tigers to find out just how to beat this law, they have finally succeeded, and are now operating in force through some system that enables them to secure all the liquor necessary for a profitable business of considerable volume.

Investigations would probably show that in the larger towns of the state the liquor dealers are organized and operating on a system that allows them to receive liquor not only in their home town, but at neighboring stations, where express offices are maintained, their supplies being brought into the city by automobile.

If an air-tight prohibition bill is not passed by this legislature, amendment to existing laws, designed to stop the blind tiger business from operation on its present basis, should be enacted.—Spartanburg Herald.

LIQUOR OFFICE CLOSED

Classed as Public Nuisance Under Georgia Dry Law.

Atlanta, Feb. 10—The local express office through which liquor shipments come into Atlanta was closed late today under the "public nuisance" clause of the State prohibition law, through Superior Court Judge Ben H. Hill on petition of John C. Boykin, solicitor general of Fulton County. Hearing of petition for a permanent injunction was set for Tuesday next.

PLAYED WITH MATCHES.

Little Girl Badly Burned but Likely to Recover.

Greenville, Feb. 11—Mary Allen Ferguson, three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Ferguson, was severely burned today when her dress caught fire from matches with which she had been playing. Unless pneumonia is contracted the physician believes she will recover.

WANTED—To trade one good Cadalle touring car for good horse. Farthing Steam Laundry.

The Semi-Weekly News
Published Tuesday and Friday at Chester, S. C.

Owners and Publishers

W. W. PEGRAM
STEWART L. CASSELS

Subscription Rates in Advance

One Year	$1.50
Six Months	.75
Three Months	.50

Advertising Rates Made Known on Application.

Entered at the Postoffice at Chester, S. C., as second-class matter.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

THE L. AND C. RIVER BRIDGE

The erection of a railroad bridge over Catawba river between Fort Lawn and Lancaster, on the Lancaster and Chester Railway, is a matter which is of no small concern to the citizens of the city of Chester and especially those living in the Eastern section of the county.

Elsewhere in this issue appears an article in which a letter written to the South Carolina Railroad Commission by Col. Leroy Springs, President of the railroad, is printed in full.

Col. Springs says, "To be perfectly frank with you it has been a serious matter as to whether I would rebuild the bridge at all and as to whether I would not give up the road." From this one would judge that the road is on the market for a sale and if so, Chester people should be interested in the sale because thousands of dollars have been invested in this railroad by the taxpayers of Chester county.

By an act of the General Assembly of South Carolina, approved March 17th, 1874, the County Board of Commissioners of Chester county was authorized to sell coupon bonds to the amount of $75,000.00 bearing six per cent interest, for the purpose of paying the County's subscription to the capital stock of the Cheraw and Chester Railroad. This stock has never yielded Chester any dividend and is worthless. An act was approved February 18th, 1904 for the purpose of selling new bonds to take up the ones issued in 1875, and this last issue is now running.

The first issue of bonds were for thirty years, at six per cent interest, and Chester county taxpayers paid out $135,000.00 in interest charges on this issue. The last issue of bonds were floated at 4 1-2 per cent interest, and the taxpayers have paid approximately $40,000.00 interest on the last issue. At the present about $31,000.00 is in the sinking fund to apply to this last issue. As a matter of fact the taxpayers of Chester county are interested in this railroad to the extent of something like $200,000.00 and the end has not yet been reached. For this reason, if for no other, we say Chester county should be especially interested in the operation of the Lancaster & Chester Railway.

We have no "crow" to pick with the management of the Lancaster and Chester Railway but when it is stated by them that they get little or no business of the town of Chester we would respectfully call their attention to the fact that Chester is now paying $3,375.00 interest annually on this property and we believe it should be considered as a matter of no small importance.

Since apparently the road is for sale we think it an opportune time for the citizens of this county to endeavor to get the Piedmont and Northern Railroad, which is controlled by the Duke's, interested in the proposition with a view of operating same by electricity, an unlimited supply of which is now available in this county. And, no doubt, if Col. Springs and associates are desiring to sell the property they would gladly make an agreement to continue shipping Lancaster freight over this line, which can be done without any delay whatever.

With approximately $200,000.00 already invested in the railroad by taxpayers of Chester county, they certainly cannot afford to see the property go to "rack."

An excellent opportunity has presented itself to the Chester Chamber of Commerce to do a "real big" act for the citizens of Chester and Chester county and it is to be hoped the Chamber will bestir itself in this matter.

LIVING TOO HIGH.

A public speaker recently said, "The tone of living in America is altogether too high," and a second thought will convince one that he has hit the mark. Middle-class people are too apt to live up to their incomes, if not beyond them; affecting a degree of "style" which is most unhealthy in its effect upon society at large. There is an ambition to bring up boys as "genteel" men, the result frequently is to only make them gents. They acquire a taste for dress, style, luxuries and amusements, which can never form any solid foundation for manly or gentlemanly character; and the result is, that we have a vast number of genteelized young gentry thrown on the world, who remind one of the abandoned hulls sometimes picked up at sea, with only a monkey on board.

There is a dreadful ambition abroad for being "genteel." We keep up appearances, too often at the expense of honesty and though we may not be rich, yet we must seem to be so.

We must be "respectable," though in the meanest sense—in mere vulgar outward show. We have not courage to go patiently onward in the condition of life in which it has pleased God to call us; but must needs live in some fashionable state to which we ridiculously please to call ourselves, and to gratify the vanity of that unsubstantial genteel world of which we form a part. There is a constant struggle and pressure for front seats in the social amphitheater; in the midst of which all noble self-denying resolves is trodden down, and many fine natures are inevitably crushed to death.

What waste, what misery, what bankruptcy, come from all this ambition to dazzle others with the glare of apparent worldly success, we do not describe. The mischievous results show themselves in a thousand ways—in the rank frauds committed by men who dare to be dishonest, but do not dare to seem poor.

THE GERMAN DRINK.

There are number of people in South Carolina who favor "bone dry" prohibition; some favor the gallon-a-month and others favor the unrestricted use of wine and beer, eliminating whiskey.

The German people are known as beer drinkers. They serve beer at meals three times a day. The children of Germany drink beer before they can even talk.

A reporter for The News was in conversation with a traveling man yesterday who had spent several months in Berlin attending school and when asked about the prohibition laws of that country stated that beer was as free in Germany almost as water in the United States and he could not remember of ever seeing a drunk German during his entire stay in that country. A glass of beer in Germany can be bought, he said, for a penny and he had bought by the dozen bottles for the sum of eighteen cents per dozen. How about whiskey in Germany, asked the reporter. "You can get all the whiskey you want there but no one rarely thinks of drinking whiskey. The whole business is handled by the government and as I said before you can get a glass of beer for a penny but when you call for a drink of whiskey you have to pay fifteen or twenty cents for it, consequently every one prefers the beer and there is all the difference in the world between German beer and American beer. This American beer ferments in your stomach but German beer is not less than one year old when it is sold to the consumer and is just as clear as a glass of claret."

"What is your idea of National prohibition, "asked the reporter. "No doubt that would be the best thing for any country but I do not believe the majority of the people of the United States are in favor of a National prohibition law and to my mind the best thing for the prohibitionists is to eliminate the sale of whiskey and allow any one to sell beer or light wines. Cut out all the laws as to quantity on these two drinks but pass drastic laws as to the quality and as soon the "old sots" of the present day die I'll bet you won't see a drunk man once in a year."

COTTON AS CONTRABAND

If there is anything under the sun and in international trade which apparently possesses a peaceful and non-contraband character it is cotton. The nations up to the time of this war have commonly treated it as non-contraband. Russia in the Japanese War proclaimed it contraband against the protest of Great Britain whose market for India cotton would be affected, but the Declaration of London four years later, or in 1909 refused to classify cotton even as conditional contraband.

The statement now comes from the Census Bureau that no less than 898,000 five hundred pound bales of cotton have been consumed during the past calendar year by American munition manufacturers. This constitutes a very considerable fraction of the total American production of 15,000,000 bales, which in turn makes up the great bulk of the world's production. If so large a proportion is consumed here in the making of explosives for home and foreign use, what must be the proportion now consumed, say, by Great Britain and France, which are only to a limited extent dependent on the American supply of explosives?

Cotton fibre evidently enters into the manufacture of high-power modern explosives to a degree hardly dreamed of even ten years ago. It is thus possible that, in the march of invention for the most destructive warfare, the next great council of the nations on international law and the immunity of private property at sea will be forced materially to reduce immunity by making cotton absolute contraband.—N. Y. World.

GERMANY HOLDS MORE AMERICANS

Questions Treatment of Those on War Bound Ships and Meantime Holds Americans.

Washington, Feb. 12—Formal notification of the retention in Germany of the 72 American sailors brought in as prisoners on the price ship Yarrowdale was given to the state department today by Dr. Paul Ritter, Swiss minister here, acting for the German government, together with an inquiry as to the status of the crews of the German war bound ships in American harbors.

Germany, Dr. Ritter said, had decided to hold the Yarrowdale prisoners until she had had definite assurance that German crews in American harbors would not be held or imprisoned.

This development, wholly unexpected, was amazing to the American government. Officials here had come to the conclusion that the early reports which misled the German government as to the treatment of German crew here had been effectively dispelled by the forwarding of complete details. As this included the presidential announcement that German ships would not be seized now or in the event of war and full information about the fair attitude of the government towards the German sailors, officials are wholly at a loss to know what kind of report could have so suddenly changed Germany's attitude.

A query was at once cabled to the governor of Hawaii, the only section where German ships are war bound where the conditions are not known. There is not the least thought that any variation will be found there in the uniformly courteous treatment accorded German vessels but officials want a detailed account of the status of the two war vessels and the eight merchantmen there in order to present a final report showing the conditions in all American harbors. Such a report has already been received from the Phillippines and included in the blanket statement previously sent Germany. Eventual release of the Yarrowdale prisoners is regarded as assured but an urgent protest against their reimprisonment will be made at once.

A peremptory demand for the release of these prisoners was about the last instructions sent to Ambassador Gerard. Though the boat came into port December 31, its arrival was not reported for military reasons until January 19. After reports that there were Americans on board three direct inquiries were made culminating in a list of 64 American sailors. A prisoner in Westfalen, made public by the state department only a few hours before President Wilson announced the severance of relations with Grmany to congress. Immediately the announcement of a protest against their imprisonment and demand for their release was given out at the state department. The next day came word of their release and it was supposed until today that they would go out of Germany with the other Americans.

The eccentric looking individual who had just gone out of the store returned suddenly and began looking over the counter and under it. Finally the clerk noticed him. "What have you lost?" he asked.

"A parcel of poems," the man answered.

"Lost a parcel of poems! Can't you write 'em over again?"

"Yes, but there was a ham sandwich wrapped up in it."

FERROL

MANAGERS OF SPECIAL DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION TO BE HELD FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the following managers and clerks of election and voting places have been selected by the Chester County Democratic Executive Committee for the primary election to be held Friday, February 16, 1917, and their names are being published in accordance with the rules of the Democratic party.

The polls will open at eight o'clock A. M. and close at four P. M.

The managers will designate one of their number to call at the office of R. L. Doughs, Esq., for the roll books, boxes and tickets, the same to be ready for delivery as soon as tickets are received from Columbia. The following officers will be voted for:

Congressman, unexpired term; Congressman, full term.

Chester, Ward 1—J. D. Hoopaugh, F. P. Kirkpatrick, C. R. Edwards, John L. Miller, Clerk. Vote at Courthouse.

Chester, Ward 2.—F. L. Whitlock, W. B. Cox, Jr., Alex Fraser, J. C. Leckie, Clerk. Vote at E. W. Page's store.

Chester, Ward 3—Joe Frazer, A. W. Davis, Fred Jarrett, W. A. Settlemeyer, Clerk. Vote at City Hall.

Chester, Ward 4—Andrew Peden, J. A. Nichols, R. W. Wade, Theo Tinsley, Clerk. Vote at the new Douglas building.

Baton Rouge—Robert Wilks, W. H. Lipford, E. H. Wise, J. Clarence Cornwell, Clerk. Vote at schoolhouse.

Blackstock—J. C. Shannon, P. E. Lathan, Alex MacDonald, H. A. Holder, Clerk. Vote at Post Office.

Carter's—C. M. Atkinson, J. E. Wallace, J. Foster Carter, S. O. Robbins, Clerk.

Colvin's Spring—J. M. Grant, S. T. Cassels, J. C. Lewis, Ross Durham, Clerk. Vote at A. R. Durham's store.

Cornwell—W. T. Cassells, E. J. Lewis, J. A. B. Boyd, James A. McKeown, Clerk. Vote at Strong & McKeown's store.

Edgemoor—W. H. Hamilton, John Fudge, J. D. Glass, C. E. Murphy, Clerk. Vote at W. C. Nunnery's store.

Fort Lawn—John E. Jordan, S. E. Killian, Henry Hyatt, Ed. Harris, Clerk. Vote at T. L. McFadden's store.

Great Falls—W. T. Jackson, J. S. Hogan, T. P. Jones, D. B. Lumpkin, Clerk. Vote at Keistler's store.

Halsellville—Richard Wilkes, N. H. Stone, J. I. Smith, S. L. Stone, Clerk. Vote at N. H. Stone's store.

Hazelwood—Ernest Bigham, Hugh Miller, W. A. Gladden, R. H. McDaniel. Vote at W. A. Gladden's store.

Lando—R. H. Westbrook, J. A. Sanders, E. L. Kee, G. B. Heath, Clerk. Vote at Company's upper store.

Landsford—J. T. McFadden, S. R. Cornwell, R. D. Stevenson, E. N. Killian, Clerk. Vote at R. H. Fudge's store.

Leeds—T. M. Traylor, John A. Stevenson, J. L. Worthy, W. W. Crosby, Clerk. Vote at W. W. Crosby's store.

Lowryville—J. S. Darby, Jr., Tom Pressley, S. W. Guy, J. W. Lowry, Clerk. Vote at Sandifer's store.

Richburg—T. H. Melton, Jr., R. L. Hicklin, John S. Neely, J. B. Brennan, Clerk. Vote at Drennan & Mullen's store.

Rodman—Wofford Kee, George A. Gill, L. W. Henry, A. B. Fennell, Clerk. Vote at L. W. Henry's store.

Rossville—J. C. G. Caldwell, W. G. Dye, E. L. Williams, J. M. Boulware, Clerk. Vote at B. A. Ragsdale's store.

White's Store—A. S. Pressley, Ed B. Lipford, F. H. Dodds, J. G. Grant Clerk. Vote at A. S. Pressley's store.

Wilksburg—W. E. T. Wade, T. B. Wilkes, C. F. Wade, T. O. Estes, Clerk. Vote at C. F. Wade's store.

Wylie's Mill—A. D Pittman, L. L. Culp, J. G. Rankin, F. A. Nunnery Clerk. Vote at R. H. Ferguson's store.

By order of State Executive Committee.

JAS. H. GLENN,
County Chairman.

Chester, S. C., Feb. 9, 1917.

THE HELL-BOUND TRAIN—A DREAM.

Tom Gray lay down on the bar room floor
Having drunk so much he could drink no more,
And fell asleep with a troubled brain,
To dream that he rode on the hell-bound train.

The engine with blood was red and damp
And brilliantly lit by a brimstone lamp
An imp, for fuel, was shoveling bones,
As the furnace roared with a thousand groans.

The boiler was filled with lager beer,
And the devil himself was the engineer.

The passengers made such a motley crew—
Church member, Atheist, Gentile and Jew.
Rich men in broadcloth and beggars in rags,
Handsome young ladies and withered old hags,
Yellow and black men, red and white,
Chained together, a horrible sight.

Faster and faster the engine flew,
Wilder and wilder the country grew.
Louder and louder the thunder crashed,
Brighter and brighter the lightning flashed.
Hotter and hotter the air became,
Till the clothes were burned from each quivering frame.
And in the distance they heard such a yell,
"Ha, ha!" cracked the devil, "we're nearing hell!"

And oh, how the passengers shrieked with pain,
And begged the devil to stop the train.
But he capered about and danced with glee,
And laughed and joked at their agony,
"My faithful friends, you have done my work,
And the devil can never a pay day shirk.
You have bullied the weak and robbed poor,
And the hungry brother have turned from your door,
You have gathered up gold where the canker rusts,
And given free want to your hellish lusts;
You've drank, and rioted and murdered and lied,
And mocked at God in your hellborn pride;
You've paid full fare so I'll carry you through,
For it is only right that you get your due.
For every laborer is worth his hire,
So I'll land you safe in my lake of fire.
Where my fiery imps will torment your forever
And all in vain you will sigh for a Saviour."
Then Tom awoke with an awful cry
His clothes soaked wet and his hair standing high,
And he prayed as he never prayed before
To be saved from hell and the devil's power,
And his crying and praying were not in vain,
For he never more rode on the hell-bound train.

RHEUMATISM POWDERS are guaranteed to give relief from rheumatism. They are unusually large sellers. Sold only by us. 50c and $1.00.

Meritol
TRADE MARK
Shelder Drug Co., Chester, S. C.

At E. E. CLOUD'S

Constantly arriving new and pretty things for Spring. See our new Pumps and Oxfords for Men, Women and Children.

JUST ARRIVED

New and complete line of E. P. Reed's Star footwear for ladies. They come in all the new and wanted styles for those who want what's right in style; and a big line of styles for women who want something dressy without getting the extreme. Also style in dull kid and vici leathers for comfort. Come with low rubber heels and wide widths. Come in and see them. We will be glad to show you.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

We are now prepared with our full Spring line of W. L. Douglas Oxfords. Come in all the leathers—tan, gun metal, kid and patent; lace and button, at $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, and $4.00. The best fitting and best wearing shoes to be found in Chester. Be sure to see them.

HIGH BOOTS FOR LADIES.

For early spring wear high boots are very stylish. We have them in patent and leathers, close in, plain colors—brown, grey and black, combination in black and white, grey and black, and champagne and black at $4.98 to $8.50.

NEW WAISTS.

Beautiful line of heavy crepe de chine waists in all the new styles and colors. Be sure to see them $2.25 to $5.00.

NEW SKIRTS.

Full line of the "Queen" skirts, embracing the new fabrics and styles, Taffeta, poplin, silk striped poplins, wool serge and poplins. Also skirts in extra sizes for stout women. "Queen" skirts are recognized by good dressers to be the best in style, workmanship and fit. All prices, from $3.50 to $10.00.

Very special prices on men's hats. We are going out of the men's hat business, and what we have will be sold very cheap.

E. E. CLOUD

—turn over your profits more often, cut down the insurance on each article handled by you, cut the cost of clerkship by letting more stock go thru their hands—would that help your business any, would you, if you could—

?

All this, and more, can be and is being done in Chester, "On The Hill" and "In The Valley" by advertising in THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS. ¶ We are prepared to furnish you with all the commercial printing necessary in the keeping of such a program. We will be pleased to serve you.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE

our stock of Furniture before you make your purchases. We can save you money as our stock is being sold at 1916 prices. Coupons given with all cash purchases. Mr. W. L. Darby was awarded the prize February 10th.

Lowrance Bros.
153 Gadsden Street.
Phones Store 292 Residence 136 and 356
Undertakers and Licensed Embalmers.

THE BIG STORE

New Arrivals

IN OUR READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT

New Spring Coat Suits,
New Spring Coats, New Spring Dresses,
New Spring Waists and New Spring Skirts
All right new from the most
fashionable designers.
Call and see them.

The S. M. Jones Company

LOCAL and PERSONAL

Cotton	15c
Cotton Seed	75c.

Mr. Jack Nichols of Rock Hill spent the week-end in the city with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Nichols.

Miss Rose Burgess left Monday morning for her home in Hagerstown, Md., after visiting relatives here.

HAVE YOU SEEN the beautiful New Spring Silk Dresses they are showing at, The S. M. Jones Co.

Mrs. R. E. Sims left Friday for Newberry to visit Miss Lucile Wilson.

MOTHERS, buy your Children's school dresses now at, The S. M. Jones Co.

Miss Chick Marshall will leave tomorrow evening for the Northern markets to purchase Spring millinery.

Miss Annie Hardin returned Friday from Charlotte, where she spent several weeks.

CALL AND SEE the beautiful Spring Coat Suits they are showing at, The S. M. Jones Co.

Miss Antoinette Massey, is, very ill with pneumonia at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sep Massey, at Catawba.

AUCTION sale of the Quit Hood home on Wylie St. Wednesday Feb. 21 at 3:30 P. M. on the grounds. Nine room house. Well located for boarding house. Sold by Sims & Carter, and R. R. Hafner.

Mrs. J. D. Funderburk, of Lancaster, spent Friday in Chester visiting her husband, Dr. Funderburk, who is a patient at the Pryor Hospital.

The Chaminade Music Club will have a special meeting Saturday afternoon at four o'clock with Miss Bernice Barr, at the residence of Mrs. H. E. McConnell, on Church street.

THEY ARE SHOWING a nice assortment of New Spring Coats at The S. M. Jones Co.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Conley returned to their home in the Armenia section Friday night from a visit to their daughter, Mrs. C. B. Lastinger, at Tampa, Fla., who has been seriously ill. The many friends of Mrs. Lastinger will be pleased to know that she is rapidly improving from her recent illness.

By proclamation of the supreme chancellor of the order of Knights of Pythias, every subordinate lodge of the supreme domain is called upon to provide a suitable program in honor of the 53rd birthday of the order and to hold an anniversary convention during the week of February 18-24. All lodges are also invited to recognize the practical service of the insurance department of the order during its 40 years by providing for a double anniversary during that week. The week will be the 40th birthday of the insurance department.

At a meeting of the State warehouse association in Columbia last night John L. McLaurin was recommended for Governor in the next campaign. In his speech of acceptance Mr. McLaurin said that he would make the State warehouse system an issue in State politics and that he would begin his campaign for governor next summer. He said that he would rather be warehouse commissioner than governor, but that the present administration was unfriendly to the system and that he would enter the race to save the State warehouse. The labor unions and the secret farmers' societies will be asked to join in the McLaurin gubernatorial boom.

Weekly Club Calendar.

Chester Chapter, U. D. C.—Tuesday, 10 30 A. M. Hostess, Mrs. J. R. Carson.

Wednesday Domestic Science.—Tuesday, 11 A. M. Hostess, Mrs. Bessie H. Brice.

Mrs. J. H. Marion entertained a number of friends delightfully on Friday afternoon. There were seven tables arranged in the spacious parlor and dining room for Forty-two. The counts for the afternoon were kept by the hostess' attractive little folk: Master Jack Marion and Misses Annie Erwin and Gene Marion. The hostess was assisted in receiving and later serving a delicious two course collation by Meddames Bessie Brice, E. H. Hardin, J. L. Davidson, E. C. Calhoun and R. E. Abell and Miss Mary Lindsay. Miss Nelle Bewley of Anderson was an out-of-town guest.

The senate last night, after a prolonged discussion of the prohibition situation, passed the DuRant bill by a vote of 29 to 10. Provisions of the bill are that but one quart of liquor may be obtained each month, and this on a physician's prescription. No provision is made for the use of whiskey as a beverage. Ministers of the gospel may procure a quart of wine each month for sacramental purposes.

ROCK HILL PHYSICIAN DIES.

Rock Hill, Feb. 12—Dr. J. E. Haile died Sunday morning at 6:30 o'clock at the residence on east Main street. Dr. Haile attended to his practice during Saturday and came home complaining. About 8 o'clock he was stricken and gradually grew worse until the end came.

Dr. Haile was a native of Kershaw county, having been born there 57 years ago. After graduation he practiced there for about 18 years, removing to Rock Hill some 12 years ago. During his residence in this city he built up a large practice and won many friends. About three months ago Dr. Haile was stricken and for several days was in a critical condition. He rallied and was able to resume the duties of his profession. All but close friends thought he had entirely recovered from his recent attack.

The funeral was held from the late residence this afternoon at 3 o'clock, the services being conducted by the Rev. F. W. Gregg, his pastor. The interment was in Laurelwood cemetery with Masonic honors. The physicians of the city acted as honorary pallbearers.

DREAMLAND TODAY.

A small prospector's pick used by Fannie Ward in the Jesse L. Lasky production "Betty to the Rescue" which will be the Paramount Picture at the Dreamland today was the one used by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Debney while prospecting, and when they discovered the famous Midas copper mine at Valdez, Alaska. This pick was loaned by them to Miss Ward for use in the picture. Mr. Debney, who is now a resident of Hollywood, accompanied by his wife, was prospecting for copper in the heart of the Alaskan mineral district and it was this pick with which they turned over the soil and exposed a large vein of copper. Mr. Debney finally sold the mine to a large corporation for $125,000.00. In the cast supporting Miss Ward are Jack Dean, James Neill, Charles West, Lillian Leighton and Ted Duncan.

LIST OF CANDIDATES.

For Congress:
A. L. Gaston.
J. L. Glenn.
W. F. Stevenson.
T. B. Butler.
Claude N. Sapp.

For Un-expired Term.
Paul G. McCorkle
John W. Hamel
J. C. Hough.

NOTICE OF SALE.

At 11 o'clock, Wednesday morning, February 14th, 1917, we will sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the late residence of L. Taylor Grant deceased, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of, among other things, 2 mules, 1 pony, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 gas engine, 1 iron safe, corn, fodder, and farming tools.

WALTER SIMPSON,
WM. C. HARDIN,
Executors.
LEILA G. HARDIN,
Executrix.

21

BUY THE BEST SHINGLE
the market affords if you want the worth of your money. Cheap grades mean early repairs, and frequent repairs cost heavily in the long run.
COME AND SEE US
when you are ready to buy shingles. We have them bought right and will sell them right.
SATISFACTION IN PRICE AND QUALITY GUARANTEED TO ALL BUYERS.
Chester Machine & Lumber Co.
"THE YARD OF QUALITY"
Chester, South Carolina.

THE CANDIDATES HERE TODAY.

The five candidates for Congressman for the Fifth District and also the three candidates to fill the unexpired term of the late D. E. Finley, spoke in the Court House here this morning to the largest crowd which has yet attended the campaign meetings. The Court House was crowded to capacity many being unable to get seats.

Attorney, R. L. Douglas acted as chairman of the meeting and after opening remarks introduced Mr. John W. Hamel, of Kershaw, as the first speaker for the un-expired term.

Mr. Hamel stressed the importance of the candidate who is to be elected to serve the short-term stating that he was the first man to file his pledge for the office having entered the race 24 hours before any other. He outlined his public career as a citizen of the State and outlined his fitness for the office, paying a tribute to President Woodrow Wilson.

The next speaker to be introduced was Mr. I. C. Hough, of Camden, Clerk of Court of Kershaw county. Mr. Hough discussed several national issues such as government highway aid to those who assist; the boll-weevil fight by the government; and immigration saying that he believed certain restrictions should be placed around the class of imigrants to be admitted to this country. Mr. Hough also mentioned his public office holding in his home county.

The last speaker for the un-expired term was Mr. Paul G. McCorkle who needed no introduction to a Chester audience since he is known by practically every man, woman and child in Chester county. Mr. McCorkle commended his opponents were highly but in a jolting way stated that when h[illegible] them in this race they too, would be unable to see, further saying, but not boastingly, that he would beat both the gentlemen in their own home towns. He stated that his friends had announced him for the race and that he was actually running like a "scared rabbit" before he even knew he was a candidate. "I am a democrat, always have been and always will be," said Mr. McCorkle "and I can cast a democratic ballot as good as any one." He was loudly applauded and was the recipient of a carnation at the close of his speech, which was pinned in the lapel of his coat by one of the young ladies present.

The first of the speakers for the regular term was Mr. J. Lyles Glenn, of Chester. In speaking of the candidacy of Mr. McCorkle for the unexpired term Mr. Glenn stated that the candidates for the regular term should be thankful that he was not running against them because, as it was, they were all nervous but if Paul McCorkle was an opponent they would be much more nervous. Mr. Glenn said the present campaign was upon a high plane, for which he was thankful, and that issues instead of personalities were being discussed. He paid high tribute to Woodrow Wilson. Mr. Glenn spoke of several national issues and that if he was elected he would not be a "pork-barrel" grafter but would endeavor to see that the Fifth District got every thing it was legitimately entitled to and that he would have no favorites but would work for the good of the entire district as well as the entire nation.

Mr. A. L. Gaston, of this city, was next introduced and also mentioned the high plane upon which this campaign was being made. He commended his opponents and the out-of-town candidates were extended the hand of welcome by Chester. He also stated that Mr. Glenn was held in high esteem by the people of Chester and Chester county with whom he daily mingled and that they were going to keep him here to mingle with them instead of sending him away. He discussed several national issues and stated that if elected he would do his part in the election of Champ Clark. He is a believer in restricted immigration and if elected would work for the entire district and would travel the district to assist in organizing farm loan associations. At the conclusion of his address he was presented with flowers.

The other three were Messrs. W. F. Stevenson, T. B. Butler and Claude N. Sapp. We are unable to give an outline of their speeches due to the fact that we go to press at two o'clock.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS

I am a candidate for Congress from the 5th Distreit subject to the rules of Democratic Primary and pledge myself to abide by the result of the same.

THOS. B. BUTLER
Gaffney, S. C.

FOR CONGRESS.

Mr. W. F. Stevenson announces that he is running for Congress in this District on the platform of liberal aid for country roads, liberal support of the rural mail facilities rigid economy in governmental affairs, judicious preparation for national defense, and loyal support of the President in keeping us out of war.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

I am a candidate for Congress from the Fifth Congressional District, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election to be held on the 20th of February.

J. L. GLENN.

THINKS OF GIVING UP RAILROAD

Some few days ago The News wrote the South Carolina Railroad Commission as to the re-building of the Lancaster and Chester Railway bridge over Catawba river between Fort Lawn and Lancaster and is in receipt of the following from the commission.

Feb. 9th, 1917.

Mr. W. W. Pegram,
Chester, S. C.

Dear Sir:—

I herewith enclose you copy of letter received under date of December 6th, from Col. LeRoy Springs, President of L. & C. Ry., in reference to matter of which you write. Col. Springs' letter is self-explanatory and this is all the information that this office has with reference to this bridge at the present time.

The Commission has felt it wise to deal in a conservative manner with railroads that have suffered tremendous loss by the recent flood, believing that in so doing we are serving the best interests of the people of this State. You may rest assured, however, that the Commission is not unmindful of the urgent necessity for the re-erection of this bridge and the reestablishment of the proper schedules, and will give the matter its close attention.

Very truly yours,
JOHN G. RICHARDS,
Chairman.

Lancaster & Chester Ry. Co.,
Lancaster, S. C., Dec. 6th, 1916.

Mr. G. McD. Hampton, Chairman,
The Railroad Commission of S. C.,
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter of the 2nd was received in my absence, I regret I can give you no positive information when we can commence the erection of the bridge and trestle across the Catawba River. Taking into consideration the price of steel and material of all kinds, it is a very expensive proposition at this time and besides we have been unable to get any bridge company to make a proposition that I could consider.

To be perfectly frank with you, it has been a serious matter as to whether I would rebuild the bridge at all and as to whether I would not give up the road. We get little or no business out of the town of Chester and our business out of Lancaster is all the business that the road can depend upon, the tonnage being very small at the two small stations, Richburg and Fort Lawn.

However, I am still at work on the matter and hope I can get some definite proposition that will justify me in replacing the bridge and trestle.

Regretting that I cannot give you any more definite information, I am

Very truly yours,
Leroy Springs, President.

FOR CONGRESS.

At the solicitation of friends I announce myself a candidate for the unexpired term of the late Congressman D. E. Finley, and pledge to abide by the result of the Democratic primary.

PAUL G. McCORKLE.

Dreamland Theatre

To-day
FANNIE WARD
IN
"BETTY TO THE RESCUE"
A thrilling story of the California Mines

Wednesday
CHARLES RICHMAN AND
DOROTHY KELLY
IN
"THE SECRET KINGDOM"
Episode No. 4
Also
J. WARREN KERRIGAN
IN
"THE SILENT BATTLE"
It's a BLUEBIRD

Thursday
FRANCES NELSON AND
ARTHUR ASHLEY
IN
"THE REVOLT"
A world play in 5 acts.

Should Be Chased Out Of County.

Just outside of the city limits a "Forty-nine dance hall" is being operated and from information obtainable it seems that admission to the hall is free but one is charged the sum of fifteen cents to engage in the dances. The show has four or five women with it and from street talk one forms the opinion that the dance hall is not a respectable place, to say the least.

During the past week a number of fights have been staged within the vicinity of this place and Saturday night on man was sliced several times with a knife.

We are not familiar with the law as to places of this kind but if reports are true the proprietors of this "dance hall" should be requested to vacate these parts immediately.

J. LYLES GLENN FOR CONGRESS

To the Democratic Voters of the Fifth District.

In the time allotted by our Democratic Executive Committee for the campaign I have had time to visit but few more places than those selected for Campaign meetings.

I believe that it is not necessary to set forth my qualifications in detail in this letter to you, for I have friends in every community familiar with my years of experience as an active lawyer and of continued service to the public in my own town, county and state.

I am a Southern Democrat and believe in the rule of the people. I have made my campaign for a national office upon national issues. I AM A LOVER OF PEACE, but I believe in adequate preparedness of our nation for defense against invasion. I heartily endorse A VIGOROUS AND PROMPT INVESTIGATION OF THE INCREASED COST OF LIVING TO THE TOWNSMAN AND OF FARM SUPPLIES TO THE FARMER with a view of securing relief from the control of food supplies by the monopolies and trusts. I believe in federal aid for roads to facilitate the delivery of mails on R. F. D. routes.

From my wide experience in public affairs I feel sure that I can best serve the Fifth District in Congress when our nation is now facing the most serious crisis in its history. In serving the people of the Fifth District I will use the same principles of right and fair dealing that I have always used in my past life.

Yours respectfully,
J. LYLES GLENN.

NOW OPEN

Some time ago I purchased the Chester Cafe and for the past several days have been engaged in thoroughly renovating the place, putting everything in first-class shape.

Our patrons will be served the best that is going at a nominal price and our service will be the best possible. We cordially solicit the business of the people of Chester and Chester County and will use every effort to please them.

A trial will convince you that we are going to conduct an up-to-date Cafe in every particular.

THE CHESTER CAFE
C. H. BLUME, Proprietor.

Rayo LAMPS

—and books are easy to find and easy to read by the Rayo Lamp. It gives a steady, mellow light best for the eyes, minus the flicker of gas and the glare of electricity.
No troublesome lamp-shade or chimney to remove when lighting.
Use Aladdin Security Oil—the most economical kerosene oil for best results.
STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(New Jersey)
BALTIMORE, MD.
Washington, D.C. Charlotte, N.C.
Norfolk, Va. Charleston, W. Va.
Richmond, Va. Charleston, S. C.

New Goods

We want our many patrons to come and take a birds-eye view of our New Arrivals. Big Bargains reach you at every turn in our store. Remember, we are now connected up with one of the strongest buying organizations in the United States. The reflex influence of this connection is plainly visible in our large show windows and upon our long Bargain Counters.

W. R. NAIL
Near City Hall. Chester, S. C.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

The Silo—A Watch-tower of Prosperity.

The silo, according to the North Carolina Experiment Station, has been well named as the watch-tower of prosperity on the farm. The economy of storing crops for silage is a feature which appeals at once to the average farmer, since two and one-half to three tons of silage can be stored in from one-half to two-thirds the space occupied by a ton of ordinary hay. More cattle can be kept on a given amount of land where silage is fed, and there is the additional advantage that after the crop is in the silo the farmer is not dependent to any extent whatever upon weather conditions. Cold may come, pastures may dry up—the silo contains a supply of juicy, green, succulent feed that is good winter or summer and equally as good for the period in between.

Silage keeps young stock thrifty and in growing condition all winter. It produces beef flat more cheaply than does dry feed. Cows fed silage will produce milk and butter at lower cost. The silo prevents waste of cornstalks, which contain about one-third the food value of the entire corn crop.

Silage is kept in the silo very much as fruit, vegetables and other articles for human consumption are preserved in air-tight cans. The germs which cause fermentation can grow only when supplied with oxygen, and if air is kept from the silage it can be preserved for an indefinite period. As soon as the silo is filled, fermentation begins, continuing until the supply of oxygen is exhausted. If the silage is well packed and the crop neither too green nor too ripe, fermentation will continue for but a short time and will be practically uniform below the top coating. The sweetness of the feed depends upon the stage to which fermentation progresses and the subsequent exclusion of air. The best silage can be made only in a practically air-tight silo, such as is secured by concrete construction.

Some day history will give full credit to the progress for which the nineteenth century may well claim responsibility, and the modern silo was a product of the nineteenth century. The twentieth century has given it full appreciation. It is recognized as a true conserver of resources. Wherever the silo has been used it has made possible the keeping of more herds in better health and has been responsible for increased milk production. The concrete silo, being permanent, will stand indefinitely as a monument to every progressive farmer.

NOTICE OF LOST CERTIFICATE OF STOCK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the certificate No. 1, issued to Mrs. Daisy C. Stone, and dated November 6, 1915, for fifty shares of the Capital Stock of The Chester Machine and Lumber Company of the par value of one hundred dollars each, has been lost or misplaced and has not been transferred, assigned or hypothecated and is null and void in the hands of any holder whatsoever, and a new certificate has been applied for and will be issued on February 1st, 1917, after due notice hereby given.

C. D. CROSBY, Pres. and Treas.
MRS DAISY C. STONE, Owner.
January 23, 1917. 1 mo.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

I am a candidate for Congress from the Fifth Congressional District, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election to be held on the 20th of February.

J. L. GLENN.

THE TELEPHONE GIRL.

A gold watch and a purse of gold are the reward of Tessie McNamara the telephone girl who sat sending warnings to all the buildings where munitions began to explode around her at Kingland, N. J. She was no exception to the invariable rule that the telephone girl is a heroine when disaster comes. In deed, the unbroken uniformity of the thing is a psychological mystery. What is there about the switchboard to make Casabianca infallibly and unvaryingly? Flood, fire, battle, whatever it may be, the story is always the same; the same when dam breaks at Austin, when the Ohio River tries to engulf Dayton. War comes and finds the telephone girl the same, and the Russian Government decorates her "for valor under fire" at Novorossyask. There are heroes in the other ranks of labor, but so infallibly. Sometimes the elevator man runs his car repeatedly through the flames until the floors fall, but sometimes he does not. There is no worker except the telephone girl, unless it be the wireless operator at sea, whose record is perfectly uniform.

There is nothing in the girl's training to account for it. She is not trained to risk her life, nor paid for doing it, as a policeman is. The uniformity of her record might be explainable if she were upholding the traditions of a service which she had been taught it would be dishonorable to stain; this is a powerful factor in the case of the sea Captain standing by his ship as she sinks. But the telephone girl usually knows nothing of any tradition bidding her keep the honor of her service clear, though unconsciously she is fast making such a tradition. There is nothing mechanical or instinctive about her sticking to her post; the other employes run for their lives. That is because they can do nothing to avert the disaster, while she knows that she can lessen it and reasons out the way to do it; so her staying is deliberate, not instinctive.

Chesterton, analyzing the modern woman in business, says she "defends "her office with all the fierceness of "domesticity," and adds:

They fight for desk and typewriter as for hearth and home, and develop a sort of wolfish wifehood on behalf of the invisible head of the firm.

One would be tempted to think that in the telephone girl the idea of duty is elevated to a feminine passion, if it were not that the calm heroism of the wireless operator forbids the idea that the matter is altogether one of sex. There may be an explanation in the fact that the two are kin, counterparts; the wireless man is usually a boy, plucky, careless, confident, looking on life as an adventure. It is an unsatisfactory explanation, though, for there is more that cries out in the girl to go and save herself than gives that call in the boy; and Tessie McNamara, after she had given her thirty-sixth and last call, fainted and had to be carried out amid the exploding shells. Perhaps it would be best to give the solution up, and not try to account for it; but simply to pay a tribute of unaffected respect to the humble little worker who, without the least idea of it, is consistently building up, whenever the terrible opportunity comes a wonderful tradition for her trade—New York Times.

No. 666

This is a prescription 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

ADDRESS OF A. L. GASTON TO THE VOTERS OF THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

MY Fellow Citizens:

As a candidate for Congress in the primary election on February 16th next I wish to briefly present for your favorable consideration my views on a few important Federal and National questions.

With me the Democratic party is first, and I stand on the Party platform. The close vote for Speaker in the next Congress hastened the election in our District, and the Party's welfare is paramount.

The welfare of the District is also first with me, and I shall always labor for the highest good of the entire District, and seek to upbuild and promote the material progress of every part of the District. To this end I shall strive to procure ample appropriations for Postoffices and other Federal buildings where the law so provides; shall get a full share of the seventy-five million dollar fund provided by Act of Congress for rural post roads for the Districts; and see that the R. F. D. Carriers are amply paid and protected; shall see that the benefits of the Federal Farm Loan Act are enjoyed by every section of the District, and shall personally assist in organizing local National Farm Associations, where applied for; shall help invoke the Federal Reserve Banking System for the aid of the District wherever possible; shall encourage the farming interest by procuring Government soil surveys and experts supervision of the farming interest; also am in favor of the rigid enforcement of the National laws against cotton speculation and price manipulation; and believe that Labor and Capitol, employee and employer, are entitled to the equal protection of the law.

Lastly, I am for America First, last and always, and in this hour of stress and strain, believe the destiny of this Nation is safe in the hands of President Woodrow Wilson, and am only say that personally I stand where I did in 1898, when I was just out of College and went as First Lieutenant of my Company in the Spanish-American War, ready to buy my Country's Call.

I therefore confidently appeal to the District for election as our next Congressman.

Very respectfully,
A. L. GASTON.

Chester, S. C. February 7, 1917.

(Political Advertisement.)

SUFFERING AND SURGERY can be avoided by using PILE REMEDY

Relieve yourself of this ailment at home. Easy to use and thoroughly dependable. Sold only by us 50c and $1.00.

Meritol

IT IS TRUE that the unusual sale of a remedy is the best evidence of its merit. Sheider Drug Co., Chester, S. C.

Lingering Coughs Are Dangerous.

Get rid of that tickling cough that keeps you awake at night and drains your vitality and energy. Dr. King's New Discovery is a pleasant balsam remedy, antiseptic, laxative and promptly effective. It soothes the irritated membrane and kills the cold germs; your cough is soon relieved. Delay is dangerous—get Dr. King's New Discovery at once. For nearly fifty years it has been the favorite remedy for grippe, croup, coughs and colds. Get a bottle today at your Druggist, 50c.

No. Six-Sixty-Six

This is a prescription 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

Use "Gets-It," Lift Corn Right Off

Shrivels, Loosens—and It's Gone!

"Just like taking the lid off—that's how easy you can lift a corn off your toe after it has been treated with the wonderful discovery, 'Gets-It.' Hunt the wide world over and you'll find nothing so magic, simple and easy as "Gets-It." You folks who have wrapped your toes in bandages to look like bundles, who have used salves that turned your toes raw and sore, who used plasters that would shift from their place and never "get the corn, and who have cut and picked at your corns with knives and scissors and perhaps made them bleed—just quit these old and painful ways and try "Gets-It." Just once. You put 2 or 3 drops on, and it dries at once. There's nothing to stick. You can put your shoe and stocking right on and the corn pain is all gone. Then the corn dies a painless, shriveled death. It loosens from your toe, and it comes. "Gets-It" is the biggest selling corn remedy in the world today. There's none other as good.

"Gets-It" is sold by druggists everywhere, 25c a bottle, or sent on receipt of price by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, Ill.

"0-o-!" End Corns and Stop Pain Quickly With "Gets-It"

Sold in Chester and recommended as the world's best corn remedy by Chester Drug Co.

"A Scholar and A Gentleman!"

A Good Horse— A Good Dog— A Good Cigarette—

Right breeding is a fine thing, friend,—so is right reading, right thinking and right living. If you may say of a man that he is a scholar, and a gentleman, and a Southerner—you have said it all, men, you have said it all!

Why, it's the love of good things that makes men of us,—a good home, a good book, a good horse or a good dog. Yes—and a good cigarette!

So, I say to you, if you like the things that are *real*, you'll like me—SOVEREIGN.

I have blood and breeding—and, oh! so carefully raised in one of the lightest, brightest, whitest homes of all the South.

Good stock, too—fine old mellow Virginia and Carolina tobacco, the grandest in all the world.

You Folks of the South KNOW good blood!
You Folks of the South KNOW good tobacco!

We are sure to be friends because I am an aristocrat, too—one of the better and finer things of life. And here's another good reason,—

I am guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co. —Buy me. If you don't like me return me to your dealer and get your money back. I have said it. A Southern gentleman is known the world over for keeping his word, and I have given you mine.

Sovereign Cigarettes

FOR THE GENTLEMAN OF THE SOUTH

"King of Them All"

For Stiff Neck

Apply Sloan's Liniment *without rubbing* to the sore leaders and the pain will soon be relieved.

For rheumatic aches, neuralgia, gout, lumbago, bruises, strains, sprains and muscle-stiffness, have a bottle handy.

Quickly penetrates and soothes, cleaner than mussy plasters or ointments, does not stain the skin.

At all druggists, 25c. 50c. and $1.00.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

J. A. BARRON

Undertaker and Embalmer.

Successor to Childs & Barron.

Phone 119. Chester, S. C.

ELECTION DATES

I have to-day been notified by H. B. Thomas, Acting Secretary of the State Democratic Executive of South Carolina, that a primary for the full term and also for the unexpired term of Congress in the Fifth District has been ordered for February 16th. The time for filing pledges for the unexpired term, that is, the term ending March 4, 1917, expires Saturday at noon, February 10th. The General Election for both positions will be held on Wednesday, February, 21st, at the usual hours. On account of the shortness of the times the Managers of the Democratic primary, on the 16th and of the General Election on the 21st will be published in subsequent issues of this and the other Chester County paper. Tickets and boxes will be ready for distribution Saturday noon, February 10th, the same to be procured from the office of R. L. Douglas.

JAMES H. GLENN,
County Chairman.

STOP THAT COUGH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the certificate issued to D. P. Crosby, now deceased, and dated 31 January, 1910, for ten shares of the capital stock of The Chester Amusement Company of the par value of fifty dollars each, has been lost or misplaced and has not been transferred, assigned or hypothecated and is null and void in the hands of any holder whatsoever, and a new certificate has been applied for and will be issued on February 1st, 1917, after due notice hereby given.

J. B. HAMRICK, President.
C. D. CROSBY, ET AL. Owners.
January 23, 1917. 1 mo.

VERY LOW RATES TO WASHINGTON, D. C. AND RETURN ACCOUNT INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON

Via SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY CO.

The progressive Railway of the South

Tickets on sale March 1, 2, 3, 4, Return limit March 10

Extention privilege until April 10th upon payment of the fee of $1.00 in Washington

RATE FROM Chester $13.70

Corresponding Low Rates from other points

TWO THROUGH STEEL TRAINS DAILY

OBSERVATION and DINING CARS

For further information see SEABOARD agents or write

C. S. Compton, Traveling Passr. Agt.
Fred Geissler, Asst. General Passr. Agt.
ATLANTA, GA.

STIFF, SORE MUSCLES RELIEVED.

Cramped muscles or soreness following a cold or case of grippe are eased and relieved by an application of Sloan's Liniment. Does not stain the skin or clog the pores like musty ointments or plasters and penetrates quickly without rubbing. Limber up your muscles after exercise, drive out the pains and aches of rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, strains, sprains and bruises with Sloan's Liniment. Get a bottle today. At all druggists, 25c.

WANTED—Good fresh three gallon milch cow at once. S. D. Cross.