

# SOUTH SHOULD NOT FEEL THE COTTON CHANGE

Mill Owner Exposes Reason of Campaign by Hoke Smith Against Contraband Order

New York, Aug. 25.—That Great Britain would declare cotton contraband has been obvious for weeks, if not for months, and the obvious invariability discounts itself. When it became known that the formal declaration would be forthcoming within forty-eight hours cotton went up from 10 to 11 points.

The foregoing statement was made by Fuller Callaway, of Lagrange, Ga., formerly a member of the Georgia Railroad Commission and the principal owner of six cotton mills. He was optimistic over the outlook for the South's cotton and confident that the price would go up to 15 cents before the summer of 1917.

"There is absolutely no cause for the South to feel gloomy," said Mr. Callaway. "We have merely arrived at a rock bottom situation, and from now for the next five years there need be no worry about cotton and the prices it will bring."

"The amount of cotton absorbed by Germany and Austria has been recently about 3,000,000 bales a year. Where did that cotton go? At least 1,500,000 bales were manufactured into material which was shipped to South America and other points. Therefore, the actual shortage by reason of the blockade against the Teutonic allies is 1,500,000 bales, as the goods will be furnished from other countries heretofore dependent on Germany."

"Let us look into the actual cotton situation. Last year the South produced an abnormal crop—about 17,000,000 bales, or 2,500,000 bales above normal, and which must be included in this year's crop. From the available statistics the crop this year will not be more than 13,000,000 bales, and very possibly will not exceed 12,500,000. As the normal consumption is about 14,000,000 bales, this year we should carry over not much more than 1,000,000."

**Less Cotton Planted.**  
"Look ahead into 1916. Usually each year the farmers of the South purchase from five to ten per cent. new mules to take the place of those crippled, sick or which have died. Last year, and up to the middle of this year, instead of buying stock, the farmers, fearing the war conditions would depress the price of cotton still further, sold from five to ten per cent. of their mules for war purposes."

"In addition discouraged over the conditions which seemed to crystallize at the first shock of the war, many farmers abandoned cotton raising altogether and became hired hands. The farmers who were cut down their cotton acreage and raised foodstuffs, alfalfa, wheat, rye, oats and corn to a greater extent than ever before."

"Still another point: In the last twelve months those farmers who were forced to sell their cotton have

done so. This means that the visible supply of cotton is in the hands of men able to take care of it until a reasonably profitable price can be obtained.

"And in the midst of all this we have the federal reserve banks prepared to make any reasonable loan on cotton collateral. For instance, already in the South Joseph A. McCord, of the federal reserve bank of Atlanta, has sent out a circular to the member banks of the Sixth district calling attention to the assistance the reserve bank expects to render and enumerating the conditions under which paper secured by warehouse receipts for cotton will be rediscouted. And the terms are sensible, businesslike and so reasonable that nine-tenths of the farmers can use their pleasure regarding the sale of their cotton."

"The foregoing facts pave the way to a consideration of the cotton crop of 1916. With farmers owning fifteen per cent. fewer mules than in 1915 and with many farms abandoned as far as cotton is concerned, the crop for next year will not exceed twelve million bales."

"From this year we will carry forward about one million bales, which will mean a visible supply in 1916 of only thirteen million bales. This would mean a shortage of one million bales as compared to the world's needs. To be conservative, say that the total crop and the amount held over goes to fourteen million bales, we shall go into 1917 with not a pound of cotton in reserve, and in my figures I take into account linters."

**Hoke Smith's Object.**  
"Now in order to force the farmer to begin to raise cotton again in cheerful abundance the price must be advanced. That is simple logic. Therefore for 1917, in the spring very likely, cotton should be quoted at 15 cents a pound. As the mills in which I am interested are using 50,000 bales of cotton a year, I presume you wonder that I am not a bear. Well, I am not, because the situation has reached its low level for many years."

Asked what he thought of Senator Hoke Smith's propaganda to force an issue with Great Britain on the cotton blockade, Mr. Callaway hinted that back of Senator Smith's activities might be found a situation replete with subtleties.

"I am confident," said Mr. Callaway, "that Senator Smith neither hopes for nor wishes to see a break between the United States and Great Britain. There may be more in his method than surface indications show. To say the least, he has obtained publicity, and both the British government and President Wilson are aware of the cotton situation."

"This may lead to an even more liberal treatment of the cotton collateral by the federal reserve banks, and it may possibly induce Great Britain to offer some scheme by which the surplus cotton, or a portion of it, may be paid for and held by Great Britain."

"Personally, I believe that if Great Britain purchased two million bales

## AT THE NICKEL

### AN ALL FEATURE PICTURE PROGRAMME TO-DAY

A three-part Vitagraph story of the Theatre.

#### "UNDERNEATH THE PAINT"

Separated by his wealthy father from his actress sweetheart, the boy disappears. She becomes a famous star. A most dramatic incident and climax reunites the lovers. Interpreted by Helen Gardner, and all-star cast.

#### "OUR MUTUAL GIRL"

The story of the shot gun and the lady.

"A MADCAP ADVENTURE"—Vitagraph comedy-drama. "A KEYSTONE COMEDY"—A riot of fun. YOU ARE SURE OF A GOOD SHOW ALL THE TIME AT THE NICKEL.

### HON. DECARIE ON CHAMPLAIN

The Daring of the Great French Explorer a Lesson To Canada's Youth

Orillia, Ont., Aug. 18.—"Representing the French province of Quebec, it would only be natural that I should take pride in to-day's demonstration. Indeed I do. But I am not small enough to try to be little Champlain's work to the shores of a river, gigantic though it may be, or to narrow his mind to the size of an inland ocean. Even more, I would not do him the injustice to confine him in the country of one language. God forbid me. He was taller and bigger and broader than the boundaries of a territory, and his achievements are not narrowed in the mere vocabulary of a dictionary."

### MANY SECRET ACTIVITIES OF THE GERMANS

New York Herald Points Out That \$40,000 a Week is Spent in Anti-British Propaganda

New York, Aug. 18.—The New York Herald this morning gives prominence to a summary of Germany's secret activities in this country, as follows: "Germany has raised \$20,000,000 in this country since March, and has used this money in an attempt to involve the United States in the war."

**An Expensive Office.**  
"Germany's expenses in maintaining offices in America from which its anti-British propaganda is hatched, are estimated at \$40,000 a week. "A shakedown in the German secret service in this country is expected as a result of the publication of the correspondence of German agents and sympathizers."

**Kuhn, Loebe & Co.**  
"The Providence Journal says Germany, operating through Otto Kahn, of Kuhn, Loebe and Company, fought to have the ship purchase bill passed, hoping to compel the purchase by the United States of the German merchant vessels now in New York harbor."

**The Sayville Wireless.**  
"The Providence Journal laid before Washington officials evidence that the German government tried, through the Telefunken Company, to obtain control of all wireless stations in the Philippines. It also says Dr. Frank, head of the Sayville wireless station, attempted to obtain the secret of the fire control system aboard American warships."

"The New York World this morning presents documentary evidence to prove that a German trade expert, while making frantic appeals to Washington to open the way for German imports through the British blockade secretly advised his government to discourage shipments."

"Washington officials declare citizens will be prosecuted under Federal statute for intruding in favor of the German government."

### MACHINE GUNS DO DEADLY WORK

Pte. Pottier Tells How Canadians Were Mowed Down—German Shells Continue to Wreck Fine Churches—Kaiser's Barbarians Won't Face British Bayonets

In a letter to his brother, C. E. Pottier, Pte. H. Pottier, of the Machine Gun section of the first Canadian contingent of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, gives an idea of the charge of the Canadians who succeeded in capturing three German trenches. The letter in part follows:

"We were ordered one afternoon to take three German trenches, and this we set out to do. We charged the trenches in question, and succeeded in capturing them, but oh, with what a heavy loss of lives. The Germans, when they saw us coming, opened up their machine guns, and mowed our men down like grain, and after the fighting was over, one who had never seen a regiment in action would think that the wounded coming out of the trenches was the return of a battalion, as the wounded were taken out in single file, and it looked like an endless chain."

"I can assure the people of Hamilton, however, that all of the boys in the Dragoons are safe, and well. But cannot say the same for the 16th battalion, as there are very few of the Hamilton boys that are alive in that battalion."

### THE ITALIANS MAKE ADVANCE WITH BAYONET

Official Report Shows Good Work in Tolmino Region—Several Trenches Taken From Austrians

Rome, Aug. 20 (Via Paris).—Further Italian advances, through the passes of the Alps and a brilliant bayonet charge which captured a strong line of Austrian entrenchments in the Tolmino region are described in the official report issued last night at army headquarters. The statement says:

**Joined By Ropes.**  
"In the rugged Orter range between the upper valleys of the Adda and the Adige, one of our detachments set out during the night of August 16 from Capanna, Milano, and divided into squads joined by ropes crossed the Camossi Pass (9,500 feet high) and the Vedretta di Dampio, climbed the snow-capped summit of Turckett Spits (10,500 feet) and surprised groups of the enemy. It then proceeded to Hinter Madatsch Spits (10,400 feet) occupied by a detachment of the enemy, which it attacked and dispersed and solidly occupied the summit."

**Occupied Sattlerberg.**  
"In Upper Rienz further progress by our infantry is reported. We occupied Sattlerberg west of Lange Alpe. "In the Monte Nero section we captured several of the enemy's trenches in the neighborhood of the Visio Peak. Later a counter-attack by the enemy on our Visio positions was vigorously repulsed."

**The Bayonet Charge.**  
"In the Tolmino zone our brilliant offensive developed against the hills of Santa Maria and Santa Lucia commanding positions situated to the right of the Isonzo. After the customary preparatory shelling by artillery our infantry dashed forward with the bayonet and stormed a line of strong entrenchments extending along the western slopes of these heights. The enemy suffered very heavy losses. We captured seven officers and 547 men, four machine guns and a great quantity of ammunition."

**Called A Dreamer.**  
"Three hundred years ago Samuel de Champlain," he said, "came from old France, not for personal aggrandizement, but to conquer a new country and extend civilization. He met with difficulties and dangers at home and abroad. At home he was called a dreamer, but he persevered. Why? Because he had seen the land and had some realization of its great resources and vast possibilities. He stuck to his task though not always successful. The great lesson descending from the great figure of Champlain is duty; duty to ourselves, duty to the aspirations and ideals of our country; but duty, not for benefit or immediate advantage, but for the noblest purpose of the expression—a grim determination to do one's very best to attain the end at whatever cost."

**A Call to Recruits.**  
"From the demonstration to-day," said the speaker, "it cannot but result that the same sense of responsibility, the very soul of Champlain, the fearless, the steady, the undaunted, has prompted your sons and brothers to enroll and fight, as he did in the past, the battle of fairness in contracts, the respect of written engagements. Champlain, you may sleep in your grave, but your descendants will invoke your ghost, not to frighten but to fortify, to virilize courage, to strengthen energies, to give younger generations the example of self-denial for the sake of common interests, the example of fair reading patriotism."

Since typewriter and adding machine firms have gone into the shell game, how are the contestants going to write up their victories and calculate the losses of their opponents?

### SELLING CHEAP

A limited quantity Lobster CANS. 1 lbs. and 1-2 lbs. Also Box Shooks.

SMITH CO. Ltd.

### WARNING NOTE OF GEO. MOORE

Detroit Capitalist Speaks to the Army Veterans of the German Menace

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 20.—George Gordon Moore, Detroit capitalist, international figure in the European war through his friendship for Sir John French, and the only American who has been a favored guest "somewhere in France," sounded a remarkable note of warning last night against what he called "the German menace" in an address before the annual convention of the veterans of foreign wars. An invisible army of German reservists, 500,000 strong, sworn to loyalty to Kaiser Wilhelm, was conjured up by Mr. Moore as the prime factor in his self-styled menace.

**War Munitions.**  
"Germany to-day is having manufactured for her in the United States more war munitions than is the United States herself," he told the veterans. He added that German knowledge, technical achievement, cunning and diplomacy had so enmeshed American contemporary life that it was difficult to estimate just how far unprepared the United States is for war at the present time. Mr. Moore painted an alarming picture of conditions in the United States, should this country be involved in strained relations with any foreign powers. He mentioned Germany as the most likely opponent of this country in that event."

Sealing-wax language is the latest fad of New York debutantes thus, illustrating progress since the days their mothers learned it during the canning season.

The inventor seldom profits by his production. The Chinese invented gunpowder.

### ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE.

St. John's Leading Vaudeville, Dramatic and Picture Theatre.

#### Jack --- THE ROSSLEYS --- Marie

IN LAUGHABLE SKETCH "MARRIED BUT NOT MATED."

CASTE THE WIFE . . . . . MARIE ROSSLEY THE HUSBAND . . . . . JACK RUSSELL THE HIRED MAN . . . . . JACK ROSSLEY

Hear Jack Russell Sing Don't Hang Your Trouble On Me. Hear Jack Russell's Great Recital, Cremation of Sam McGee. Hear Jack Russell Sing The Soldiers' Camp Fire.

#### GREAT PICTURES.

NOTE—Owing to the illness of Olive Russell, Jack and Marie Rossley and Mr. Jack Russell will fill the bill until the arrival of a new company.

### 5c. CRESCENT Picture Palace 5c.

#### "BOOTLES BABY"

A dramatic adaptation of the celebrated novel of the same name by John Stunage Winter produced in 2 reels.

#### "THE FAMILY RECORD"

A strong Selig drama featuring Hy. Lonsdale and Helen Castle.

#### "THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LEARNING AND LEARNING HOW"

A comedy drama written by George Ade, the great American humorist.

#### "THE PEACH AT THE BEACH"

A Kelem comedy with Lloyd V. Hamilton and Ruth Roland.

Harry Collins—Irish Tenor—Singing Classy Songs and Ballads Good Music—A Cool and well ventilated Theatre.

### "THE SCOTCH TERRIERS"

The following is a description by a Scottish officer of operations at the Dardanelles towards the end of June:—

"We arrived back from trenches on Friday night, and are now in what we call our rest trenches, and about three miles behind the firing line, but still under shrapnel and high explosive fire. A week past to-day we went up with specific orders and these were that a bayonet charge would be delivered along the whole of the left line at 11 a.m. At 10.30 all the guns in the place were pouring forth, assisted by battleships, and the Turks were replying with all they had. The din was terrific and words cannot possibly describe it. Promptly at 11 a.m. the bayonet charge started. The 7th Royal Scots, under Capt. Dawson, Capt. Peebles and five subs., climbed over the firing line parapet, and advanced in great style, cheering and yelling. A moment later, the second line, under Capt. Torrance and Lieut. Ballantyne, followed and a moment after the third line, under Capt. Clarke, tore after them. The first and second lines captured the first Turkish trench, lay down and opened rapid fire. When the third line got forward, they rose and advanced with us, and we took the second trench with another wild rush. The Regulars said "These Scotch Terriers are fair devils." Sir Ian Hamilton was round yesterday, and was very pleased with us. We at once threw up barricades, and put on two good shots, in case Mr. Turk tried to visit us, but he did not do so. Reinforcements arrived, and we were all right then, and started to consolidate our position by turning the Turkish trench about turn and making it a fire trench against them. At midnight Regulars came in and relieved us for a sleep, which we were in need of for none of us had much on the Sunday night."

During the afternoon the Turks endeavored to mass and get forward with a counter attack, but what with rapid fire and machine guns we simply mowed them down by hundreds. Their losses must have been enormous. Though the ravine on our

immediately left their dead bodies were lying piled in thick and confused heaps. Our advance had driven them out of two elaborate trenches and out of this ravine, which looks as if it had been a kind of headquarters for them. We took some prisoners. Generally speaking, they were ill-clad, and there were some old men among them.

J. J. St. John Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

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IN STOCK--PRICES RIGHT.

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- 150 Hl. Barrels Boneless Beef
- 150 Barrels Family Beef
- 150 Barrels Beef Cuttings

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- 200 Barrels Ham Butt Pork
- 100 Barrels Heavy Mess Pork
- 150 Barrels Fat Back Pork
- 25 Trees. Sinclair's Spare Ribs

Phone 647 for Prices.

## Steer Brothers

## Pte. Pottier Tells How Canadians Were Mowed Down

—German Shells Continue to Wreck Fine Churches— Kaiser's Barbarians Won't Face British Bayonets

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## J. J. St. John

To Shopkeepers:

- 100 dozen ROYAL PALACE Baking Powder at 50c dozen tins.
- 500 Dozen TOILET SOAP 1 dozen in a Box, 35c dozen.
- 500 Dozen BLACK PEPPER, at 10c lb.
- 150 Dozen ELECTRIC PASTE, the best Blacklead on the market, 48c dozen.

J. J. St. John Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd