Scraps and Facts.

—Tulsa, Oklahoma, April 15: Disregarding a restraining order issued by Judge M. A. Breckenridge of the superior court, state troops today took possession of the Tulsa fair grounds, proclaimed under martial law by Gov. Lee Cruce, and when an attempt was made to run the races carded for the afternoon, a squao of militiamen fired a volley over the heads of the jockeys. With this show of force, and the declaration of Frank M. aCnton, Adjutant general, who was in personal command of the troops, that if another race was started the militiamen would fire to fill the horses, officials of the Tulsa Jockey club ordered the Spring race meeting which began Monday, abandoned temporarily at least. Today's action brought to culmination a contest as to the right of "bookmakers" to operate at the track. Monday open betting was permitted, and Monday night application was filed by county officials before District Judge L. M. Poe asking that an injunction be issued prohibiting the placing of wagers. Tuesday, despite a restraining order issued by Judge Poe, report was made to the governor that violations of the state anti-gambling laws continued and last night the proclamation declaring the track under martial law was issued. What will be the next move on the part of the jockey club to test the legality of the order declaring martial law has not been determined. Preparations had been made to make applications before the court of crimnal appeals in Oklahoma City for writs of habeas corpus in behalf of the three men arrested by the militia today, but the release of the men early tonight made necessary the abandonment of this plan.

—Washington, April 15: Huerta submitted to an executive session of the Mexican senate today the demands of the American government for a salute to the flag. No word has been received by the Washington government late tonight of the deliberations. Although no definite information was available, the fact that Gen. Huerta had submitted the case to the Mexican senate, which is especially charged with the conduct of foreign relations, and not to the entire body of congress, led to the belief here that he had sought authorization from the senate for the arbitration of the question under dispute. Under the treaty of 1848 between the United States and Mexico, it was proclaimed that if any disagreement arose of a political or commercial nature, the two nations "do promise to each other that they will endeavor in the most sincere and earnest manner to settle the difference so arising and to preserve the state of peace and friendship in which the two countries are now placing themselves, using for this end, mutual representations, and if by these means they should not be enabled to come to an agreement, a resort shall not on this account be had to reprisals, aggression or hostility of any kind by the republic against the other, until the government of that which deems itself aggrieved shall have maturely considered, in the spirit of peace and good neighborship, whether it would not be better that such differences should be settled by the arbitration of commissioners appointed on each side or by that of a friendly nation; and should such course be proposed by either party, it shall be acceded to by the other unless deemed by it altogether incompatible with the nature of the difference or the circumstances of the case." A special arbitration treaty for the settlement of all disputes except questions of national honor, expired in 1913, and administration officials have held that not even the treaty of 1848 is in force at present because no government in Mexico has been recognized. It nevertheless was believed in official circles tonight that General Huerta would persist in his attempt to inject the question of arbitration into the situation in spite of the fact that he already had been informed that the Amercian government would not consider arbitrating the question of the salute of the flag.

—Dr. Edward Cudeman, a Chicago chemist, at the convention of the American Chemical society, in session in Cincinnati last week, made a preliminary announcement of what he declares to be an effective treatment of consumption in its earlier stages. He said that the remedy was inhaling fumes of sulphurous acid. These fumes are made by burning sulphur. A dime's worth of sulphur, he said, is all that is necessary for a treatment. In making his announcement Dr. Cudeman said: "I predict that tuberculosis, if not advanced beyond the first three stages, may be cured by direct chemical treatment within a reasonable time." Dr. Cudeman said later that he did not wish to claim that he had an absolute cure for tuberculosis in advanced stages, but merely wanted it stated for the present that he believed sulphur to be an effective treatment. In a public discussion of Dr. Cudman's paper, he was asked by one of the convention delegates to give further details and said: "The government health bureau recently issued a paper in which it is declared that there isn't a product now on sale as a cure for tuberculosis that is a sure cure. That is true, but there is a substance, which, if used correctly, will, according to the evidence of vital statistics, prove very effective. This substance is sulphurous acid gas. The treatment can be given through inhalation. "There are several cases to my own knowledge where it has been a cure. It is the only gas that has the property of penetrating intercelular tissues. It is a well known fact that there is very little tuberculosis in the vicinity of sulphuric acid factories. At first the treatment is very disagreeable. It makes you cough and sneeze. You will not be able to remain in a room filled with the fumes more than a quarter of a minute. Gradually, however, you will be able to remain in the sulphurous gas-filled room for quite a period of time." Dr. Cudeman further said this treatment could be applied by any one in his own home at very little expense, the frequency of the treatment depending on the needs of the patient. He declared that while the sulphurous acid treatment was going on the patient should keep us fresh air and pure food treatment. Dr. Cudeman said that the value of sulphurous acid gas treatment lies in the fact that, while it kills germ life, it does not destroy tissue. "Sulphur has been burned to disinfect rooms in which there has been a contagious disease, he said. "The application of tuberculosis is similar in principle."

—Nation-wide prohibition was urged before the house judiciary committee last Wednesday at hearings on the resolution of Representative Hobson for submission to the states of a constitutional amendment. The committee room was crowded with representatives of the organizations interested. Most of the spectators were women, a large part of them representing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Representative Hobson opened the argument for his resolution, urging a favorable report that would place the measure before the house. "We do not propose,' he said, 'to argue the merits of this question. Our position is that the question before this country is simply whether the committee and congress will give the people of the states the right to pass upon the matter. It matters not what the individual members of this committee may think of the merits of the case, we think they should be willing to give the people an opportunity to decide the question." Representative Hobson contended his resolution, which is directed against the "sale" of liquor "for beverage purposes" would not interfere with states' rights. He said that under the proposed amendment it would be possible to manufacture liquor "for use" but not for "sale." The amendment, he said would not interfere with the "old drinker drinking," but would prevent the "debauching of youth.". "This proposal will simply kill the organized liquor business," he said, "and our boys will have an opportunity to grow up sober." Under cross examination Representative Hobson said the present revenue laws covering the manufacture of liquor would be repealed by the passage of his amendment. "I am inclined to believe," he said, "that the present liquor system would be killed. I believe that the system under which a poor moonshiner is met with a warrant and a fun, and a millionaire distiller who gives the government a fat check is allowed to go out and debauch thousands—that will be repealed." Representative Hobson said about 55 per cent of the people of the United States now are living in prohibition territory. Among the women who appeared for the W. C. T. U. were Mrs. Mary Dye Ellis, of Washington, national superintendent of legislation; Mrs. Anna A. Gordon, of Illinois, acting president; Mrs. Howard M. Hoge, of Virginia, assistant recording secretary; Mrs. Frances Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U.; Mrs. L. N. Yost, president West Virginia W. C. T. U.; Miss Minnie Neal, president Florida W. C. T. U.; Mrs. S. M. Holman, president of Tennessee W. C. T. U..

The Yorkville Enquirer.

Entered at the Postoffice in Yorkville as Mail Matter of the Second Class.

YORKVILLE, S. C.:

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1914.

It is beginning to look now as if there really was some connection between tolls exemption and Mexican intervention.

The city of Ardmore, Oklahoma has put into practice the idea of keeping the public schools open the entire year and expects thereby to do in six years the whole work that now requires eight years.

It is expected that the American warships will reach the Mexican ports of Vera Cruz and Tampico about Wednesday, but since Huerta has decided to salute the flag, the mobilization of such a great fighting force will only serve to make both parties of Mexicans be more circumspect in their future conduct.

Twenty-five million dollars is a good price to pay for the good will of Colombia; but we suppose it is right. There is no denying the fact that the United States government violated Colombia's territorial rights in the acquirement of Panama. The thing was done in an indirect manner; but still it was no more creditable than if it had been done otherwise.

Among all the readers of The Enquirer we doubt as to whether there is a single one who cannot reach a church within five miles of his or her home.—Yorkville Enquirer. But who wants to go to church unless they can go more than five miles? There is no fun in hitching up to drive so short a distance.—Gaffney Ledger.

You might easily go further and fare worse; but there is nothing to hinder you from going as far as you please.

The Enquirer has learned with much regret of the death of Mr. W. T. Smarr of Bullock's Creek. He was a personal and business friend of the publishers and has been so for more than thirty years. In all our business relations with him, we have found him prompt and exact, and in personal relations we have always found him pleasant, considerate, generous and loyal. We know also that he has always stood for what he considered the best and highest welfare of his neighborhood and the county, and we believe that his life has been well worth while. His family loses a kind husband and father and the county loses a good citizen.

It is the new currency bill which now makes the warehousing proposition especially inviting to Mr. Duke and the manufacturers. But if it's a good proposition for them to control the cotton crop, why isn't it just as good a plan for the farmers to build co-operative warehouses and control it themselves? Why shouldn't they get all the profits on the commodity that their toil and sweat have brought forth from the earth? Certainly unless some definite plan for safeguarding the farmers' interests is presented, this is what they ought to do.—Progressive Farmer.

We hope our always patriotic and usually level-headed contemporary will not get lost along that line. We are quite sure that the Progressive Farmer understands that there must be some very strong guarantees behind warehouse certificates to make them available at reserve banks on the best terms, and co-operative farmers' warehouse would have to be very strong indeed to give these guarantees. Also a large number of disconnected individual co-operative warehouses, owned by farmers, would only make it easier for patient and persistent big business to gobble them up and eventually carry its point. The state can furnish all required guarantees much easier than can Mr. Duke, and the state can handle this matter to better advantage than can any private individual or any individual corporation. The state owned warehouse is the thing. We would rather see the farmers control the warehouse than the warehouse control the farmers. See?

It is noted by the Greenville Piedmont that among South Carolina newspapers the Cheraw Chronicle, the Spartanburg Free Lance, the Spartanburg Journal, the Woodruff Record and The Yorkville Enquirer report themselves Independent, while the Charlestonian Post, the Chester Lantern, the Greenville Piedmont, the Mount Pleasant Gazette, the Orangeburg Sun and the Sumter Item style themselves Independent Democratic. The Observer, an Independent Democratic journal, has more South Carolina relatives than it might have supposed.—Charlotte Observer.

Beginning with the establishment of The Enquirer in 1855, and continuing up to March 27, 1895 the declaration of purpose line in The Enquirer read: "An Independent Family Newspaper: for the Promotion of the Political, Social, Agricultural and Commercial Interests of the South." On March 27, 1895, the word "Independent" was taken out of this line for purely mechanical reasons, or more properly artistic reasons. When the weekly was changed to a semi-weekly, there was a reduction in size, and the declaration line was too long to suit the smaller headline, so the word "Independent" was left off. As a matter of fact, however, we have never understood this word to have any particular political application. It rather meant that The Enquirer was owned and controlled by the editors and owners, rather than by any clique, faction or combination of social, political or other interests. Anyhow that is the theory on which the paper has always been conducted, and that is the way it will be conducted. The owners of the paper are thoroughly Democratic so far as that is concerned, as much so as anybody who is without personal political aspirations. While we do not consider that the word Democrat has anything like the same political significance in South Carolina that it has in North Carolina, there being two parties in the last named state and presumably only one in this state, nationally speaking, we are free to admit that more often than otherwise we find ourselves looking at things political from very nearly the same angle as the Observer. Incidentally by the way, it is of interest to mention that while looking up the record of this word "Independent," we found that the present engraved heading of The Enquirer made its appearance the first year of the Civil war, and the date line underneath read like this: "Yorkville, Republic of South Carolina, January 3, 1861."

Teaching for Employment.

There was a lot of good, hard sense in what Judge Devore told the York county grand jury last Monday, but as to how much heed his honor's admonitions will receive is altogether another question.

The portion of the charge with which we were most impressed was that which relates to the duty of the grand jury in the matter of the efficiency of school teachers, and we are also quite sure that there are hundreds of others who read what his honor had to say who will agree with us.

It is a fact that there are in charge of different schools many teachers who are absolutely incompetent to do good, effective work, and who are placed and kept in their positions more because those in authority would have them provided with more or less remunerative employment than because of concern for the welfare of the children in their charge.

As a matter of fact we are unable to think of any more important work than that of school teaching, and there is no other work that calls for a higher standard of efficiency on the part of those who have charge of the same.

It is true that the laws of the state as well as the machinery of the public school system provide all reasonable means for guaranteeing the efficiency of teachers. The laws and regulations contemplate not only that the teacher must thoroughly understand the things to be taught; but also how to teach these things. Nevertheless Judge DeVore says that many of the schools are under the management of incompetent teachers who hold their positions solely through partial influences, and Judge DeVore is undoubtedly right.

But how is the public to help itself? A thoroughly competent patron might charge incompetency against the teacher and might cite facts and circumstances to prove the same; but if the teacher be holding his or her position through undue favoritism, of what avail is such proof? By what procedure can reform be obtained?

It is very easy to say in a general way that there are numerous incompetent teachers, and we agree with Judge Devore that his statement is correct. We will go further and say that we have known many incompetent teachers, and we know such teachers now. We can say further that we have a very good idea of influences that have put such teachers in responsible positions, and of influences that keep them there; but of what does that avail? There is no way for us to show up such things, and we do not know of any way whereby the grand jury could have any better success.

We are not to be understood as belittling what Judge De Vore has said. Notwithstanding the fact that we do not know of a reasonably effective remedy, we feel that his honor is entitled to thanks for calling attention to the matter. As we have said, there are many people who thoroughly understand the truth of the conditions that have been pointed out, and the pointing out of these conditions is calculated to give some comfort at least in further assurance that other high authorities see the matter as they do.

The Wrath of the Peons.—The wholesale deportation of Spaniards from Chihuahua and Toreon by Villa reflects the reaction from more than a century of tragedy and oppression. Villa explains his course by saying that Spaniards represent to the peons the long regime of tyranny to which they have been held in bondage to wealthy landowners, deprived of educational advantages, their family life often made a mockery, and their existence degraded into a monotonous round of physical drudgery.

Villa's army is largely recruited from this downtrodden class. It is not strange that when they reduce cities and provinces they should let down the bars of their resentment against the men associated in their minds with the role of merciless taskmasters.

Not all of the wealthy men in Mexico, whether the "haciendados" or planters, or those engaged in finance and industry, are pure Spanish. There is an admixture of native blood in the veins of many of them. But it seems that the peon is incapable of discrimination, and his first impulse is to visit punishment upon all members of the class he believes is responsible for his subjection.

The developments at Toreon and Chihuahua suggest the somewhat disquieting question: What will happen when, or if, the constitutionalists gain control in Mexico and when, or if, Huerta, who now is conciliating the moneyed class, should see fit to pander to the peon class? It is not impossible that the long-pent-up bitterness of the peons may express itself in measures of such extremeness as to necessitate action by this country.

It is something like historic retribution that reaches over the decades and begins to exact its toil at interest that may be usurious. Each incident of this nature serves to expose the pathos of the whole Mexican situation, and the hugeness of the task of permanent pacification.—Atlanta Constitution.

—Execution of Leo M. Frank, the young factory superintendent, sentenced to be hanged today for the murder of Mary Phagan, 14 years old, was stayed by legal action yesterday. Two motions were filed by counsel in an effort to save the life of the defendant, who is the central figure in a case that has caused national comment. One asks the annulment of the guilty verdict on the ground that the trial judge erred in allowing Frank to be absent from the court room when the verdict was announced. The other asks for a new trial on the claim of newly discovered evidence. Arguments on both motions, which were filed in the superior court, will be heard by Judge Hill on April 22. This action of the court automatically stayed the hanging of Frank until final action is taken on the two motions. Violation of the United States constitution is claimed by counsel for the defense in the action of Judge Roan, who presided at the trial, in allowing Frank to be absent from the court room when the verdict was returned. It is believed this plea will constitute the basis of an appeal to the supreme court of the United States in case the state courts finally decide against a new hearing. The motion for the annulment of the verdict was filed by attorneys who, heretofore, have not been connected with the defense. It raises the question of the legality of waivers of both the defense and prosecution which permitted the factory superintendent to be absent from the court room when the jury returned its verdict.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Daniel Whitener—Wants to sell a lot of carpet belonging to the local Odd Fellows' lodge.

P. W. Love—Wants to buy a medium or large size, well-broken steer.

Yorkville Cotton Oil Co.—Gives notice that next Thursday will be its last ginning day for this season.

Senior Class, Graded School—Will present "Kingdom of Heart's Content" at the school auditorium on next Monday night.

E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago—Tells you more of the merits of "Gets-It" as a corn remedy.

D. E. Boney, Agent—Warns you to insure your property against loss by fire, wind and lightning.

York Furniture Co.—Calls special attention to its big stock of window shades in all sizes and colors.

McConnell Dry Goods Co.—Has another lot of gingham house dresses at $1.00 each.

First National Bank, Sharon—Gives the boys a tip on how to get rich—regular saving is the keynote.

York Drug Store—Sells and recommends Hess' poultry pan-a-cea for laying hens and growing chicks.

Carroll Bros.—Tells farmers that the Hoosier is the recognized best corn planter. Also has combination cotton and corn planter.

Yorkville Bargain House—On page 4 reminds you that its Easter bargain festival closes next Monday.

Lyric Theatre—Presents interesting programmes every afternoon and night.

Yorkville Hardware Co.—Is prepared to supply you with all kinds of garden tools, lawn mowers, hose, etc.

John E. Carroll, Supt. Education—Gives notice of regular teachers' examination on May 1st.

Thomson Co.—Talks about men's furnishings, including everything for men's wear; oxfords for everybody.

Kirkpatrick-Belk Co.—Invites special attention to its spring lines of oxfords and pumps for men, women and children.

The jurors summoned to serve during the second week of the present term of the court, have been notified that their services will not be required.

Judge De Vore has just handed down an important decision in a case from the recorder's court of Rock Hill, involving the matter of drawing jurors for municipal courts. He holds that a jury drawn by the chief of police in a case in which he made the arrest, is disqualified. The opinion does not indicate the proper manner of preparing a municipal venire.

Cansler of Tirzah was in Yorkville, Wednesday, and in reply to the question as to whether he intends to run for railroad commissioner again, said that he would do so if he can "raise the money." In reply to the suggestion that he would get all the money necessary out of the big lot of logs he is selling to log buyers, he stated that he had gotten burnt in the transaction, and that would mean that perhaps money is not such a big item with him after all.

According to returns in the hands of the auditor, the total valuation of bank property in York county subject to taxation, is $855,189. Under the 50 per cent assessment value heretofore prevailing the banks would pay taxes on $427,598.50. Under the 35 per cent value adopted by the county board yesterday, the assessment will be reduced to $299,315.15, or $128,279 less than the 50 per cent value. There can be no question of the fact that these last named figures are pretty close to an equality with the returns of other property; but what the comptroller general and the state board of equalization will have to say about the matter remains for further developments.

MUNICIPAL REGISTRATION

Up to this morning 193 citizens of Yorkville have qualified to vote in the approaching municipal election. The following have registered since the list was last published in The Enquirer:

M. C. Willis,	R. Witherspoon,
E. G. Brandon,	Lewis Ferguson,
C. J. Youngblood,	J. A. Sherer,
J. R. Reid,	W. B. Moore,
G. F. Grant,	J. R. Lindsay,
R. J. Withers,	J. Mc Moore,
A. Y. Cartwright,	J. E. Sadler.
W. Brown Thomasson,	J. G. Dickson,

ABOUT PEOPLE

Mrs. A. V. Snell of Charleston is visiting relatives in Yorkville.

Mr. Vernon Proctor of Lancaster, is spending this week in Yorkville.

Miss Annis O'Leary of Yorkville, is visiting friends in Charlotte, N. C.

Mrs. T. S. Bryan of Columbia, is the guest of Mrs. W. H. Herndon, in Yorkville.

Mr. R. S. Riddle of Clover R. F. D. No. 2, spent several days in Columbia this week.

Miss Hattie Lowry, who has been teaching school in Shelby, N. C., has returned to her home in Yorkville.

Mrs. G. W. S. Hart of Yorkville, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Ada Faulconer, in Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Dixon and son, Thomas, of Winnsboro, are visiting Mrs. W. F. Marshall, in Yorkville.

Mrs. Charles Christman has returned to her home in Spartanburg, after a visit to Mrs. W. E. DuPre, in Yorkville.

Congressman Finley came down from Washington yesterday to attend an auction sale of the Steele property in Rock Hill.

Mrs. Julia E. Elam of Smith's Cross Roads, Va., is visiting her brother, Mr. W. H. Herndon and other relatives in Yorkville.

Mrs. D. T. Woods and children have returned to their home in Yorkville after a visit to relatives in Huntersville, N. C. They were accompanied by Mrs. W. A. Brown of Huntersville.

CONDITION OF FARM WORK

The "April showers" have been quite general throughout the county during the past week, and in most cases they have been welcomed; but in the present impatient condition of the farmers there is a pretty unanimous desire for a let up in the rain for plowing and planting.

A gentleman of the Clover section reported to The Enquirer yesterday that all the farmers up that way were from one to two weeks behind with their work, and he went on to say that from such information that he had gathered from Bowling Green and the central part of Bethel township, especially in the neighborhood of the "mountain," but little work had been done during the past three weeks.

A well known farmer of the Tirzah neighborhood said yesterday: "The ground has plowed up better this spring than I have known it for many years. The soil seemed to be mellower and there were fewer clods. Most people are pretty nearly in shape to begin planting cotton; but the ground is still too wet. However, farmers generally are in good spirits except for their impatience, and with a clearing up of the weather will soon catch up fully. The general outlook is good.

WITHIN THE TOWN.

—The local ginnery, now known as the Yorkville Cotton Oil company, has ginned 3,760 bales of cotton this season.

—Tomorrow is Field Day in Yorkville for the schools and the outlook is that unless the weather turns out badly there is going to be a very large attendance of teachers and pupils from all parts of the county.

—The Clover Minstrels are to give an entertainment in the opera house tonight, and the Senior class of the Yorkville Graded school will give a nice little entertainment next Monday night.

—The contract for the proposed new home of the First National Bank was let yesterday to the A. C. Bedford company of Charlotte, for $14,700. The building is to be two stories high and is to be constructed of brick. The contract calls for a complete job by September 15.

—There has been some inquiry on the streets as to when the first series of bonds issued in connection with the building of the public water plant becomes due. The issue consisted of $16,000 25-year bonds to bear interest at a rate not exceeding 7 per cent. The bonds were authorized by a vote of the people on May 11, 1893, and it will therefore mature on May 11, 1918, about four years from the present time. No provision was ever made for a sinking fund, and there is no other way for it than that these bonds must be refunded.

CIRCUIT COURT

The court of general sessions which was engaged in the trial of the case of the State vs. Frank House and Ed House, charged with murder, when The Enquirer went to press Tuesday, was adjourned on Tuesday afternoon after the jury had returned a verdict of not guilty.

The grand jury returned true bills on the following indictments handed them by the solicitor:

State vs. Joe Jones—Indictment for assault and battery with intent to kill.

State vs. Lonnie Collock—Indictment for larceny of live stock.

State vs. Robert Wilkes—Indictment for larceny.

State vs. A. B. Rand—Indictment for taking orders for alcoholic liquors.

State vs. Frank House and Edgar House—Indicted for murder.

State vs. William Reed—Indictment for robbery and larceny.

State vs. J. M. Plaxico—Conducting a drug business without license.

State vs. Thomas McClinton—Assault and battery with intent to kill.

State vs. Buster Faussett—Assault and battery with intent to kill and carrying concealed weapons.

State vs. Bub Heardin, Giles Patterson and Ed Patterson—Indictment for riot.

State vs. George Roseborough—Assault and battery with intent to kill and carrying concealed weapons.

State vs. Dan Davis—Violation of the dispensary law.

State vs. Arthur Gadsden and Pete Hinton—Using stock without owner's consent.

State vs. A. M. Barnett and W. L. Williams—Violation of dispensary law.

State vs. J. R. Wyatt—Violation of dispensary law.

Eight of these presentments were for various reasons continued until the summer term of court.

Before adjournment of the court, the grand jury was discharged after submitting the following, signed by J. A. Barber, foreman, as its final presentment:

To the Court of General Sessions, His Honor J. W. Devore, presiding:

We, the grand jury, having passed on all bills handed us and returned same to the court with our findings, beg leave to submit the following:

We have, for the purpose of furthering the interests of York county, divided our body into committees, as follows:

Roads and Bridges—J. M. Love, Chairman; J. C. Parrott, S. C. Farris, J. A. Shillinglaw, S. B. Pratt, R. L. McCorkle.

Court House and Jail—J. E. Burns, J. E. Jackson, S. E. Sturgis, R. D. Sealy.

Chaingang—R. L. McCorkle, M. W. Latham, J. A. Shillinglaw, K. Nims, R. F. Lee.

County Offices—J. F. Reid, J. H. Adams, J. A. Barber.

County Home—J. A. Barber, Chairman; J. E. Burns, J. F. Reid.

Schools—S. B. Pratt, Chairman, G. A. McCarter, M. L. Latham, K. Nims.

The report of the county supervisor was received and, so far as we were able to examine same, was satisfactory and was referred to the proper committees. We are glad to note that the roads of the county are in better shape than usual.

Thanking your honor, the solicitor and the court officials for the courtesy shown, there being no further business we beg to be discharged.

THE RED MEN

The annual Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men of the South Carolina Reservation, which was held on the Rock Hill Hunting Grounds, and which was to continue through Wednesday, broke up Tuesday evening. The earlier adjournment was because rain having interferred with the outdoor athletic programme that had been arranged, the business and social features of the occasion were not sufficient to take up the intervening time.

Among the leading events of the meeting were a general meeting on Tuesday night, a reception at Winthrop to the Red Men and Daughters of Pocahontas, Tuesday afternoon, and a banquet Tuesday evening.

The principal business of public interest was the election of officers for the ensuing year and the selection of a hunting ground for the next grand council. The election resulted as follows:

Great sachem, A. E. Hill, Spartanburg; great senior sagamore, O. D. Gray, Williamston; great junior sagamore, Max G. Bryant, Rock Hill; great chief of records, B. C. Wallace, Sumter; great keeper of wampum, W. M. Allen, Greenville; great prophet, E. H. Aull, Newberry; trustees, R. L. Comer, Union, F. C. Garner, Columbia; great representatives, Otto Klittner, Newberry; Cole L. Blease, Columbia; J. P. Carlisle, Greenville; E. H. Aull, Newberry; S. M. Clarkson, Columbia. The next meeting will be held at Newberry, the second Tuesday of next April.

The following report of the banquet in the Chamber of Commerce hall is from the Rock Hill Herald of Wednesday:

President D. B. Johnson, of Winthrop college, was toastmaster, and each speaker was introduced in particularly fitting phrases. Dr. Johnson stressed the three cardinal points of the order, freedom, friendship, charity. But the greatest of these is charity, he said.

Great Sachem A. E. Hill, of Spartanburg, was the first speaker, responding to the toast "The Red Man a Factor in Humanity." The speaker said his greatest ambition had been reached, when he had been placed at the head of what he considered the grandest and best of orders. He spoke of the aims of the order and commended the members for their loyalty and zeal. He spoke in high terms of the work of the Daughters of Pocahontas, and turned to the teachings of Redmanship as to reverence for the wives, mothers and sisters, who "share our every burden and joy in our promotion." Home life as defined by the tenets of the organization was also stressed. The speaker referred to Winthrop college standing as a sentinel, trying to do something for humanity. Turning to the toastmaster he declared to him that he would have the hearty co-operation of the Red Men of the state, jocularly remarking that if he wanted anything and the legislature would not give it to him to call on the Red Men and they would elect a legislature that would give him what he wanted. He was given an ovation as he concluded.

Wilson Brooks, Grand Keeper of Records of the Council of the United States, brought a message from the Great Council. He complimented the Red Men, stating that it was one of the biggest state councils he had ever attended. He declared that the Improved Order of Red Men was now numbered as one of the greatest orders in America, numerically ranking fourth. It stands for loyalty to our country, good citizenship, home life and devotion to the Great Spirit, he said. This is a generation of uplifting, not of pulling down, he said, while stressing the point that no Red Man should say anything against any fraternal order. Try to show the people that they should join the Red Men, but say nothing detrimental to other organizations. He spoke briefly of the work throughout the country.

Governor Cole L. Blease was called on to respond to the toast "South Carolina, The Land of Sunshine and Prosperity." The governor said that it was always a pleasure to respond to this toast as he firmly believed South Carolina was the greatest state in the Union. He expressed his regret at the Great Council not being able to attend the exercises as outlined by the committee on entertainment and declared that words could not express the regret of the delegates at having to miss the treat in store for them.

South Carolina, he said, is proud of her Citadel, she is proud of her university, she is proud of her Clemson, but all of these fade into insignificance when the people turn their eyes to Rock Hill and see in Winthrop college, the greatest jewel of all the earth. He said that Rock Hill was a great part of South Carolina. Besides having Winthrop college she has one of the state's greatest institutions for the aid of suffering humanity in the Fennell Infirmary. Rock Hill should be proud of the infirmary and its founder, Dr. W. W. Pennell, he said, besides. He had gone out and looked over the green fields of alfalfa and remembered that Rock Hill is trying to teach the remainder of the state along agricultural lines. It takes all of these to make people proud, said the governor, not one but many. In concluding, the governor briefly spoke of the work of the organization and the part the Red Man had played in history. The order had more soldiers in the Spanish-American war than any other order. They were ever ready to take up arms in defense of their country, to fight for liberty, and right, and good government.

EQUALIZING TAXES

The county board of equalization met in the office of the auditor yesterday to consider the returns of the various townships, to hear complaints and to equalize assessments. Mr. J. T. Crawford, of McConnellsville, was chosen chairman of the county board and member of the state board. Quite a number of complaints were considered; but probably the most important item of business was the passage of a resolution providing that bank assessments be reduced from a 50 per cent to a 35 per cent basis. This was after talks by John R. Hart, Esq., and Mr. S. M. McNeel, of Yorkville, these gentlemen among other things arguing that banks were entitled to be assessed on the same basis with individuals. Mr. Hart argued among other things that a bank with a hundred thousand capital and surplus had to pay taxes to the amount of $1,500 to $2,000 while an individual worth as much as the bank paid only a few hundred dollars. Mr. McNeel argued that the rules for assessment were unfair to the banks in that the individual is able to hide his taxable values, while the banks are unable to do so.

The various township and town boards of the county were represented as follows:

Bethel, J. B. Ford; Bethesda, J. T. Crawford; Broad River, Jeff D. Whitesides; Bullock's Creek, J. C. Blair; Catawba, J. R. Gettys; Ebenezer, T. B. Glenn; Fort Mill, S. H. Epps, Sr.; King's Mountain, W. D. Moore; York, R. R. McCorkle; Yorkville, J. P. White; Rock Hill, Dr. W. G. Stevens; Fort Mill, L. A. Harris.

Following are the minutes of the proceedings as recorded by the clerk of the board:

"The meeting was called to order by Mr. R. R. McCorkle, who made a motion, which carried, making J. T. Crawford, chairman of the board.

"Mr. T. B. Glenn asked that the Ebenezer lands be put on the same basis with the Catawba township lands. After some discussion a motion was made by Mr. J. P. White, which carried, that all the Ebenezer lands outside of School District No. 12 be put on same basis as Catawba lands.

"Mr. Jno. R. Hart, representing the Riverside farm, asked that the raise be taken off and that the 600 acres of arable lands be returned at $4.00 per acre, and that the waste land of 2,700 acres be returned at $2.00 per acre. After considerable discussion, a motion was made, which carried, sustaining the board in their raise of said farm from $5,400 to $7,800.

"Mr. Hart also representing four of the banks, asked that they be put on a 25 per cent basis or any per cent putting them on an equality with the rest of the tax payers.

"A motion was made by J. B. Ford which carried, that the Yorkville board be sustained in their raise of F. E. Smith's property.

"Dr. Stevens asked for a 10 per cent reduction on all personal property in the city of Rock Hill except on bank property. A motion to this effect was made and carried.

"The chairman, J. T. Crawford, asked that the Bethesda lands be put on an equal basis with York township lands. A motion to this effect was made and carried, instructing the auditor to put Bethesda lands on equal basis with York.

"Mr. J. C. Blair recommended that S. W. Guy's land in Bullock's Creek township be reduced to the original return of $2,575.

"A motion was made by J. B. Ford, which carried, that the Catawba Power Co.'s lines in Fort Mill township be assessed at $500 per mile for a single line and also that School District No. 39 get 6 miles double line or $6,000 and that District No. 28 get 2 miles single line or $1,000, and the balance to district No. 26.

"A motion was made, which carried, sustaining the Bethel board in their raise on Mr. J. E. Harper's land.

"At 1 o'clock the meeting adjourned for dinner to meet at 2 o'clock. The board convened at 2 o'clock.

"A motion was made and carried reducing Mr. J. Frank Moore's buildings in Bethesda township from $300 to $200. Mrs. S. A. Darwin asked that her land in Broad River township be put at its original value. On motion of Jeff D. Whitesides, which carried, it was put back at its former valuation.

"J. T. Crawford moved that the raise on S. B. Latham's land by the board be sustained. This motion carried. It was moved and seconded that Jessie M. Thompson's land be put at the same value as on the original return. A motion was made and carried sustaining the board in their assessment of Miss Mary O'Connell's property in Fort Mill.

"Mr. S. M. McNeel was called upon to make a talk in regard to the bank assessments, which was received as information.

"Dr. Stevens made motion, which carried, that the board do not make recommendation for rebate on Andy Harper's real estate for the past four years.

"A motion was made by R. R. McCorkle, seconded by Mr. T. B. Glenn, that the banks be put at 35 per cent which motion was unanimously carried.

"After reconsidering, a motion was made and passed that all real estate in Ebenezer except School District No. 12 be reduced 10 per cent.

"Mr. J. T. Crawford was unanimously elected a member of state board.

"The minutes were approved."

LOCAL LACONICS

Daughters of Pocahontas.

After meeting in Rock Hill in cognition with the great council of Red Men of the reservation of South Carolina, the great council of the Daughters of Pocahontas adjourned Wednesday morning to meet next in Newberry, on the second Tuesday in April, 1915. The following named council officers were elected Tuesday afternoon and installed Tuesday night: Great prophet, Mrs. Allard Memminger, Charleston; great Pocahontas, Mrs. C. A. Bouknight, Newberry; great Wenonah, Mrs. G. W. Ayres, Rock Hill; great Minnehaha, Miss Flora Adkerson, Greenwood; great keeper of records, Miss Annie Coleman, Charleston, great keeper of wampum, Miss Lillie E. Mann, Newberry; great guard of forest, Mrs. Blecher, Converse; great guard of tepee, Mrs. Artie Kinlaw, Columbia, first great scout, Mrs. L. D. Allen, Rock Hill; second great scout, Mrs. H. B. Swett, Rock Hill.

Death of Mr. W. T. Smarr.

Mr. W. T. Smarr died at his home in the Bullock's Creek section last Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Although his health had not been good for some time, no immediate anxiety was felt by the family, and death, which was caused from uraemic poisoning, was quite unexpected. The deceased was born near the place where he died on May 3, 1856. He was the son of the late J. D. and Margaret Love Smarr. Mr. Smarr married Miss Annie Gilmore, who survives him, on March 22, 1882. He had for many years been a member of Bullock's Creek church and was highly regarded as a good farmer and a good citizen. The interment was in Bullock's Creek cemetery yesterday, the funeral services being conducted by Rev. W. B. Arrowood assisted by Rev. J. B. Swann. The deceased is survived by the following children: Misses Fanny and May Smarr, Columbia; Mrs. H. W. Shannon, Mr. A. Roger Smarr, Sharon; Prof. W. L. Smarr, Standard, La., Messrs. Fred, Oscar, Roy and Copeland Smarr, Bullock's Creek.

MERE-MENTION.

The Quaker Oil company, an Oklahoma corporation, has recently declared a cash dividend of 500 per on its capital stock.....The Federal government has begun the building of a twenty mile railroad through a reclamation district in Arizona.....Twelve business blocks of Havana, Cuba, have been closed to business for the purpose of disinfecting and killing all the rats in the district, in an effort to eradicate the bubonic plague, from which disease there have been several deaths in Havana.....King George of England, will next week visit Paris and later will visit the czar of Russia at St. Petersburg.....A native petty officer of the British army at Pashowar, India, went insane Monday, and shot seven men, three of them fatally, before being killed by one of his own men.....It is announced from Washington that the tentative date of the Wilson-McAdoo wedding is May 8.....The Progressives of New York, are booming a movement to nominate Theodore Roosevelt for governor of that state.....It is announced in New York that Wm. T. Jerome is to defend Chas. Becker in his second trial for the murder of Gambler Rosenthal.....The protracted strike of copper miners in Michigan, has been brought to an end.....In an address in New York, Monday, Al Jennings, the ex-bandit and ex-convict, told his audience that the only difference between the 48,000 convicts turned out of the American prisons each year, and thousands of others, was that the convicts happened to get caught.....Friends of ex-Governor Sulzer will make an effort to re-elect him to the governorship of New York, next fall.....Phillip Saitta, a New York lawyer, has been sent to Sing Sing for two years, for stealing the proceeds of a $1,300 consignment of lemons from Italy.....President Wilson has accepted an invitation to make an address at the annual luncheon of the Associated Press in New York, on April 21st.....A Texas corporation is preparing to develop five hydro-electric plants on the Guadalupe river in that state. The plants are estimated to develop 100,000 horsepower and will cost $8,000,000.....The Republican state convention of Tennessee, has nominated Ben W. Hooper for a third term as governor.....The second trial of Chas. Becker for the murder of Gambler Rosenthal, has been set for May 6.....The strike of coal miners in the Yorkshire district of England, has been settled, and the 170,000 coal miners have returned to work.....Senator Clark's majority in the Arkansas primary for United States senator was only 212 over his opponent.....Governor Cruce of Oklahoma, used the state militia at Tusla to stop horse racing at the fair grounds.....French and Russian aviators are making preparations for a trans-Liberian flight from St. Petersburg, Russia, to Pekin, China, a distance of 5,600 miles. The attempt will be made in June.....Karl Dresner, a Austrian, who appeared before Judge Goff in New York, last Saturday, and swore to certain testimony in behalf of the gunmen, has been committed