

Scraps and Facts.

New Orleans, October 5: W. P. Brown, the cotton king of the south, died at 82, after a long illness...

The Yorkville Enquirer.

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



YORKVILLE, S. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1914

The news relating to the progress of the European war can be summed up in the sentence, "About the same."

The world's championship series of baseball games will soon be dividing first page honors with the battle of the Aisne.

Grow more feed to raise more cattle to make land richer, to grow more feed to raise more cattle, to make land richer.

The people who at the outbreak of the European war, thought it would not last more than sixty or ninety days, have now settled pretty well down to the conclusion that there is no need to look for peace until all the belligerents are completely exhausted.

The lowly pumpkin has been elevated to high position in the world of medicine by Dr. Karnowski, a famous European physician, who says that if taken in sufficiently enormous quantities, it will cure Bright's disease.

The extra session of the general assembly convened at noon today. The members will be entitled to receive \$200 each for their services; but they can fix their compensation at a less sum if they so prefer.

Cotton has been robbed of its correct money value by "radical" conditions, and as matters stand now there is no other way for it than that the producers of cotton must lose.

There is developing friction that promises to be serious between England and the United States, because England is claiming the right to search and seize conditional contraband in American vessels consigned to neutral ports.

The question arose over the shipment of munitions to Britain, and the United States is friendly to Germany and will pass American goods across her border.

People find it difficult to control their sympathies. They will take sides one way or the other with or without reason. In this country most of the sympathy is with the Allies.

Mr. Frank B. Hayne of New Orleans, was called upon by the Cotton Congress last week, to give his views on the situation and among other things said: "To open the exchanges now would be fatal to the farmers; that means always profit by war and disaster, and they would take advantage of this opportunity to quickly sell the market down to nothing."

The rural carriers of the country do not like the attitude of Postmaster General Purson toward efforts to increase their compensation.

The Record tells us that a bank cannot be started or maintained on wind. That is true, but we beg leave to remind that banks and even newspapers are sometimes started and maintained on something hardly less substantial than wind.

The second cotton ginning report of the season, compiled from reports of 100 gins, shows that 2,791,511 bales of cotton were ginned during the week ending August 31, the census bureau announced last Saturday.

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The Southern Railway has begun work on the \$500,000 plant which will be located in Charleston.

The contributions to the fund for the relief of the haulers in response to the proclamation of Governor Blease, made through the Enquirer to date are as follows:

Rev. J. W. Ham preached at the Wesley M. E. church, colored, Sunday afternoon. Only a small number of colored people attended the service.

The buy-a-bale movement appears to have come to a standstill in Yorkville. Several Yorkville business houses have received instructions from wholesale dealers in the north to buy one or more bales of distressed cotton at ten cents, but very few people are volunteering to buy a bale at ten cents a pound.

means of political pressure. He claims that his office is administrative, and that it is up to him to look after the delivery of the rural mails; that congress has nothing to do with the matter and he has suggested that it might be a good idea to let the lowest bidder, the same as under the old star route system. There are some forty thousand carriers in the country, and it is a tremendous influence problem, but they do not like Mr. Burleson's attitude toward them even a little bit.

Elimination of 1915 Crop. There are very few people who at the first blush can bring themselves to sanction the desirability of practicability of eliminating the cotton crop of 1915, and why this is so is not difficult to understand.

It has been cotton, cotton every year, all the cotton that could be cultivated, and 75 per cent of the farmers of the south having been looking forward to that as the chief end of life. It is perfectly reasonable therefore, they should feel that the skipping of a cotton crop for years leave a blank that could not be filled.

As a matter of fact, it is not strange that any of us should find it difficult to accommodate ourselves to sudden and unusual situations, especially when those situations involve the revolutionizing of conditions to which we have been accustomed as a matter of course for generations.

Many of our readers, for instance, have experienced the shock of losing a loved one by death, and they know how difficult it is to fully realize the full significance of such loss. They know, however, even after the lapse of years, they sometimes find their memories reverting back to those loved ones as if they were still alive, and then the reverie comes to a sudden and end.

Or one may have lost household treasures in a fire, and for years he will dwell on the loss, and he will look toward the library for this or that old book or keepsake, only to remember that it has long since been destroyed.

We are on a similar situation now. Four months ago the people of the south were selling their cotton at 14 cents a pound, and contemplating with pleasant anticipation a good coming on. There was absolutely no reason to fear that a good price could not be realized. Then suddenly like a flash from the blue came this terrible European war that has wiped out the demand for more than one half of this splendid crop and reduced it to a drag on the market.

It is indeed difficult to realize this situation; but the destruction of cotton crop values is as real as the death of loved ones referred to in the preceding paragraphs. The wiping out of treasured household idols by fire, and there is no one thing that becomes the people of the south at this time that realize the fact.

Of course it is impossible to speedily and completely cure this situation without inconvenience; but the people of the south have the means at hand to greatly remedy the situation of the south, and it is in the power of the south to do this. The difficulty of the situation is not that the demand for cotton is so small, but that the price is so low.

As to whether it is in the power of the south to do this, there is no doubt; but she can do it only if she is willing to sacrifice her own interests. The demand for cotton is so small, but the price is so low.

Struck with the extreme sensitiveness of the Columbia Record on the state central bank idea, as evidenced by its excited exhortation to "kill it quick," The Enquirer took occasion to offer a few observations on the subject last Friday, and now comes the Record back again, with full columns of leaded pipe editorial to show how utterly impossible and impracticable is the whole proposition.

The Record denies that the situation in South Carolina is "desperate" and denies that a "heroic remedy" is necessary. It takes occasion to say that this central bank idea is a "dead end" and that Governor Colquhoun of Texas, who after four years as governor wants to go to the United States senate, and has thrown out this suggestion to keep himself before the public. It tells us that "bankers, business men, financiers, capitalists, professional men and farmers of Texas are protesting, and gives us to understand that while Texas has a permanent school fund of \$18,000,000, South Carolina has nothing, and as banks in Carolina have started or maintained on the whole idea is chimerical.

Now, as we have already said, we are not prepared to say that the establishment of a central state bank is either desirable or necessary; but at the same time we have not been favorably impressed with the attitude of the Record to the subject, with its unwarranted haste in trying to secure condemnation of the idea or its claims as to the impracticability of the proposition. It seems that the Record protesteth vehemently, and with too little regard to either reason or justice, and there has been awakened within our mind some suspicions as to the probable springs of its concern.

The situation in South Carolina may not be desperate. In fact, it is not. It is a state of affairs that is not desperate at all. It is a state of affairs that is not desperate at all.

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LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. J. C. Wallace, Yorkville—Wants to buy a good first-class cow. One that will give a good milk cow. One that will give a good milk cow.

The bridge on the Saluda road, between Rock Hill and Chester, which is being built, will be 323 feet long, instead of 123 feet, as stated in Friday's issue of The Enquirer.

A number of local Masons are expected to attend the ceremonies of the corner stone laying in the new graded school building at Gastonia, on Friday afternoon.

A number of gentlemen were talking about the special session of the legislature on the street yesterday. One thought the lawmakers should prohibit the planting of any cotton next year; another thought the so-called Georgia plan should be enforced; still another thought Mr. Stevens' acreage reduction proposition should be made law, and others of the party favored other methods. They could agree on only one thing—"something should be done and done quickly."

Tomorrow is the 134th anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain fought in York county Oct. 7, 1780, between American backwoodsmen under Colonel William Campbell, Isaac Shelby, Cleveland, Williams, Lacey and others, and a force of American Loyalists and regular troops commanded by British Major Ferguson, who lost his life in the battle. There is to be no celebration of the anniversary tomorrow, however, because of inability to secure good speakers and other attractions.

The world's championship baseball series will be played between the Boston Nationals and the Philadelphia Americans this year. Boston is an entirely new factor in the world's series, New York having led the National league for the past three seasons. The first game of the series will be played in Philadelphia on Friday, Yorkville baseball fans will probably cheer for the home team.

The assessed valuation of the public property in the county is as follows: For state purposes, \$4,829,423; for county purposes, \$1,274,178; for R. R. Co., \$6,230; Special county, \$1,936,738; Bullock, \$40,475; 39,810; Catawba, \$2,548,760; 2,421,977; Ebenezer, \$1,506,725; 1,161,697; Fort Mill, \$35,000; 35,000; York, \$1,773,290; 1,734,210.

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FOR THE HAIL SUFFERERS

Mr. John K. Allison, of Hickory Grove, this morning sent The Enquirer a check for \$28 for the relief of the hail sufferers. The contributors to the fund are as follows:

- J. N. McMill ... \$2.00
J. M. & C. R. McMill ... \$2.00
H. F. Stephenson ... \$1.00
W. C. Moorehead ... \$1.00
J. M. & T. G. McMill ... \$2.00
J. B. Kirby ... \$2.00
J. W. Wright ... \$5.00
W. P. Kirby ... \$5.00
W. C. Moorehead ... \$1.00
W. C. McMill ... \$5.00
G. W. Lattimore ... \$2.50
W. C. Moorehead ... \$1.00
J. T. Childers ... \$2.50
S. W. Wilkerson ... \$5.00
Wilkerson Bros. ... \$5.00
Total ... \$38.00

THE TAX BUDGET.

Auditor Loe has completed his abstract of the taxable property of York county for the year commencing January 1, 1914, and is ready to take the receipt of Treasurer Neil therefor.

The auditor's book falls for taxes to the amount of \$227,528.28, as against \$226,793.93 last year, an increase of \$734.35.

The assessed valuation of all the taxable property in the county last year was \$9,200,120, and this year is \$9,136,738, a decrease of \$63,382.

The several amounts charged to the treasurer for the support of the different departments of government are as follows:

- For state purposes ... \$4,829,423
For county purposes ... \$1,274,178
For R. R. Co. ... \$6,230
Special county ... \$1,936,738
Bullock ... \$40,475
Catawba ... \$2,548,760
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Fort Mill ... \$35,000
York ... \$1,773,290
Total ... \$9,136,738

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COMPARISON WITH OTHERS

County Superintendent of Education Carroll has secured from the state superintendent of education, an abstract of the annual reports of the superintendents in counties adjoining York. A comparison of these reports from Lancaster, Chester and Cherokee with York, is very interesting, and shows that York county leads in most instances.

The average length of the school term in Chester county is 157 days, as against 137 in York; 118 in Lancaster and 105 in Cherokee. The negro schools in Chester county average 73 days, in York 73, Lancaster 54 and Cherokee 77.

Eight school districts in Chester county voted special taxes during the year ending June 30; only one in Cherokee, 28 in York and 15 in Lancaster. Chester has 30 school districts, York 54, Cherokee 35 and Lancaster 51.

Of this number 49 carry special taxes in York, 22 in Cherokee, 15 in Cherokee and 43 in Lancaster. In Lancaster 59 white schools, Lancaster 55, York 73, and Chester 58. Twenty-eight of York's white schools employ more than one teacher; 14 of Cherokee's, 19 of Lancaster's, and 19 of Chester's.

Chester county leads in the amount of money expended for each white pupil last year, with \$15.52, as against \$14.66 in York, \$9.55 in Cherokee and \$9.87 in Lancaster. Cherokee spent more money per pupil for the education of negroes than did any of the other counties in this group—\$2.88, against \$1.23 in Chester; the same amount in York and \$1.08 in Lancaster.

York county erected more school buildings last year than did any of the four counties. Nine were erected in York, 12 in Cherokee and 12 in Lancaster. Chester built seven school houses, valued at \$5,125; Lancaster erected one, valued at \$1,075, and Cherokee built two, valued at \$1,250.

A recapitulation shows that York leads in most instances.

Miss Beulah Ferguson of Yorkville, is spending several days in Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. John R. Neil of Yorkville No. 1, is spending some time at Island Grove, N