## Scraps and Facts.

—British casualties during the week ending last Monday were 3,583 divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds, officers 25; men 1,774. Wounded or missing, officers 125; men 6,721. These figures represent the virtual cutting in half of British casualties as compared with the previous week when 17,043 were reported. Two weeks ago the high total of 24,979 was reported. For the week imediately preceding the figures were 18,598 and the week before that 9,951.

—There is direct communication by the Spanish mail steamships between Mexico and Spain. The German minister in Mexico in this manner keeps in touch with his government, his official mail upon arriving in Spain finding its way aboard some of the numerous German submarines that have their bases along the Spanish Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts. Other things are suspected of reaching Germany from the United States by way of Mexico and Spain. For instance not long ago the attention of certain United States officials in Mexico was directed to a shipment of fireproof safes which reached Vera Cruz from the United States by water. When the presumably empty safes were opened they were found packed full of articles badly needed in Germany. There were reasons for believing that his stuff was destined for transshipment to Germany.

While the Germans have no notion of keeping faith with the Bolsheviki in the matter of removing troops from the eastern front, it is said that it has been more difficult to put their bad faith into execution than was anticipated. There was no trouble about the removal of German troops, or at least not a great deal of trouble, but with Austro-Hungarian troops it has been difficult. The Austro-Hungarians had been having a comparatively easy time of it facing the Russians, where the fighting was of small consequence, but these Austro-Hungarians know very well that the easy time they were having on the eastern front meant very serious business on the western front, and they were not disposed to go over there. Thousands of them positively refused and they were backed up by their people at home. And in a way, it has been the same with many of the German organizations. Understanding the situation as they did, they were reluctant to move. The German high command, however, has been getting around this by the scheme of furloughing the men home as individuals, and sending them through other commands.

An Associated Press correspondent with the American army in France writes: Announcement was made here that the total tonage of former German steamships ready for the high seas service, most of which are now bringing men and materials to France, is approximately 500,000. Among the considerable number already arrived safely in entente allied ports is the Leviathan, formerly the Vaterland, and 15 others of Germany's largest ships. These figures demonstrate the falsity of recent German claims and the publication of this information is permitted for that reason. The figures are authoritatively declared to prove that Germany has been deliberately circulating false reports to belittle to her own people the assistance given to the entente allies' cause by this shipping and thus to create unjustified confidence in the German submarines. Among the former German steamships which have arrived in entente allied ports are these: Covington (ex-Cincinnati), America, (ex-Amerika), President Grant, President Lincoln, Powhatan (ex-Hamburg), Madawaska, (ex-Koenig Willelm II.), George Washington, Mount Vernon (ex-Kronprinz in Cecelie, Armenmony (ex-Kaiser Wilhelm II.), Aulos (ex-Grosser Kurfuerst), Hercury (ex-Barbarossa), Pocahontas (ex-Princess Irene), Huron (ex-Frederick der Grosse), Von Steuben (ex-Kronprinz Wilhelm), Dekalb (ex-Prinz Eithel Fredric

—The fact that the East faces a temporary meat shortage because of transportation difficulties has been disclosed by the food administration in instructions sent packers not to increase their prices above a normal margin of cost and to distribute their available supplies fairly among their customers. Wholesalers and retailers received virtually the same instructions. To make sure that its orders are observed the food administration has sent the following telegram to state food administrators in all states east of the Mississippi: "There is likely to be in the next few days and perhaps for some time thereafter temporary scarcity of fresh meats, especially in the East. This is not due to lack of supplies of live stock but to difficulty in transporting the meat. The normal tendency of such a scarcity would be to advance the price to retailers and consumers out of line with cost of production. This must not happen. The food administration has instructed meat packers not to sell at prices representing more than a normal average margin above cost and to distribute such meat as is available fairly among customers. You are directed to enforce this order. You will also inform the public of this action immediately through the press, the local food administration and others. The food administration will on notice from you direct packers and wholesalers not to sell to any retailer who is proved to have violated this instruction."

—Representative Shallenberger, a Democrat, of Nebraska advocates the death penalty for medical officers who are negligent in their treatment of invalid soldiers. His declaration was made at a closed session of the House committee on military affairs, before which Surgeon General Gorgas was testifying. Mr. Shallenberger inquired as to the nature of punishment applied. The surgeon general said the officers were being dismissed. "Have you ever tried shooting any of these men for such neglect?" Mr. Shallenberger asked. "No, we have not," the surgeon general replied. "I have read the Articles of War," said Mr. Shallenberger, "and they provide that in case a private soldier raises his hand against an officer, or even threatens violence, he can be shot. Why is not an officer in charge of a hospital who neglects his duty, as guilty as a private soldier who commits such an offense? For my part, I think the officer should be held in the same reponsibility as the private soldier for gross violation of his duty." The surgeon general said he thought the officer subject to the Article of War. Mr. Shallenberger declared that medical officers, under their orders, have a duty to care properly for invalid soldiers in their charge and that if the death penalty were enforced it would bring immediate reforms where reforms are needed. He called attention to statistics showing that in Chicago last year 200 capital crimes were committed and in London but seventeen. He attributed the difference to the enforcement of the death penalty in London, while lighter punishment was administered in many cases of capital nature in Chicago.

—In the 12 months of unrestricted warfare launched against American and allied shipping by Germany, one year ago Friday, there have been sunk by submarines, mines and raiders, 69 American vessels totaling 171,061 gross tons, according to a careful compilation of records of sinking which have been made public during the period. Offsetting this loss of American vessels, most of which were sailing ships, the United States, since February 1, has added to her merchant marine by the seizure of former German and Austrian owned ships, a total of 107 vessels, having a gross tonnage of 686,494, leaving on the credit side of the American ledger in the account with the central powers, a net gain of 515,433 gross tops. The loss of life caused by the sinking of the 69 American ships was more than 300 persons, however. The percentage of sinkings of American ships, compared with the number of vessels which have sailed through the war zone successfully is small. Records of the department of commerce show that for the period beginning with February 1, 1917, and ending with December 1, there were cleared from American ports in the foreign trade ships aggregating 17,738,900 net, or approximately 24,834,460 gross tons. Further offsetting the loss of tonnage ocasioned by the submarine warfare, the United States, through the shipping board, requisitioned in American shipyards 426 vessels totalling more than 2,000,000 gross tons and contracts have been awarded for 884 ships. In addition the shipping board on Ocotber 15 last, placed under government requisition 393 American vessels of over 2,000,000 tons dead weight capacity which were already afloat and immediately assigned them to the task of carrying supplies for the allies and the American forces abroad.


## The Yorkville Enquirer.

Entered at the Postoffice at York as Mail Matter of the Second Class.

YORK, S. C.:
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1918.


Although food conditions are tightening up, there is consolation in the fact that we are a long ways from being hungry.

Except for America, Germany would have conquered the world, including America. But Germany cannot conquer America unless America lays down, and if America lays down she will deserve to be conquered.

And it is America, the very country that the Germans discounted from the beginning, that is going to give Germany the licking that she so richly deserves.

Remember that when your grocer refuses to sell you flour unless you buy an equal amount of substitutes, he is refusing because that is the law. There is no use to wheedle or cajole the merchant to violate the law. If he yields to wheedling or cajoling, he is a fool.

For every pound of flour now, you must buy a pound of substitutes of some kind—meal, rice, oatmeal, rye flour, barley or something of that kind. As to how you will proceed, you will figure it out yourself; but it looks like it is going to be just about as good luck as any to buy the substitutes and leave the flour alone.

A Washington dispatch says that Senator Tillman will probably reply to Senator McLaurin's open letter to the press, which originally appeared in the Charlotte Observer last Monday, and which is published in the Yorkville Enquirer of today. As to whether ex-Governor Please will have anything to say has not yet been made known.

The big German steamer Leviathan, formerly the Vaterland, is capable of carrying across at one time 8,000 soldiers. This would crowd the ship considerably, however, and it is carrying only 6,000, together with guns, munitions, supplies, etc. Just how many trips the Leviathan has made is not known; but it is generally believed to have made a number.

The Federal fuel administration has relented somewhat as to the operation of plants driven by hydro-electric power on fuelless Mondays. Such plants may be operated at the discretion of local fuel administrators provided they do not use any more heat than is permitted on an idle basis, and they must hold their products in storage until there is relief from the freight congestion.

Looks to us as if that order requiring the purchase of a pound of substitutes with each pound of flour, means that the people may as well abandon flour at once and go in for substitutes. People who feel that they cannot subsist on anything else but wheat flour might do very well to arrange to feed chickens and pigs with the substitutes. There need be no waste in that because chickens and pigs are just as valuable and as necessary now as other kinds of food.

At last the shipping board has been forced to see the unwisdom of a policy that would crowd ocean freight in New York and other points to a point where handling is impossible for lack of room, while southern ports are idle to the point of stagnation. Chairman Hurley, of the shipping board, and representatives of food and fuel administrators have taken the matter under consideration, and the understanding is that they will now make use of Savannah, Charleston and other southern ports.

Because the nitrate proposition was put up to the people so promptly and so comprehensively, we venture that York county will come nearer getting its full quota of nitrate than any other county in the south. We do not claim credit for initiating the movement. That credit belongs mainly to Mr. C. L. Cobb of Rock Hill; but we do claim credit for much of the thoroughness with which the information as to how to secure nitrate and the terms on which it is to be secured, over the county. That has been made possible by the wide circulation of this paper among the people.

C. B. Armstrong, food administrator for Gaston county, N. C., has issued the following order: "Every person living in Gaston county, who has more than one hundred and ninety-eight (198) pounds of flour in his possession will return it to the merchant from whom he bought it within the next three days. The penalty for not complying with the above requirement is $5,000 or two years' imprisonment. I have no discretion in this matter. Every person must comply with the law." No such order has yet been issued from York county; but no one need be surprised if it does come.

Look out, food hoarders, they are after you! The Enquirer has no quarrel with you for having tried to lay in a stock of food. That is absolutely the most natural thing in the world. It is justified by all history. Heretofore, under conditions like these, it has been every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. But in the present case it is different. The government proposes to see that everybody gets a fair deal. It proposes to see that food prices are held down to a minimum, so that it will not be a question of who has the most money or anything like that. We must trust the government under circumstances like this and all take equal chances. People who have hoarded food, especially bought food, must give it up at what they paid for it. People who fail to do this are going to be punished and they are not entitled to much sympathy.

There ought to be some way to save a part of the hundreds of thousands of tons of paper that are being wasted in Washington. Each department of the government is maintaining a big publicity bureau with a full corps of editors, and the amount of stuff each one is turning out is simply appalling. And there is something badly out of joint with this whole business. These publicity bureaus may edit and print without limit; but after all their editing and printing, much of it of doubtful value at best, is absolutely valueless unless it gets to the public, and about the only way it has of getting to the public is through newspapers edited and published at private expense. These newspapers cannot afford to reproduce all this junk, or any considerable part of it, for to do so would be to sacrifice those qualities that give them value to the public from which they derive their living. There is room for the saving of millions of dollars in the publicity bureaus at Washington and those millions of dollars should be saved.

The property of the state will be assessed for taxation on a basis of 42 per cent of the true valuation, the rate employed in former years, in conformity with the wishes of the legislature, according to a letter which was yesterday mailed to the county auditors and boards of assessors of the state. The rescinding of the resolution adopted at the auditor's meeting in this city December 29, 1917, was the result of the resolution adopted by the legislature a few days ago.

The auditors of the state met in this city in their annual convention and adopted a resolution placing the assessment of all property in the state on a basis of 50 per cent valuation. This was to operate with the taxing of both farm property and bank stocks, and the idea of the tax commission at the time of introducing the resolution was to raise the assessment and lower the levy. They also took the position that a more equitable adjustment of taxation could be reached in this way, as much of the property of the state was not on the tax books.—The State, Wednesday.

This is contrary to the statement of fact made in The Enquirer immediately after the meeting of December 29. The Enquirer's statement was correct. It was the state tax commission, not the auditors, who got up that 50 per cent proposition, and the auditors refused to adopt it. The idea was to have the proposition go out as having come from the auditors, and when the auditors made it clear that they would not sponsor it, the tax commission sent it out. And it is the state tax commission—not the auditors—that is rescinding the proposition. We are not partisan in this fight. We are in full sympathy with the idea of trying to reach equalization of assessment; but we do not think it is right to try to saddle this abortion off on the auditors. They are not responsible.

### Food Administration.

This food administration question is a serious one.

The country is at war—get that.

The main object of the food administration at the present time is to conserve flour and meat.

If you have your own wheat or your own meat—wheat or meat that you have raised yourself, you need not fear government interference.

The government is not undertaking to interfere with strictly private property in these commodities—property that one has acquired by producing it himself.

This is true so long as one keeps the meat or wheat in his own possession; but when it comes to selling either wheat or meat, the government, if it sees proper, can regulate the price.

Flour, meat and other foods, in the channels of trade, are subject to government control as long as they continue in existence, whether in the hands of wholesalers, retailers or private consumers.

Local food administrators have all the power of congress in dealing with the food question.

Congress gave the power and authority to the president. The president gave it to Mr. Hoover. Mr. Hoover gave it to Mr. Elliott. Mr. Elliott gave it to Mr. McElwee. Mr. McElwee gave it to representatives in the various school districts. The school district administrator has instructions as to what to do, and through Mr. McElwee, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Hoover and the president has full power to enforce his instructions.

The main point in the food administration is that all citizens must be treated alike. There must be no favoritism, and no discrimination.

The people shall have a right to see to that, and even congress has no power to take away that right.

The first business and the first duty of every citizen is to obey the law in letter and spirit.

**Price of Cotton Seed Meal Fixed.**—The United States food administration has announced maximum wholesale prices to be charged for cotton seed meal and cake throughout the south. The new scale was established with the co-operation of the trade, which has promised through voluntary agreement to observe it until such time as the food administration deems it advisable to make further changes.

The food administration believes that the stable prices, representing substantial reductions compared with the scale ruling a few months ago, will play an important part in encouraging the production of meat and milk. Prices in the southern states, where all of the cotton seed is produced, control quotations throughout the country. By establishing the trade in that section the food administration has virtually placed the entire country on an equal basis.

The prices are in carload lots per ton, f. o. b. shipping point, net to the manufacturer. Cake and meal containing 36 per cent of protein is used as the basis. Each additional 1 per cent in the protein content brings a corresponding increase of $1 per ton. If purchased through a broker or dealer, a reasonable profit is allowed.

The scale of prices follows:

For Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee and Mississippi, $46.50.

For Alamaba and Georgia, $47.50.

For South Carolina, $48.50.

For North Carolina, $49.50.

—Ambassador Francis at Petrograd cabled the state department at Washington Wednesday that a group of Russian anarchists had notified him he would be held personally responsible for the safety of Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, under prison sentence in the United States for violation of the draft law. No indication of the probable power of the threatening anarchists to make trouble for him was given by the ambassador. State department officials think he did not take the matter very seriously and apparently little alarm is felt. Unless frther advices make it necessary, no instructions will be given Mr. Francis. It has been known for some time that anarchists in Petrograd were interesting themselves in the fate of Berkman and Miss Goldman, who are about to begin two year terms in a federal penitentiary. An anarchistic organ published at Petrograd recently carried an inflammatory article urging that the American ambassador be held responsible for the safety and freedom of the prisoners.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

James Bros.—Will tomorrow receive their sixteenth car of stock for this season. They invite your inspection Monday, saleday.

Loan and Savings Bank—Says its value to its customers and the community is measured by its service. What can it do for you?

York Furniture Co.—Carries a complete line of stoves and ranges of best grades and invites you to see it when in need. Also a line of enameled ware.

W. I. Witherspoon, Executor—Gives notice to debtors and creditors of Poladore Witherspoon, deceased, to make settlement with him.

J. A. Steele, Sharon No. 1—Wants to find two estray or stolen hounds.

Miss Rachel Quinn—Has a mule for sale at a low price.

H. C. Robbins, Clerk—Calls a meeting of the Hopewell Comp. W. O. W., No. 447, tomorrow night, to install officers.

M. S. Carroll, Filbert No. 1—Offers several barred Plymouthrock cockerels for sale, $1.

W. F. Jackson, York No. 7—Says his corn mill be in operation each Saturday from this date on. Your patronage solicited.

Sam M. Grist, Special Agent—Calls attention to the extra good qualities of Mutual Benefit insurance policies—the best in the world.

York Supply Co.—Is ready to supply you and others with the best of corn meal. It has a big stock of shingles.

Carroll Supply Co.—Wants to buy shelled corn and offer $1.70 a bushel. It also wants to buy sacks.

Carroll Bros.—Will buy your corn or your meal. Also want to buy a carload of country-raised hay.

McConnell Dry Goods Co.—This week received $5,000 worth of new spring goods. Interesting price quotations.

York Hardware Co.—Urges farmers to grow bigger crops. It wants to furnish the necessary tools to help you do your work easier.

Kirkpatrick-Belk Co.—Opened its white goods sale yesterday. It is offering many great bargains to shrewd buyers. You are invited to visit this store.

Clinton Bros.—Present a list of special offerings for tomorrow, Saturday.

Star Theatre—Gives its programme for today, tomorrow and Monday.

W. I. Witherspoon, Exer.—Gives notice to debtors and creditors of Poladore Witherspoon, deceased, to make settlement with him.

**Mr. J. C. Steele of Bullock's Creek** township, who has all his life been a believer in the live-at-home policy, sowed wheat this year as usual, and says that he has good prospects for as much wheat as will be needed for family use.

**There is a little corn selling, but not** a great deal. Farmers who have corn, are not disposed to sell. Some have swapped corn for oats for feeding purposes; but there has not been a great deal of this, for the reason that the basis of exchange does not seem to be altogether satisfactory.

### THE $2 RATE.

Tomorrow is the last day for the payment of subscriptions to the Yorkville Enquirer at the $1.75 rate. After tomorrow evening at 6 o'clock, no clubmaker will be authorized to receive an annual subscription for less than $2. Clubmakers, however, may continue to receive subscriptions at $1.75 on up to 6 o'clock, p. m., and such subscriptions will be recognized if paid into this office by Tuesday at 6 p. m. That is, from clubmakers—not from subscribers.

### ABOUT PEOPLE

J. S. Brice, Esq., left Wednesday night for Chester, to be at the bedside of his brother, who died during the night.

James F. Moore, of Yorkville, left last Tuesday for Petersburg, Va., where he expects to get into government ship building work.

Master James, young son of Mr. James L. Moss of Yorkville No. 3, sustained a stroke of paralysis some days ago; but appears to be getting all right again.

Mr. Robert M. Finley, who has been engaged in government contract work in Greenville, left yesterday for Porto Rico, where he will be engaged in work of the same nature during the next several months.

### COMMISSION BACKS DOWN

The state tax commission has rescinded its order of December 29, in which it prescribed that all property must be assessed for taxation at full 100 per cent valuation, and promised that it would subsequently cut such assessments in half. The rescinding order, a copy of which has just been received by Auditor Love, is as follows:

"The general assembly of South Carolin during its present session adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, the tax commission has announced that it will require all property assessed at 50 per cent of value thereof, and

"Whereas, we consider the same would be too violent a charge in the practice of the state in such case, and

"Whereas, the gross inequalities of the assessment of values of property cause great injustice which should be corrected,

"Now, be it resolved that we request the tax commission to use every means of equalizing the asessed values of property for taxation on an equitable basis.

"Now, in conformity with the wishes of the legislature, the tax commission has decided to reduce the basis of assessment from 50 per cent of the value of property to 42 per cent thereof, to conform with the basis of assessment heretofore adopted by the tax commission in the case of bank stocks and other corporations coming under its jurisdiction.

"We, therefore, instruct you to consider the circular of December 29, 1917, amended, so as to strike out the words and figures 50 per cent wherever the same occurs, and to insert in lieu thereof the figures and words 42 per cent, so that the basis of equalization for the present year shall be 42 per cent of the true value of all property."

### MARRIAGE RECORD.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the probate court between January 9 and January 30, inclusive:

Jan. 9—Roy Taylor and Lila Railey
Jan. 10—Cardoza Roberts and Prudencia Smarr.
Jan. 10—Robert Kelly and Laura Love, colored.
Jan. 11—Isaac Dawkins and Anna Brice, colored.
Jan. 11—Pressley Wallace and Janie Johnson.
Jan. 12—Walter D. Morrison and Laura Jenkins.
Jan. 12—James Brown and Lizzie Kimon, colored.
Jan. 14—Isaac Brown and Georgia Young, colored.
Jan. 14—Marshall Railey and Rosa Bell Kimbrell.
Jan. 15—Samuel C. Garrison and Janie Land.
Jan. 14—Moses Strait and Emma Rodman, colored.
Jan. 15—Ben Reid and Annie Bell Davis, colored.
Jan. 16—Alph Steele and Pansy Wright, colored.
Jan. 17—Dock Lanier and Clara Robinson, colored.
Jan. 17—Geo. D. Drye and Lottie Craig.
Jan. 18—Walter Jackson and Louise Gill, colored.
Jan. 19—Will Evans and Janie Caldwell, colored.
Jan. 19—J. Forest Bohler and Sarah Fannie McCarter.
Jan. 19—W. Bert Quinn and Lennie K. Barrett.
Jan. 21—Walker Brown and Lizzie Jackson, colored.
Jan 21—Joe Harris and Lucy Anthony, colored.
Jan. 24—Wm. M. Bomar and Winnie D. Grubbs.
Jan. 25—John Andy White and Addie Spratt.
Jan. 26—Wm. N. Gaulden and Sarah Ann Parrish.
Jan. 26—James Jackson and Annie Lee Spratt, colored.
Jan. 26—Simeon Barnett and Carrie Johnson, colored.
Jan. 26—Ward J. Tucker and Esther Robinson.

### HERE AND THERE.

Mr. W. W. Blair of Bullock's Creek, who has several building contracts in the lower part of the state, passed through Yorkville yesterday enroute to his home. He left Marion on Monday about noon in an automobile. He visited several towns in that section and came up by way of Cheraw, Camden, Kershaw. When he reached Lancaster Wednesday afternoon he had traveled something over 200 miles. At that point he was informed that he could go no further as the road to the river was impassable and the river was in such condition as to make crossing impossible. He left his car at Lancaster and came to Yorkville on the Southern.

Recurring again to the talk with that young soldier of the Florida, mentioned in this department in the last issue of The Enquirer, "Here and There" would mention a funny circumstance that was related by the young man. Here and There was quizzing him as to his experience with submarines and the like, whether the Florida had ever been in any trouble, or so far as he knew in any danger. "No," he said, "I have never seen a hostile submarine in threatening action; but on one occasion when we were in the war zone, an alarm went out that a submarine had been sighted, and among other things, there was re-inforcement of the boiler room forces. And let me tell you," he concluded with a decidedly humorous twinkle in his eyes, "you can believe me that those fellows fed those boilers as if they wanted the Florida to be in shape to go from here."

While traveling on the Southern train the other day Here and There became mixed up with a bunch of military officers, traveling on orders. They did not look very military and they did not act very military; but they were easily identified as officers by their caps, leather leggings and silver and gold bars on their shoulders. First lieutenants wear a silver bar and second lieutenants wear a gold bar. These officers were quite talkative, and they did not hesitate to answer questions. It turned out that they belonged mainly to the gas engine corps. That is not exactly the designation; but that is what it means. All of them were gas engine experts. Some of them were from Detroit, Michigan, and most of them had been employed in various capacities with different big automobile factories. One man said he had been a salesman on the road at a salary of $3,000 a year, and another said that he had turned over to his sister an automobile business from which he had been earning an income of $25,000 a year, to go into the service on the pay of a second lieutenant. Several had left their wives at home with the understanding that if it should so happen that they should be unable to support those wives, those wives would shift for themselves. All appeared to be enthusiastic for the service.

### FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

Pursuant to instructions from State Food Administrator Wm. Elliott, Mr. J. F. McElwee of Yorkville, food administrator for York county, has appointed a local administrator in each school district. On the assumption that the men who direct the schools are necessarily competent to help carry out the wishes of the government with reference to the food administration, Mr. McElwee has selected all his appointees from among the trustees of the school districts as follows:

R. Lee Falls, district No. 1.
T. E. McMackin, district No. 2.
J. M. Barnett, district No. 3.
Boyce Bennett, district No. 4.
R. W. Patton, district No. 5.
M. Gordon, district No. 6.
T. J. Steele, district No. 7.
E. M. Williams, district No. 8.
W. B. Wilkerson, district No. 9.
J. E. Latham, district No. 10.
J. B. Johnson, district No. 12.
S. H. Love, district No. 13.
C. E. Strait, district No. 14.
J. C. Kirkpatrick, district No. 15.
J. Y. Aycock, district No. 16.
M. R. Falls, district No. 17.
W. P. Whisonant, district No. 18.
A. E. Burns, district No. 19.
J. S. Hartness, district No. 20.
J. J. McCarter, district No. 21.
T. J. Patrick, district No. 22.
S. S. Glenn, district No. 23.
B. R. Smith, district No. 24.
W. A. Jones, district No. 25.
B. T. Bennett, district No. 26.
G. W. Martin, district No. 27.
R. F. Grier, district No. 28.
W. W. Farris, district No. 29.
F. G. Cook, district No. 30.
W. M. Bigger, district No. 31.
E. H. Garrison, district No. 32.
T. C. Dunlap, district No. 33.
J. J. Plaxico, district No. 34.
J. M. Campbell, district No. 35.
T. W. Jackson, district No. 36.
T. W. McElwee, district No. 37.
W. F. Dowdle, district No. 38.
W. P. Epps, district No. 39.
J. K. Allison, district No. 40.
E. W. Pursley, district No. 41.
J. L. Moss, district No. 42.
C. C. Hope, district No. 43.
W. W. Whitesides, district No. 44.
J. J. Hoke, district No. 45.
W. H. Spencer, district No. 46.
S. T. Ferguson, district No. 47.
J. M. Brice, district No. 48.
Meek Dickson, district No. 49.
C. D. Reid, district No. 50.
J. C. Bell, district No. 51.
T. F. Lesslie, district No. 52.
White Jackson, district No. 53.
J. F. Smith, district No. 54.
I. L. Faris, district No. 55.
J. A. Maloney, district No. 56.
J. W. Pursley, district No. 57.
J. W. Summerfield, district No. 58.

There are no especial instructions to go out at this time, except the understanding is that the county and school district administrators will use their best endeavors to carry out such regulations as may be handed down from Mr. Hoover, national food administrator, and Mr. Wm. Elliott, administrator for the state of South Carolina.

### WITHIN THE TOWN

—There was considerable interest in town yesterday over a report that Ike Wright, Jr., colored, has spinal meningitis. The Enquirer was officially informed last night that the report is not correct.

—Next Monday is salesday for February; but owing to the fearful condition of the roads and the fact that there can be no heat except about the courthouse and a few other places, there is no reason to expect many visitors.

—Consider the groceryman. He has always been a very necessary institution, and he is that yet. Generally, too, he has been a good friend. He was after profit from his business that he might live, just as other people, to be sure; but he has been very kind and accommodating. He has been nice to those who made it a rule to pay cash and he has staked those who were out of funds until they could get in better shape. He is still doing that when he is able. But war conditions are now bearing with especially heavy weight on the groceryman. Whenever formerly, through good luck or good judgment, he made a profit, by reason of an advancing market or something of that kind, he was that much in, and by reason of it he was able to be more accommodating than otherwise. But things of that kind have been cut out. The food administration has come down hard on the groceryman. He is no longer a free agent. It is prescribed that on all staple necessities he can make so much profit and no more. He may have bought his goods on a basis that would have admitted a profit of 100 per cent or more; but he cannot take the advantage of such luck, which would have been perfectly legitimate in other times. No matter how cheaply he may have bought, he must sell on a reasonable percentage above cost. Sometimes he must sell at a loss because his competitor may have bought cheaper. He has a right to get a profit, such profit as he can, out of articles that do not belong in the class of necessities; but from the nature of the case this profit is very uncertain. It is regulated by competition, and generally the volume of trade in such commodities is too small to yield anything big in the way of profit. It is up to the public to be more considerate of the groceryman that it has been. The public must realize that the groceryman is now performing more gratuitious service than ever before. One thing that the public can do if it wants to be fair, is to cut out as nearly as possible this delivery business. If people will carry home their own purchases to a larger extent than they have been doing it will help that much. And also it will help if purchasers will pay their bills as closely as they can—old bills as well as current bills. The grocers need all their resources in order to enable them to properly meet the demands of this very trying situation—a situation under which the grocer is carrying a larger proportion of the burdens of the people than ever before.

### REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been recorded in the office of the auditor since January 9:

**Bethel.**

S. H. Johnson to E. J. Kimbrell, 61 acres, consideration $1,125.

Agnes C. Whisonant, executor, and E. E. Poag to W. A. McKinney, 80 acres, consideration, $880.

**Bethesda.**

Marion B. Clinton and others to Samuel C. Clinton, 2 lots, consideration, $1,000.

W. Frank Moore and Minnie Moore to W. B. Kerr, 39.45 acres, consideration not stated.

Mary M. and Louisa A. Ashe to S. A. Crawford, 2 lots, consideration, $1.

J. T. Crawford and Mary E. Crawfrod to S. A. Crawford, 12 3-5 acres, consideration, $400.

Lillian Crawford Porcher to Mary E. Crawford, 112 acres, consideration, $750.

John R. Logan, C. C. C. Pls., to S. H. Faris, 63 acres, consideration, $2,500.

John R. Logan to John H. Campbell, 96.3 acres, consideration, $4,276.20.

Thos. J. Crawford to S. Geo. Moore, 50 1-4 acres, consideration, $2,450.

John H. Campbell to Thos. J. Crawford, 96.3 acres, consideration, $4,595.60.

**Bullock's Creek.**

J. Q. and B. F. Parks to T. A. Wilkerson, 74.5 acres, no consideration given.

J. D. Smith to Lucy R. and W. L. Thomas, 56.3 acres, consideration, $500.

Lucy R. and W. L. Thomas to J. D. Smith, 263.65 acres, consideration, $12,152.50.

James T. Burns to Suder Q. Mitchell, 80 acres, consideration, $205.

Myrtle Robbins and others to H. Clyde Good, 92 acres, consideration, $1,250.

**Broad River.**

R. D. Hope to S. B. Pratt, 150 acres, consideration, 1 lot and $1.

Shannon & Plexico to S. B. Pratt, 2 lots, consideration, $1,750.

D. H. Cobb to C. L. Westmoreland and J. Mason McGill, 2 lots, consideration, $350.

Mrs. M. J. A. Plexico to Geo. A. Plexico, 51 1-2 acres, consideration, $2,500.

J. L. Rainey to Shannon & Plexico, 1 lot, consideration, $25.

W. S. Wilkerson to J. S. Wilkerson, 60 4-5 acres, consideration, $1.

S. B. Pratt to W. L. Plexico, 1 lot, consideration, $425.

John A. McAlliey to W. L. Plexico, 1 lot, consideration, $225.

**Catawba.**

S. J. Kimbrell to A. R. Cook, 50.33 acres, consideration, $2,214.

John G. Kee to J. S. Dunlap, 1 lot, consideration, $1,600.

W. J. Neely to Sarah Rebecca Johnson, 1 lot, consideration, $1,250.

Ira B. Dunlap and J. H. Miller to Kelly Reid, 1 lot, consideration, $200.

Rock Hill Realty company to J. W. Black, 1 lot, consideration, $875.

John R. Williams to W. A. Hunsucker, 53.6 acres, consideration, $3,700.

W. M. Mauldin to John R. Williams, 53.6 acres; consideration, $5.

B. M. Fewell to Blankenship-Johnson company, 1 lot; consideration, $3,500.

Allen Jones to W. W. Gill, 1 lot, consideration, $3.

Miller-Roddey Realty Co., to N. Blake, 1 lot, consideration, $347.

W. C. Rawls and others to Mrs. A. R. Cornwell, interest in lot, consideration, $1,350.

Callie and Lillian Rawls, each one-twelfth interest in lot, to Mrs. Anna Rawls Cornwell, consideration, $1,800.

Syleecau Manufacturing Co., to Wm. Hardin, 1 lot, consideration, $640.

W. A. Blanks to Kate C. Blanks, 1 lot, consideration, $1.

Peoples' Trust Co. to Rufus Williams, 1 lot, consideration, $1.

W. S. Boyd to J. A. Thomas, 50 acres, consideration, $4,300.

Catawba Real Estate Co., to T. M. Whisonant and J. T. Stowe, 1 lot, consideration, $3,877.50.

Catawba Real Estate company to T. M. Whisonant and J. T. Stowe, 2 lots, consideration, $6,587.50.

B. J. White, trustee, to Peoples' Thust Co., 2 lots, consideration, $1,431.95.

W. O. Kimbrell to S. J. Kimbrell, 2 lots, consideration, $1,431.95.

S. H. Hay, Jr., to Ella M. Toole, 1 lot, consideration, $400.

Nettie C. Wylie, et al., to W. H. Hamilton and others, 75 acres, consideration, $2,300.

G. D. Helms to Mutual Investment Co., 40 acres, consideration, $5.

H. A. Waters to W. B. Simpson, 26 acres, consideration, $625.

**Ebenezer Township.**

Roxana T. Boyce to W. B. Good, 112 acres, consideration, $5,500.

Rock Hill Land and Town Site Co. to A. E. Willis, 1 lot, consideration, $1,000.

John R. Williams, trustee, to W. H. Matthews and Jas. H. Steele, 1 lot, consideration, $227.50.

John R. Logan, C. C. C. Pls., to N. G. Walker, trustee, 3 lots, consideration, $3,825.

John R. Williams to W. M. Maulden, 1 lot, consideration, $5.

David E. Finley, Jr., and Elizabeth Finley, executors, to Fred E. Smith, 49.9 acres, consideration, $2,269.95.

David E. Finley, Jr., and Elizabeth G. Finley, executors, to A. M. Barnett, 49.9 acres, consideration, $2,269.95.

C. M. Whisonant and Agnes Whisonant to R. A. Foster, 95.87 acres, consideration, $700.

John R. Williams, trustee, to R. E. Brown, 2 lots, consideration, $495.

John R. Williams, trustee, to Mrs. Louise T. Williams, 4.6 acres, consideration, $516.60.

J. W. O'Neal to Paul D. Faris, 10 1-4 acres, consideration, $100.

J. M. Porter to Gill & Gill Grocery company, 1 lot, consideration, $300.

W. C. Sanders to Paul D. Faris, 5.14 acres, consideration, $308.40.

John R. Williams, trustee, to Fred R. Black, 1 lot, consideration, $597.50.

John R. Williams, trustee, to N. B. Williams, 8.73 acres, consideration, $523.20.

Rock Hill Land and Town Site Co. to Thos. A. Stewart, 2 lots, consideration, $770.

**Fort Mill.**

E. B. Cook to Knox Windle, 88.5 acres, consideration, $5,310.

John R. Logan, C. C. C. Pls., to James H. Sutton, 1 lot, consideration, $1,000.

John R. Logan, C. C. C. Pls., to S. L. Meacham, 1 lot, consideration, $1,800.

John W. Queen to W. E. Kimbrell, 1 lot, consideration, $500.

**King's Mountain.**

J. D. Duff to Dr. M. B. Neil, 1 lot, consideration, $2,900.

Thad P. Clinton to Dr. I. J. Campbell, 1 lot, consideration, $500.

Robert T. Allison to Dr. W. G. White, 135 acres, consideration, $1,000.

J. A. Tate and Mrs. Annie E. Thomasson, executors, to John J. Jackson, 13 acres, consideration, $500.

I. J. Campbell to trustees Clover circuit, M. E. church, South, 1 lot, consideration, $2,750.

J. W. Wallace to C. W. Dickson, 115 acres, consideration, $500.

T. L. Crawford to J. W. Crites, 35.4 acres, consideration, $1,575.

**York Township.**

Jos. G. Dickson to Walter B. Moore, 118 acres, consideration, $4,312.50.

Johnson Cameron to David Cameron, 41 acres, consideration, $900.

Walter B. Moore to trustees of Church Home orphanage, 118 acres, consideration, $2.

J. G. Dickson to town of Yorkville, 2 lots, consideration not given.

J. A. J. Campbell to Mary E. Campbell, 53 1-4 acres, consideration, $950.

Town of York to J. G. Dickson, 4.32 acres, consideration not given.

Jas. M. Starr, agent, to D. L. Shieder, 36 acres, consideration, $1,710.

Mrs. Marie Moore Hart to W. B. Moore, Jr., 1 lot, consideration, $2.

Elizabeth Louthian Blanton to G. W. Ollis, 2 lots, consideration, $175.

John R. Logan, C. C. C. Pls., to Maggie E. Ramsey, 162 1-2 acres, consideration, her interest.

### LOCAL LACONICS

**"Victory Bread."**

Bakers will not be allowed to sell any more pure wheat bread after February 3. All bread is to have other cereal substitutes mixed with the wheat flour. Rye flour will not be permitted, because with the Allies rye flour is as desirable as wheat.

**Ashbel G. Brice Dead.**

Hon. Ashbel G. Brice, senator from Chester county, and a brother of Hon. J. S. Brice, of Yorkville, died at his home in Chester, Wednesday night at about 10 o'clock after an illness of only about four days. The deceased was a son of the late Rev. R. W. Brice, for many years pastor of Hopewell church, and was born in Chester county about 64 years ago. He was a lawyer by profession, correct in all his dealings with his fellow men, and of unquestioned integrity of character, in every respect. He was one of the leading men in the Associate Reformed church and has for many years been treasurer of the synod. He has frequently represented Chester county in the general assembly, and for the past term has been a member of the senate. He is survived by a widow; but no children. Of the large family of brothers and sisters that attained manhood and womanhood, only two survive, Hon. J. S. Brice, of Yorkville and Mrs. J. P. Knox of Columbia.

### BELITTLING AMERICANS

**German Writer Says United States Troops Don't Count.**

"The truth about the American army," is the title of a long article by Col. Gaedke in the German Socialist newspaper, Zeitung.

"The Entente now has pinned its faith entirely to American help," says Col. Gaedke. "It, therefore, is important that the Germans know just how serious is this