Scraps and Facts.

—Mr. W. C. Plant, a soliciting agent for the Southern railway, and one of the few 32d degree Scottish rite Masons of South Carolina, died in Asheville, N. C., Friday of pneumonia. The interment was in Anderson on Saturday afternoon.

—The Irish passenger liner Leinster, was submarined off the Irish coast a few days ago. It is said that there were 687 passengers on the ship when it was struck by the torpedo and that at least 450 perished. Included among the passengers were 150 women and children, of whom only 15 have been accounted for. Of these several died after being landed at an Irish port.

—Mayor Basley, of Lens, has written a report of the destruction that the Germans wrought in the city before leaving. The city was virtually leveled to the ground, and the coal galleries from which 3,000,000 tons of coal have been taken annually on up to the evacuation have been filled with water. Entire sections of the town were blown up to make way for trench systems, and railways and tramways have been destroyed as far as possible.

—The senate has under consideration a proposition to leave the standard time as it now is until Congress passes a bill to rescind the present arrangement. Under the law enacted last spring, the clocks must be turned back an hour on October 27. The senate is coming in for a good deal of ridicule at the hands of the newspaper because of its attitude. It is generally conceded that the daylight saving law may have been of some practical value during the summer, but the question is being asked as to how such a law can be any good in the winter when there is no surplus daylight to be saved.

—President Wilson on last Thursday issued the following statement as to the Fourth Liberty loan campaign: "Recent events have enhanced, not lessened, the importance of this loan, and I hope that my fellow countrymen will let me say this to them very frankly. The best thing that could happen would be that the loan should not only be fully subscribed, but very greatly over-subscribed. We are in the midst of the greatest exercise of the power of this country that has ever been witnessed or forecast, and a single day of relaxation in that effort would be of tragical damage alike to ourselves and to the rest of the world. Nothing has happened which makes it safe or possible to do anything but push our efforts to the utmost. The time is critical and the response must be complete."

—Three hundred and seventy-two American soldiers, part of the 699 aboard the large British transport Otranto, are missing following a collision between the Otranto and the transport Kashmir in the North channel, between Scotland and Ireland, off the island of Islay, on Sunday of last week. The scene of the collision, which occurred at the height of a storm, while both vessels, with others in a convoy, were proceeding under naval escort, is not far from where the Tuscania was torpedoed. The Otranto was dashed to pieces on the rocks following the collision. Three hundred and ten of the American soldiers were landed after the crash and seventeen were rescued alive at Islay, leaving the 372 unaccounted for. The survivors were nearly all saved by the British destroyer Mounsey, the only vessel which made an attempt at rescue in the terrific gale, after the Kashmir had rammed the Otranto amidships. The Otranto struck the rocks south of Saligo bay, Islay island, an uninhabited section where the coast line in many places rises straight out of the water to the rocky peaks many feet above. As the destroyer neared the side of the Otranto the men began to jump from thirty to forty feet to her decks. The more experienced sailors of the crew of the steamer had better success than the soldiers, many of whom had never seen the sea until this trip. As the destroyer steered toward the side of the steamer many of the men leaped too quickly and missed their reckoning and dropped between the boats. Some of these disappeared but others were caught and crushed to death between the boats and the lifeboats, which had been lowered to act as buffers. The destroyer was badly battered. The captain of the destroyer each time it was brushed away from the side of the Otranto, again would push near enough for many more men to jump to the deck of his vessel. He described as a veritable rain the number of men landing on the destroyer.

—What is said to have been the greatest and most impressive parade that New York has ever seen, and probably the most impressive that the world has ever seen, occurred in New York last Saturday. It was the occasion of Columbus Liberty day. The president was there and more than a million people participated as marchers and spectators. There were more than 25,000 fighting men in the line. They were from five continents and represented twenty-two nationalities, including Americans, British, French, Serbians, Czech-Slovaks and all the various peoples allied with America in the great war. President Wilson was expected to head the procession, but he preferred to march immediately at the head of his own troops. The streets of New York were lined with people for miles and miles. They cheered until it seemed that they could cheer no more; but when the American veterans came in sight the cheering seemed to change from machine gun rattle to artillery roar. Sight of the soldiers returned from France with peg-legs and empty sleeves moved thousands to tears; but these soldiers, conscious of their sacrifices and their faces aglow with pride, were among the brightest and happiest in the long line. There was a great display of German guns and other trophies that our brave boys have been sending back as testimonials of their splendid soldiership and incomparable courage. On different ones of these trophies were apt and witty legends like for instance, on a great Krupp appeared this: "It used to speak German; but look at the danged thing now." Saturday night, after the procession, the president attended a great musical concert at a leading theatre, and it was here he received his first information of the momentous note in which Germany says she is ready to quit and let the president name the terms; but of course there was no comment.

—Under date of October 11 a correspondent of the New York World on the British front wrote that paper as follows: The splendid fighting of American 30th Division composed of South Carolina and North Carolina and Tennessee, and known as the "Wildcat Division," won high praise from the British. The great battle is still proceeding. Since early Tuesday morning when the 30th began its attack with the 4th army it has advanced more than twelve miles into enemy held country, fighting beside brave British troops, and has the proud record of taking at least six important towns, many villages and scores of farms, besides the additional hundreds of prisoners after the first thousand on the morning of the first attack, as well as more than thirty guns. It has also rescued thousands of civilians, especially at Bohain, where fully four thousand, without food for three days, and hiding in cellars during the attack, were suddenly thrown into ecstacies when the Southern lads swept into the town and assured them of their freedom after more than four years of German military rule. It is the same old story that their British comrades in the adjoining towns are able to tell, for the rescued populace of numerous towns and villages cheered their rescuers as they took possession of these Roche held places. Among the towns taken by the Americans are Premont, Brancourt, Bohain, Busigny, Becquigny and yesterday Vaugh-Audigny. It is possible now to give a more connected account of the 'Fighting Thirtieth's week since the battle begun. On Sunday and Monday there were local attacks to straighten out the line so the proper "kick-off" position could be established by Tuesday morning. The night previous to the attack, after long hours of rain in the shallow trenches and without breakfast, these Southerners advanced with the tanks to break down the enemy resistance and turn him out from his weakly wired defenses of the third and last Hindenburg line. Their "kick-off" position was the eastern projection of the Bellicourt-Nauroy sector, which, with an Australian division, they had taken September 29, when they had smashed through the main Hindenburg line, and where, during the immediate days following the Australians had developed until they had taken Estrees, Joncourt, Wiancourt and Ramicourt, in the second Hindenburg position.

The Yorkville Enquirer.

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

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1918.

But if the kaiser should abdicate in favor of that eldest son of his, what would be the use?

The Berlin to Bagdad express is not running on its former uninterrupted schedule, because of recent troubles in Bulgaria.

This is the fall for grain sowing. The more grain our farmers sow the more cause will they have to be pleased with their foresight.

Even if Germany has decided upon unconditional surrender, the necessity for subscribing for this Liberty loan is no less than if Germany were putting new armies into the field.

If those Americans who were surrounded in the Argonne forest had been Germans, they would have surrendered. But Americans do not know how to surrender and don't want to learn.

In the article reproduced from the New York World, in another column, about the Thirtieth Division, the correspondent seems to have things mixed. The Thirtieth is known as the "Old Hickory," Division and it is the Eighty-first, also trained at Greenville, that is known as the "Wildcats."

Dispatches out of Germany are representing that the burning of French villages is being caused by British artillery. This is taken to mean that the Germans are laying the ground for a denial of all the incendiarism of which they have been guilty. But the day when Germany can deceive anybody by her testimony has passed.

Rev. J. P. Tucker of Rock Hill, argues that the best possible remedy for the influenza scourge is universal prayer. The idea is worth acting upon. God himself telis us that he is a jealous God, and that can very easily be construed to mean that mankind must not forget its dependence upon him. Prayer is always in order even when there is no public affliction, if there is such a time, and it can but be acceptable now.

There is an Austrian army of about 100,000 in Albania that is in sore danger of capture. Before the collapse of the Bulgarians the Austrians had three roads back home; but now they have only one and that is a rather poor one by way of Scutari. The recent capture of the port of Durrazzo on the Adriatic put the Allies in a position to send large forces of men into Albania in a short time, and it seems almost certain that the Austrians will be caught.

The German reply to President Wilson's questions seems to have taken the whole world by surprise. The common conviction was that sooner or later Germany must submit to unconditional surrender; but few thought that such a thing was imminent. The belief was that Germany would fight to the last ditch rather than give up everything. It is difficult yet to believe that the end has come, and many believe that there is still a chance for complications.

The fact that the Thirtieth Division, made up of troops of Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina, including more than 200 of our own York county boys, is winning fame throughout Europe, furnishes no occasion for surprise; but nevertheless there is no effort to deny a source of pride throughout this whole section. The Thirtieth, which adopted the sobriquet of "Old Hickory," before it left Camp Sevier, is living up to the character of that famous soldier in fierceness and endurance, and the Germans have come to know what they are up against when they are brought in contact with splendid soldiers. Gen. Edward Mann Lewis of Indiana, who has the honor to command the Thirtieth, has received numerous congratulations from the British and French, both of whom testify that than his there is not a finer division in Europe. There is no question that the Thirtieth has inflicted tremendous losses on the enemy, and there is reason to believe that our own losses have been light; but as yet there is no sufficient data upon which to base exact information.

No Armistice Probable.

The German reply to President Wilson's questions looks satisfactory enough upon its face; but as to whether it will amount to anything in the early establishment of peace, depends upon developments.

As we understand the situation, President Wilson's terms, as laid down in each of his addresses means that if Germany would have peace, she can obtain the same by absolute surrender, and that is the only way.

The president has laid down a number of stipulations setting forth the attitude of the United States. These stipulations require that Germany must evacuate all occupied territory, including that of Russia, and must right the wrong that was done to France in depriving her of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine in 1871, and must make amends to Belgium and France, Servia and other countries for the terrible wrongs she has done to them during the past four years. In addition to all this Germany must disarm and give other guarantees for good behavior.

Furthermore the president has said that we cannot come to any kind of "terms" with Germany, because Germany has already shown that she is utterly without honor or regard for right and justice.

If by her answer to the president's questions Germany means to say that she is ready to withdraw her armies from occupied territory, disband them, and accept and carry out any stipulations that the Allies see proper to impose upon her, the probability is that peace is near; but otherwise there will be no peace until Germany is no longer able to lift a hand in opposition to any step the Allies may see proper to take.

Matters of South Carolina History.

On the first page of today's Enquirer we are printing a communication from the distinguished secretary of the State Historical Commission, calling us to task for alleged inaccurate statements in connection with the political history of South Carolina.

Upon a careful reading of what Mr. Salley has to say, we are strongly impressed with the idea that there is not so much difference between us on the score of the facts in question as there is in the politics involved. His writing indicates his acceptance of the domination of the Episcopal church not only as a matter of course, but as a matter of right, while we like those early "refawmers," and other advocates of civil and religious liberty since, most emphatically dissent from both considerations.

While we are not unmindful of the honor that has fallen to us in being the object of the attention of such a distinguished historian as is Mr. Salley, we are hardly prepared to accept the idea that he has given his time and trouble altogether because of the alleged discrepancies he points out. These discrepancies, if indeed such they be, are too obviously unimportant to warrant so much effort, and we are inclined to consider the communication as rather more political than historical.

When we said that the Episcopal church was the established church of South Carolina from the first settlement of the state, we did not mean our readers to understand that the thing was done by the first boat load of new arrivals immediately upon their reaching land. We had in mind the fact that it was nearly a generation after the arrival of the first colonists, many of whom were moving from place to place, before the first settlement could properly be said to be fairly established.

According to Dr. David Ramsey, who wrote in 1808, and whose accuracy or fairness as a historian has never been seriously questioned, so far as we know, the first step toward the civil establishment of the Episcopal church was taken before 1701. On this subject the doctor says, in his Ecclesiastical History of South Carolina:

In the year 1698, one further step was taken, by an Act "to settle a maintainance on a minister of the Church of England in Charlestown." This excited neither suspicion nor alarm among the Dissenters, for the minister in whose favor the law operated was a worthy man; and the small sum allowed him was inadequate for his services. The precedent thus set by the legislature being acquiesced in by the people, paved the way for an ecclesiastical establishment. In the year 1704, when the white population in South Carolina was between 5,000 and 6,000, when the Episcopalians had only one church in the province, and the Dissenters three in Charleston and one in the country, the former were so favored as to obtain a legal establishment.

We are told by Dr. Ramsey, furthermore, that most of the proprietors and public officers of the province, and particularly the governor, Sir Nathaniel Johnson, were zealously attached to the Church of England, and here is the way, according to the same authority, that they managed to get possession of the religious situation notwithstanding that they were so heavily in the minority:

Believing in the current creed of the times that an established religion was necessary to the support of civil government, they concerted measures for endowing the church of the mother country and advancing it in South Carolina to legal pre-eminence. Preparatory thereto they promoted the election of members of that church to seats in the Provincial legislature and succeeded by surprise so far as to obtain a majority. The recently elected members soon after they entered on their legislative functions took measures for perpetuating the power they had thus obtained, for they enacted a law "which made it necessary for all persons thereafter chosen members of the commons, house of assembly, to conform to the religious work of the Church of England and to receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the rites and usages of that church."

However Mr. Salley looks at it, and however the main object of the offense against civil and religious liberty here described may have been, office and power for somebody, we are unwilling to admit the selfish desire for office or power was the sole object of the opposition. It was the old, old question of the right of the individual to worship God in accordance with the dictates of conscience, and of all good government deriving just powers from the consent of the governed. As to the correctness of our view let us consult Dr. Ramsey again to see how the matter was regarded in England:

The Dissenters appealed to the House of Lords, which body voted that the Act of the Provincial legislature was "founded on falsity of matter of fact—was repugnant to the laws of England—contrary to the charter of the proprietors—was an encouragement to atheism and irreligion—destructive to trade, and tended to the depopulation and ruin of the province." The Lords also addressed Queen Anne, beseeching her to use the most effectual methods to deliver the province from the arbitrary oppression under which it lay and to order the authors thereof to be prosecuted according to law." To which her majesty replied, "that she would do all in her power to relieve her subjects in Carolina, and protect them in their just rights."

Dr. Ramsey says that it was because of the act of 1704, that the Dissenters appealed to parliament, and Mr. Salley says that it was because of the appeal to parliament that the Provincial legislature passed the Act of 1704. Unless Mr. Salley asesumes to be final authority himself, we would like him to give us better authority than Dr. Ramsey.

It is a fact that the act which excluded Dissenters from the Provincial assembly was repealed in 1706, very likely because otherwise it would have led to the developments described by the British house of Lords, and in addition to that to bloodshed, as the result of which the usurping churchmen would have been wiped out; but the church was not disestablished yet by any means. The legislature continued to appropriate money to build and repair churches, pay salaries of rectors, clerks and sextons, and to encourage ministers of the Church of England to settle in South Carolina, and if any other denomination got any money it was only by way of subsidy intended fo bribe subservience to the party that was in the saddle. Again quoting Dr. Ramsey:

This state of things, with very little variation, continued for seventy years, and as long as the province remained subject to Great Britain.

With reference to the election of John Hunter in 1796 and John Ewing Colhoun in 1800, Mr. Salley will excuse us for reminding him of a very important circumstance that had considerable bearing upon both of these cases. Following the Revolution and up to several years after 1800, the Episcopal church, by reason of having lost its state support, and also because its rectors were all sworn to allegiance to the king of England, had become pretty thoroughly disorganized. It had lost its power, both political and ecclesiastical, and except for two congregations in Charleston, there were very few people in the state who would acknowledge ever having been members. This, no doubt, had something to do with Mesars. Hunter and Colhoun getting by.

But by Judge Smith's day things were a little different. The British parliament had repealed the laws requiring rectors to swear allegiance to the king and provision had also been made for the creation of an American episcopate. This done, the old political ring that had been very much battered during the twelve or fifteen years previous, had begun to pull itself together again. Its ability to do this may have been, as Mr. Salley would have us believe, because of its superior intelligence and education; but it also may have been because of the generations of practice following that coup de etat of 1704, when a majority of the legislature was obtained by surprise. Anyhow, Judge Smith got by for a short term and a full term, mainly because the election had come unawares and because both elections were held at the same time. Robert Y. Hayne was all that Mr. Salley says he was, and a man of whom the state has a right to be proud. We do not hesitate to say that so far as we are concerned we are glad he was elected; but nevertheless, Mr. Salley will have a difficult time of it proving that Hayne's election was due more to his brilliancy than to his availability as an Episcopalian with which to beat Judge Smith.

We know very little about Steven D. Miller. Mr. Salley has told us more than we knew previously; but from what Mr. Salley says, Dr. Ramsey, who wrote long before this senator's day, has given us a line on him. It is this:

The Dissenters saw with regret several of their more wealthy followers desert a less fashionable church, and conform to that which enjoyed the patronage of the government.

If Senator Tillman told Zach McGee that every governor of South Carolina previous "to the war" was an Episcopalian, he no doubt left out of consideration the first twenty-eight years up to the coup de etat. Joseph West, who was the second, third, and eighth governor, is esteemed by the late Dr. Robert Lathan as the ablest of the earliest executives and, the doctor says, he was objectionable to the Lords Proprietors because he "kept the cavaliers in check." We judge he was not an Episcopallan. Joseph Blake (1694) was a Presbyterian. We have not taken the trouble to look up the other proprietary governors; but we venture that Senator Tillman was right as to everything after 1704.

We have a good many more things to say in this connection; but must forego for the present for pressure of space. However, Mr. Salley cannot possibly be more earnest than we are in the desire that our people were better informed as to the bearing the history of our state has on present conditions. If our people really knew the truth about these things, South Carolina politics would be much broader, more generous and more constructive than is now the case, and South Carolina would be a much better state to live in.

GERMANS IN RETREAT.

But They Are Giving Back Steadily in Orderly Manner.

The German battle line in France continues to bend under the attacks of the Entente Allies. But nowhere has it been broken. The enemy almost everywhere is in retreat toward new positions. But his retreat is orderly, and the British, French and Americans are being compelled to fight their way forward slowly in the face of enemy machine gun detachments acting as rear guards.

Highly important strategic positions have been wrested from the enemy by the British and French, while on their sector of the front the Americans have further advanced their line on both sides of the Meuse, obtaining the objectives they sought.

The British advanced after days of hard fighting had brought them at last to the gates of Douai, which has long held back the British from closing in upon the great bend in the line which has Lille as its center and which has been considered by the military experts as the keystone to the German defense system through northern Belgium to the sea.

To the south the French have blotted out both La Fere and Laon and the greater portion of the St. Gobain massif standing in the elbow where the line runs eastward to the Swiss frontier. Here also the Germans for weeks had stood, fighting desperately, realizing that a successful advance by their foes would shatter their military plans in the south and probably compel a swifter retirement than is being carried out and probably make untenable the entire Meuse line, to which it is believed they are gradually making their way.

By the successes of the British and the French the entire German line from Rheims to the Belgian frontier is made decidedly more unstable and with the new advance of the French and the Americans in the Champagne, and along both sides of the Meuse northward, seemingly the enemy, for a few days at least, will have to hasten his steps eastward and northward to prevent the great converging manouver from capturing large numbers of prisoners, especially in the pocket from the region northwest of Rheims to La Fere. Here, however, the enemy, seeing the ultimate fall of Laon, may have used the great net work or railways there and successfully withdrawn a majority of his forces toward Mezieres.

Along the Aisne in Champagne the French have forced their way across the Aisne at various places and are almost upon the important railway town of Rethel, whence it is only a step to Mezieres, while north of Vouziers they are continuing to battle their way forward toward Sedan. In the bend of the Aisne more than 36 localities have been liberated by the French and several thousand citizens freed freed from bondage.

Since the offensive began 21,567 Germans have been made prisoners and 600 of their guns captured.

With the situation in France and Belgium highly satisfactory to the Allies, the operations in Serbia and Albania likewise daily are being carried forward successfully. Nish, the capital of the little kingdom after the invasion by the Austro-Hungarians, have been recaptured by the enemy driven to the hills north of it. The Austro-Hungarians are slowly but surely being driven northward in Albania and now are being engaged in the region of Ipek, 30 miles southwest of Novipazar.

MERE-MENTION

More than 500 people are dead, thousands are homeless and millions of dollars worth of property have been destroyed by forest fires that are sweeping across northern Minnesota and Wisconsin.....More than 150 people have been killed by an earthquake that has shaken all the towns in Porto Rico.....The American Second army in France has come into being under command of Major General Robert L. Bullard.....The American soldiers in France are said to be not at all enthusiastic over the German note accepting the Wilson terms. They do not think it amounts to a great deal.....In the Bohain region the other day, the American and British troops captured the largest ammunition dump that has ever been taken. The shells were piled high over a large area.

—James Hamilton, for many years clerk of Chester, died last Saturday, following an attack of influenza.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Liberty Hosiery Co., Rock Hill—Wants girls of good character to learn the work of its mill. Good pay to learners. Better pay to experts.

Clover Drug Store—Is ready to fill your doctor's prescriptions when you are sick. It will give you prompt and correct service.

James Bros—Have the mules and horses that you need and ask you to come and see what they have to offer.

York Supply Co.—Can furnish one and three row grain drills, with and without guano. Have supplies of field seeds. Repairs for turn plows. Buy Liberty bonds.

York Hardware Co.—Asks that you keep it in mind when you have a hardware want. A new line of laprobes coming soon.

Carroll Bros.—Can supply you with 16 per cent acid, grain drills, roofing, Oliver plow repairs, disc and drag harrows, etc.

Yorkville Real Estate Co.—Gives detailed information as to terms of sale of property advertised by Atlantic Coast Real Estate Co., to take place on Thursday.

Loan and Savings Bank—Is prepared to deliver Liberty loan bonds of various denominations to subscribers paying cash.

First National Bank, Sharon—Pictures the battlefront at 4.45 a. m., when the boys are "going over," and asks you to go over with them by buying Liberty bonds.

McConnell Dry Goods Co.—Calls attention to its mid-October bargain sale now in progress and gives interesting prices on a variety of seasonable goods.

Pastors of the Town—Add their urging to the people of York county to buy Liberty bonds. They are interested in your boy and willing to go to the extreme limit, as our boys fight.

First National Bank, York—Points out the undoubtedly good investment to be had in Liberty bonds and urges you to buy and thus "back up our boys over there." Page four.

Standard Oil Co.—On page four tells about the efficiency, convenience, cleanliness, etc., of Perfection blue flame oil stoves.

Most of the cotton mills and other larger manufacturing plants in this section are badly handicapped by shortage of labor on account of influenza. The two mills at Clover are reduced to about 50 per cent efficiency and but few other mills in this section are able to report a much better situation. The shutting off of the electric power by the Southern Power company because of low water, will help rather than hurt the situation in the mills.

In the death of Dr. W. G. White the town of Yorkville loses one of its best known and most prominent citizens. Dr. White was born in Chester county on May 3, 1857 and was raised on a farm not far from the town of Chester. He received his academic education in the log cabin schools of the day, afterward went to Erskine college, and secured his degree in medicine of the University of Maryland on March 15, 1883. He located in Yorkville on April 9 following and continued the practice of medicine here and in the country surrounding up to the time of his death. He has been in failing health for several years past; but he has continued at his work without ceasing except when physically unable to go. His practice was large and covered quite an extensive territory in the town and leading out for many miles in all surrounding directions. He was held in high esteem by hundreds of friends, and by many patients who were always glad to testify to the faithfulness with which he attended them in times of serious illness.

The splendid plan of the Red Cross means simply this: That every effort will be made by those who are well to take care of those who are sick. The committees that have been appointed will do all they can to hunt out those who are in need of help; but in case any who are in need are overlooked, they must have no hesitation in making their need known. If they do they will be entitled to no sympathy on that account. In cases where families are unable to prepare food, or other necessities, it is the purpose of the relief workers to look after such matters also. It is assumed that in a time like this every man, woman and child in the community stands ready to give either service or means or both, to the limit. Although conditions have not been and are not now such as to make serious demands on the services of volunteer helpers, there is no telling what the situation may develop into, and the nucleus of an organization that can be extended as occasion demands ought to have a decided effect in upbuilding the confidence and assurance of everybody.

MATERIAL FOR GAS MASKS.

Among the people who have contributed peach and other seeds to be used in making charcoal for gas masks are:

John T. Latham, No. 5, Yorkville, to Clinton Bros. .....76 lbs.

THE COTTON SEED SITUATION.

The cotton seed situation throughout the country is much more serious than is generally realized because of the rush of seed to market in volume greater than the mills are able to take care of.

While it is evident that had it not been for the closing down of the gins during the week, the seed glut would have been much worse than it now is, it is a fact that the oil mills are hardly in no more comfortable shape than they were a week ago.

Reports from various parts of the state indicate that the situation elsewhere is about the same as in this section—the storage capacity of all the mills over-crowded, and crushing proceeding with unusual slowness because of insufficiency of skilled labor because of the draft and because of influenza.

The South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' association a few days ago reported that the oil mills of the state as a whole had on hand on October 5, 100 per cent more cotton seed than on the same date last year, and many of the smaller mills had a still larger percentage. The Southern Cotton Oil company was beyond the 100 per cent limit.

All of the mills have become very reluctant buyers because of the overcrowding of their storage capacity and the shortage of labor, and the indications are that unless the farmers hold back their seed to a much larger extent than they have been doing, it will soon be difficult to sell seed to anybody at any price.

ABOUT PEOPLE

Private C. R. Gillam of the aviation service, has been visiting friends in Yorkville.

Miss Martha, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Smith of Clover, is quite sick.

Mrs. Manning Stanton of Charlotte, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Inman in Yorkville.

J. W. Quinn, Jr., who has been confined to bed with an attack of influenza, is improving.

Private W. C. McClure of Camp Jackson, spent Sunday with relatives on Yorkville No. 5.

Seaman Jack Faulkner left Saturday morning after a visit to his mother, Mrs. Ada Faulkner, in Yorkville.

Misses Louise and Christine Smith, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Smith of Clover, are ill with influenza.

Mr. J. C. Hope of Sharon, is quite ill; but information yesterday was that his condition was more favorable.

Mr. C. F. Sherer of Yorkville, who has been confined to his bed for some time with tonsilitis, is getting along nicely.

Mr. and rMs. John C. Hope of Filbert No. 1, have received news of the safe arrival overseas of their son, Banks Hope.

Mrs. W. L. Fanning, who has been spending some time with relatives in Yorkville, has returned to her home in Shelby, N. C.

John M. Smith, carrier on Clover route No. 2, has been quite unwell for several days; but went out with his mail yesterday as usual.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. W. Smith, Mrs. Gist Smith and James Smith, all of Yorkville No. 1, visited relatives at Camp Jackson yesterday.

Mrs. R. E. Stevenson of McConnellsville, has a card from her brother, Private J. E. Brakefield, announcing his safe arrival in England.

Miss Louise Barron, who has been teaching school at Andrews, N. C., is at her home in Yorkville, the school having been closed on account of influenza.

Private Louis Baird of Camp Jackson, who has been ill at the home of his father, W. H. Baird, on Yorkville No. 2, for the past two weeks, is very much improved.

Lieutenant John R. Logan is visiting his father, Hon. John R. Logan, in Yorkville, having just returned from Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where he has been taking special training in artillery work.

Mr. John S. Hartness, cashier of the First National Bank of Sharon, has been ill with influenza for a week. He was free from fever yesterday, and there was good reason to hope that he would soon be well again.

Private Mack McCarter of Clover No. 1, has been seriously ill at Camp Jackson. At one time it was thought that he could hardly get well; but the information yesterday was that he is very much better.

Messrs. A. J. Quinn of Clover, and F. E. Quinn of Yorkville, were called to Columbia last Friday on account of the serious illness of their brother, Robert Quinn, with influenza. They returned Saturday night, leaving Robert very much improved.

WITHIN THE TOWN.

—The sales of cotton have been exceedingly light during the past week.

—Ned Edwards, a well known negro of Yorkville, died at his home here last Sunday morning, following an illness that was occasioned by a hurt sustained some months ago. The deceased was about 79 years of age. He had lived in the town practically all of his life, and was held in high esteem by both whites and negroes.

—Among the influenza cases in Yorkville are Mr. C. J. Youngblood, Misses Alda and Belva Saunders, John E. Carroll, Jr., and Miss Elizabeth Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Wade Ferguson, Mrs. Summey and two children, Withers Adickes, Jim Lee, the Chinaman; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. James, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Kelly, Mr. C. M. Miller, Mrs. Susie Caldwell and children, Brice, Lewis, Nell and Boyce. John Lewis and William Marshall are convalescent. Lesslie McCorkle is sick at the home of his father, R. R. McCorkle, on the outskirts of Yorkville. John S. James, who recently went to St. Louis after mules, is down with influenza.

—The Red Cross has effected a complete organization intended to bring about the effective co-operation of the entire community in the handling of the influenza situation to the best possible advantage. The plan includes the appointment of intelligence committees on each of the streets, each committee to keep itself informed of developments in the various homes and to make reports to Mrs. R. M. Bratton, president of the Red Cross. Mrs. Bratton, acting on the information furnished by these committees, will appoint members of the Red Cross to look after each individual case according to means available as its necessities seem to require. In cases of families that are helpless by reason of all its working members being down, and being unable to secure other help, members of the Red Cross are to do what they can. Also volunteer nurses are to be furnished as far as possible in all cases where there is no other help. These are the committees appointed to look after and report developments on the streets named: College street—Mesdames W. D. Glenn, P. W. Patrick. Jefferson street—Mesdames H. T. Williams, Bratton Clinton, B. M. Love. Cleveland avenue—Mrs. J. R. Hart. East Liberty street—Mesdames G. W. S. Hart, and R. M. Bratton and Miss Bessie Barron. West Liberty street—Mrs. R. E. Montgomery. Congress street—Mesdames O. E. Grist, C. W. Carroll, R. A. Bratton, Belle Alston, S. M. McNeel, W. B. Moore and Miss Lesslie Witherspoon. King's Mountain street—Mrs. J. D. McDowell, and Misses Daisy Gist and Mary Williams. Lincoln street—Mesdames J. A. Marion and M. W. White. Wright avenue—Mesdames D. L. Shieder and J. S. Brice. Madison street—Mrs. W. H. Herndon. The foregoing will do what they can to keep in touch with the situation, and people needing help will report to the committee members on their respective street. In addition to these committees, because of the scarcity of physicians, only two, Drs. Walker and Bratton, being available, a volunteer nursing corps is being organized with Miss Mamie McConnell, registered trained nurse of long experience, as chairman. So far the following have volunteered for service in this corps: Mrs. S. C. Ashe, Miss Mabel Ashe, Miss Bessie Barron, Miss Mary Cartwright, Miss Mary Williams. In order to avoid confusion it is necessary to observe the organization as stated above. People needing help should apply to the nearest committee woman, and the committee woman will report to Mrs. Bratton. The chairman will take steps as feasible under the circumstances, and the people who are well will be called upon to do for and wait on those who are sick. Those who desire to volunteer as nurses should tender their services to Miss Mamie McConnell.

LOCAL LACONICS

Rom Dixon Kirby.

Rom Dixon Kirby of King's Creek, is reported in Saturday's overseas casualty list as having died of disease.

Clothes for the Belgians.

Sharon and Bullock's Creek branches of the Red Cross were also large contributors to the big lot of clothing that was sent to the Belgians last week.

Private William Patterson.

The casualty lists published in the morning papers of last Saturday included the name of Private William P. Patterson of R. F. D. No. 2, Fort Mill, died of disease.

For Lack of Water.

The Southern Power company on yesterday served notice on the mills it is serving in this section that beginning this morning at 6 o'clock, it would shut down for forty-eight hours.

Negro Will Recover.

The Rock Hill Herald reports that the name of the negro who was knocked from the York-Lancaster bridge on last Thursday was Banks Hardin; that he is in a Rock Hill hospital, getting along nicely and that he will probably recover.

Eastern District Measuring Up.

The Rock Hill Herald has been reporting a number of eastern districts that have been making good and better with their Liberty loan apportionments. Mount Holly has already been mentioned. Friendship school district has subscribed $11,850, or $1,850 more than was asked, and New Port, which was asked for $7,500, has already gone to $9,100. Concord, Catawba and Bethesda are also across, most of them without meetings. The colored people are reported to be subscribing liberally.

Treatment of Influenza.

"Every person who feels sick and appears to be developing an attack of influenza," says Surgeon General Blue, "should at once be put to bed in a well ventilated room. If the patient has fever a physician should be called, and this should be done in any case if the patient appears very sick, coughs up pinkish sputum or breathes rapidly and painfully. The diet of the patient should be light. Quiet and cleanliness are essentials. Attendants of persons having influenza," the surgeon general said, "should wear a gauze mask and take all precautions to prevent contagion."

Influenza In Fort Mill.

Fort Mill, October 13: Dr. F. B. Blakely has been sent to Fort Mill by the state board of health to assist the local physicians in handling the influenza situation in this community. On account of the absence or illness of several physicians in the country districts, the local practitioners have had numbers of calls from distant points which they felt they could not well attend to without neglect of patients in the immediate community. However, they have made many sacrifices to meet the needs of all as far as possibly and the presence of Dr. Blakely will aid greatly in relieving the situation.

How to Make Molasses.

Among the many good molasses makers in York county, there are very few who have the business down finer than Mr. Thomas J. Nichols of Yorkville No. 6. Mr. Nicholls is one of those men who believes that anything that is worth doing at all is worth doing right, and people who have used molasses of his production are agreed that he carries his preaching in this matter into practice. Mr. Nicholls has made more than 1,200 gallons of molasses so far this season, and the entire turnout has been good. "One thing necessary to the making of good molasses," he told The Enquirer last Saturday, "is proper harvesting and taking care of the cane. One of the most capable men I know of in this regard is R. C. Jackson of Tirzah. In cutting his cane, he will not allow a single butt to touch the ground. You can straighten it up by knocking it against the wagon if you want to; but you must not let it touch the ground to accumulate dirt or sand. Also he sees that no dead fodder or suckers are left on the stalk, and that too is important. But another thing that many people are careless about is in stacking the cane after it is cut. Too many of them throw the cane down in a close pile where, if left too long, it is liable to heat or "blink," as some people call it. It sours, is the way I describe it. You can never make good molasses from soured cane. You can prevent this souring by piling your cane in layers, some of them crossways, so as to give the air openings to circulate between.

DOES NOT MEAN PEACE.

Acceptance of German Note Equivalent to Loss of War.

Acceptance in any degree of the German reply to President Wilson's note including the granting of an armistice means the loss of the war for the Allies, Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, minority leader and ranking Republican of the foreign relations committee of the senate, declared Sunday night in a statement. The note as received unofficially is not a surrender on Germany's part as Senator Lodge said, but "is highly conditional." The senate republican leader demanded an unconditional surrender or the Allies would be left to humiliating defeat by a peace of bargain and compromise."

"Mr. McAdoo and some of the press speak of the German note, if authentic, as a complete surrender," said Senator Lodge. "It is nothing of the kind. It is just the reverse. If it is a surrender and it is highly conditional. If we accept that note it means that Germany has failed to conquer the world at this moment and that we have lost the war. The president made three inquiries. He proposed no terms; he made no promises; he committed himself to nothing, no matter what the answer might be. The Germans present his questions as terms offered and then say for the purpose of bringing about an armistice they are ready to accept the president's general propositions and to discuss details. The armistice is the first step and they propose that evacuation should be arranged by a mixed commission, on which they would be represented.

"If we agree to an armistice now the war is lost. If we refuse an armistice the war will be won, if we agree to an armistice Germany will have opportunity to restore and refresh her armies and accumulate munitions. Her fleet is untouched. She will be in exactly the position territorially as she was when the war began. Then she will discuss, under the president's general propositions, the details. The details include everything that is vital the independence of the Czecho-Slovaks, Jugo-Slavs and Poland; the expulsion of Turkey from Europe and much else equally important to a real peace—and we are to sit around a table and discuss them with Germany, who can refuse everything she does not like under the threat of renewing the war in a more advantageous position. It will be a peace of bargain and compromise and the president has said that 'there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise.' Our only assurance for which discussion would be the German word and the German signature—both worthless. The president has said we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us.' The government of Germany has not changed. The chancellor has changed. Changing the chancellor no more changes the German government than the president changing his secretary of state would change our government.

"There is nothing in the proposition about reparation; nothing about the destruction of life by submarine warfare. We should be left to the mercy of the German diplomats to decide what reparation we should obtain, what retribution there should be, for the murders of the submarines.

"If the German note is authentic and if we accept it in any degree the war is lost and all our sacrifices have been made in vain. We are on the eve of victory. We must have unconditional surrender. We must impose our own terms. If we accept the German note there will be no surrender and we shall be left to humiliating defeat by a peace of bargain and compromise."

GERMANY OFFERS COMPLIANCE.

Will Accept President Wilson's Peace Terms In Full.

Following is the text of Germany's reply to the questions that President Wilson asked in his previous note. It was published in Washington last Saturday night:

"In reply to the questions of the president of the United States of America the German government hereby declares: 'The German government has accepted the terms laid down by President Wilson in his address of January 8 and in his subsequent addresses on the foundation of a permanent peace of justice. Consequently its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon practical details of the application of these terms. The German government believes that the governments of the powers associated with the government of the United States also take the position taken by President Wilson in his address. The German government, in accordance with the Austro-Hungarian government, for the purpose of bringing about an armistice declares itself ready to comply with the propositions of the president in regard to evacuation.

"The German government suggests that the president may occasion a meeting of a mixed commission for making the necessary arrangements concerning the evacuation. The present German government, which has