Scraps and Facts.

— It has been officially announced in the British house of commons that the Germans have ceased their submarine attacks against passenger vessels. Attacks against transports, naval vessels, and all other ships pertaining to war, continue as opportunity presents.

— Announcement has been made in the British house of commons that since the beginning of the war British troops have taken 327,416 enemy combattant prisoners, including 264,242 Germans. There are 97,000 German combattant prisoners in the United Kingdom at the present time.

— It has been announced that vaccination against pneumonia is available now for every officer, enlisted man and civilian employe of the army. The vaccine, which is said to have proved to prevent pneumonia following influenza, is being produced in sufficient quantity under the direction of the army medical school. Its extensive use is expected to materially lower the number of cases of pneumonia in the army this winter.

— Bacterial investigation shows that the present outbreak of influenza does not differ from other epidemics of the same malady, the higher mortality rate being due to secondary infection, William Hayes Fisher said in the house of commons last Tuesday. He advised that he saw no reason to believe the spread of the disease was due to malnutrition of the people generally. While the rise in the death rate is considerable, he said, it is not as great in London as in Vienna, Paris and other places. Medical authorities and bacteriological experts of the house of commons on Tuesday ordered a research into the causes and nature of the disease. It is hoped to trace and destroy the microbe.

— Cotton picking costs more than it did before the outbreak of the war. The rule for decades has been to pay from 40 to 50 cents per hundred pounds. The department of agriculture announces that the prevailing prices paid for picking cotton this year are higher than ever before. A statement in the monthly crop report says: "The cotton specialist of the bureau of crop estimates has made an investigation into the prices paid for picking cotton at the opening of the season. In a number of the states picking is well advanced and the prices given are probably what they will average for the season. Where picking had not begun figures given are the probable opening prices. It is possible that later on, because of the scarcity of pickers in some of the states, prices will advance. The following are the figures obtained (per 100 pounds of seed cotton, including short and long lint and sea island): North Carolina, $1.18; South Carolina, $0.99; Georgia, $1.05; Florida, $1.37; Alabama, $0.92; Mississippi, $0.96; Louisiana, $1.04; Arkansas, $1.28; Texas, $1.25; Tennessee, $1.31; Oklahoma, $1.57; California, $2."

— A total of 8,806 applications for seed grain loans were approved by the branch office of the United States department of agriculture at Wichita, Kansas, and $2,025,262 was loaned to the drought-stricken farmers from the $5,000,000 emergency fund provided by the president. These loans were limited to $3 an acre for not to exceed 100 acres, and were made only to farmers whose credit was exhausted by reason of two successive crop failures on acount of drought. The money was for the purchase of seed for fall planting. At the customary rate of seeding—2 to 3 pecks of wheat per acre in the dry counties—this loan was sufficient to purchase enough seed wheat to sow more than a million acres that otherwise might not have been seeded. L. M. Estabrook, chief of the bureau of crop estimates, and assistant to the secretary of agriculture, was in charge of the Wichita office which served the southwestern territory—Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas. A report of loans made in the northwest region through the department's branch office at Great Falls, Montana, in charge of Professor G. I. Christie, now assistant secretary of agriculture, will be issued soon.

— American long range guns began firing on Longuyon, 23 miles northeast of Verdun last Monday afternoon. The American long range fire is also being directed against the vital Voie de Rocade on the railway line paralleling the front. The Germans are dependent upon this road to shift their troops and supplies from one point to another. The calibre of the gun may not be announced as yet, but the gun can shoot many miles. The weapon is said to be infinitely more formidable than the big gun with which the Germans bombarded Paris, though its range probably is not so great. The big guns were ready some time ago, but could not be used because bad weather prevented the necessary support of aviators. The use of these long range guns have been awaited eagerly ever since the Americans advanced to a point from which the guns could reach the vital railroads. For days the guns had been on the American sector maneuvering for good positions from which they might successfully bombard the Sedan-Carignan-Montmedy-Longuyon line. The cutting of this line, toward which the Americans have been pressing constantly, would mean the virtual collapse of the entire German front to the Dutch border. Even to interrupt the railroad intermittently would be a huge gain, since most of the German relief divisions sent against the Americans have been brought in over that line.

— In his communique for Saturday, delayed in transmission, General Pershing noted that the battle being fought by the first American arm to the north of Verdun entered that day upon its second month and reported that, in the first month, besides inflicting heavy losses upon the enemy in killed and wounded, the Americans there captured 20,000 prisoners, over 150 guns, nearly 1,000 trench mortars and several thousand machine guns. The dispatch follows: "On the Verdun front yesterday evening the enemy extended to the west side of the Meuse his efforts to wrest from our troops the gains of the preceding days. In the region of Bantheville, after artillery preparation lasting half an hour, he attacked our positions between the Bois des Rappes and the Bois des Batheville. After sharp fighting he was repulsed with heavy losses, our lines remaining everywhere unchanged. North of the Oise our troops have organized the ground won in yesterday's local attack and are now established in positions on the Bois des Bourgogne. On both sides of the Meuse artillery fire continued very heavy throughout the night. The battle being fought by our first army north of Verdun, which today enters upon its second month, is continuing with incessant severity, frequently rising to a pitch of extreme violence. On the entire front of 25 miles, the enemy is opposing our successful attacks with a determined resistance, made necessary by the great importance to him of this sector and made possible only by the constant reinforcement to his hard pressed divisions. Besides having inflicted on the enemy severe losses in killed and wounded, we have captured on this front since September 26 more than 20,000 prisoners, and in the course of our advance, over 150 guns, nearly 1,000 trench mortars and several thousand machine guns have fallen into our hands."

— Production of American aircraft has reached a stage where it is being limited practically only by facilities for transporting the planes to France. The production of Liberty motors during the month of October reached a stage of 1,000 a week, a goal which had not been hoped for before December. The latest official compilations show that since June 1 approximately 2,500 fighting planes of all descriptions have been shipped to the American forces in France. When it is realized that none of the belligerents at any one time since the beginning of the war, has had more than 3,500 planes actually in service, the significance of the American production of 2,500 planes in five months becomes apparent. These 2,500 planes included nearly 150 heavy bombers and the remainder were planes of all classes, including observation machines and day bombers. Reports from all the production centres show the results rapidly growing. The American forces have been moving so rapidly during the last few weeks that it has been found necessary to give up some of the transportation space which was intended for airplanes to other material, but within the next few weeks the full movement of aircraft is expected to be in swing again. As a matter of fact, reports show that there are more American airplanes awaiting shipment at points of embarkation than can be loaded. In speaking of fighting airplanes, the single seated planes in which are fought the spectacular duels of the air, are not included. These types are changing so rapidly that officials say it will never be practicable to built them elsewhere than almost the battlefield. All the American built planes, however, are fighting planes, armed and equipped to take care of themselves on the duty for which they are designed.

The Yorkville Enquirer.

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

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1918.

There is plenty of water in the ground now, and just as soon as the ground will plow well will be the time to sow wheat.

Although the Germans are still putting up a stiff fight against the Americans northwest of Verdun, there is no doubt of the fact that they are steadily growing weaker, while the Americans are growing stronger.

It is believed in Washington that while the original purpose of the German armistice proposals was to gain time for the strengthening of the shattered army and restoring the morale, events have taken a course in Germany that was not calculated upon. It is thought that uncertainties of the situation have aroused the German people to a point that has put the military in the background, and that events are now rapidly driving toward peace.

Germany very likely will be asked to give up all her big guns, and submit to the neutralization of the Kiel canal or the dismantling of the fortifications of Helgoland. Also she will be required to surrender to Allied occupation Metz, Strassburg and Coblenz. These will be conditions precedent to the armistice she is seeking. The peace terms are to include the complete surrender of Alsace and Lorraine and Prussian Poland. It is believed that England will demand that all of Germany's colonies be given up and it is proposed also that the German navy and merchant marine be divided among the Allied nations in proportion to the shipping losses that each has sustained.

The cotton market situation is like this: With the French mills destroyed, the German and Austrian mills turned into munition factories, and the British mills short of labor, and unable to get raw cotton in sufficient quantity from America, and the American mills unable to spin half the crop, the latter are in a position to buy raw material almost at their own price and charge their own price for the manufactured product. That is about what they are doing. There has never been such a world hunger for cotton goods, and if all the mills could get busy—all the mills that were in operation before the war—even the prices that are at present being received for manufactured goods would soon force the price of raw cotton to something like 50 cents a pound.

There is not nearly so much jubilation in America because of victories over the Germans as there was in Germany because of victories over the Allies. As a matter of fact, we have not seen or heard of any disposition to throw up hats, or anything like that. But we are not surprised. The American people have known all along that they had a big task that they would have to attend to. They never had any idea but what they were going to do the job; but they were more or less uncertain as to how long it might take. They do not yet know how near they are to peace; but they do know that they are making progress. And after the job is complete, the American people will still probably have too much serious work on hand for a great deal of jubilation.

It has been semi-officially given out that as a condition precedent to the suspension of hostilities Austria must agree to the use by the Allies of such of her railroads as may be desired by them, and also she must obligate herself not to use her armies in the effort to suppress revolts among the non-Austrian peoples included in the empire. These propositions apply only to the armistice. Peace conditions will go a great deal further. Austria will be required to withdraw her armies from the Balkans and renounce all claims to the country she formerly took from Italy and which has since been inhabited by Italians. Possession of the Austrian railroads and an unobstructed right of way through Austrian territory will enable the Allies to go into Germany through a back door.

Lieutenant Elliott Springs, son of Mr. Leroy Springs, of Lancaster, and grandson of the late Captain Samuel E. White of Fort Mill, is making a record for himself in France, that is reflecting glory on the people at home, and the county and state from which he hails. In fact his fame is becoming world-wide. He is a member of the British Royal Flying squadron, and is bringing down enemy planes with a frequency that has already put him in the "ace" class, and good fortune continues to rest with his skill and courage. In a recent statement given out by the war department, at Washington, Lieutenant Springs was mentioned as having brought down nine enemy airplanes between September 9 and September 22, and in a letter to his father, the young man says that he thinks he has also brought down six other planes behind the German lines for which he has not gotten credit because of inability to establish the facts by the evidence of witnesses. While it is certain that aviators frequently send their opponents down behind the enemy lines, they do not get credit in such cases unless the circumstances are such as to admit of absolute proof of the destruction of the fallen planes or the death of their pilots. In a recent issue of the Official Bulletin, published at Washington, young Springs was credited to Lancaster, Pa.

Under conditions where the cotton mills were able to handle all the raw cotton as fast as it was needed for consumption, we would be content to leave prices to supply and demand. Under present conditions, however, we are not at all sure that right and justice do not require price fixing. It is not the farmer who is making the abnormal profits off of 30 cents cotton. He is making nothing like the profits the spinner is making. The spinner is able to sell all the stuff he can turn out at almost any price he wants to ask, but the total capacity of his mills can take care of only a part of the farmer's production, and the price of the cotton that is used is being fixed by that which cannot be used. The result is that the farmer, as usual, is getting the worst of it. It would be better and fairer to all concerned if there was some price fixing on both the raw material and manufactured product. The situation would easily stand that the price of the manufactured product be reduced a little and that the price of the raw material be increased considerably.

Close Shave for All.

If America had not gone into this thing just in the nick of time, Great Britain, France and Italy would have been whipped.

Nobody disputes that, and America got in only at the very nick of time, for within another week, had not the Americans stopped them at Chateau Thierry, the Germans would have been in Paris, and the fall of Paris would have meant the fall of France.

With the fall of France, England would have also gone down, and with the fall of England, Germany would have been supreme in Europe.

But could Germany have been content to be supreme in Europe only?

No man of reasonable intelligence thinks so.

There would have still been left the richest, most prosperous and most defenseless country in the world, and what nation so flushed with the intoxication of conquest as Germany would have been, and with no less conscience than Germany's leaders had, would have been able to keep its hands off such a rich and easy prey as the United States would have been?

Yes, the United States got in just in the nick of time to save England and France and Italy, and the United States is entitled to credit for that.

But there is another view of this close shave that is of far deeper significance than the saving of England and France.

Had the United States been just a week or ten days later, the United States would also have been a victim of Germany's lust for world domination.

Out of the Past.

We are printing elsewhere in today's Yorkville Enquirer, a letter from Mr. W. P. Houseal, associate editor of the Lutheran Visitor, and also we are reproducing the interesting document to which Mr. Houseal refers in the letter.

Along about 1823 there arose a controversy as to the parts that were actually played by various of the participant commanders in the battle of King's Mountain.

It seems that shortly after the war, the Virginia legislature, in recognition of the services of Col. Campbell, as commander of the patriot forces, voted to him a horse and a sword, the horse to be one of the best to be had and the sword the finest that could be produced in France. The horse was procured and presented to Col. Campbell during his lifetime; but for one reason and another the purchase of the sword was delayed until many years afterward; when it went to Wm. C. Preston, Col. Campbell's grandson.

During the period following the war, when so much credit was going to Col. Campbell, there developed a good deal of jealousy on the part of Cols. Sevier and Shelby, and in connection with the sword presentation Col. Shelby wrote Col. Sevier a letter in which he alleged that Campbell was getting a great deal more credit than he was entitled to. He said in the letter that as a matter of fact Campbell had disappeared during the latter part of the battle, and did not re-appear until after the British had surrendered themselves as prisoners.

These letters were of a private nature, written after Campbell's death in 1810, and were not made public for some ten or twelve years later, when they were given to the press by a son of Col. Sevier, who did not like the way that Mr. Preston was making it appear that Col. Campbell had been so nearly the whole thing in winning the battle.

Mr. Preston came back at Col. G. W. Sevier, son of Col. John, one of the heroes of King's Mountain, for the manner in which he had reflected on Col. Campbell, and Col. Sevier went to work to back up what he had to say, with affidavits. These affidavits, mostly from Campbell's Virginia men, seemed to question the veracity of Col. Shelby, and that put Col. Shelby to work gathering affidavits from Tennessee and North Carolina men to establish what he had said.

Reams and reams of affidavits were submitted on both sides of the question and many of them were published at the time.

Shelby's contention was that not only did Col. Campbell disappear during the latter part of the battle; but that he did not show up until some twenty minutes afterward, when Campbell said to him, Shelby: "Sir, I cannot account for my conduct in the latter part of the action."

A number of officers and men under the immediate command of Col. Campbell swore that they saw him actively engaged in the battle at different times and that they saw him at the close still in active command. Col. Shelby and his witnesses all represented Campbell as riding a black horse, while all of Campbell's witnesses testified that he rode a bay horse during the battle, though his favoriate horse was a black one.

Of course after it was all over, the partisans of both sides were left to believe as they chose.

The affidavit reproduced from the Lutheran Visitor was evidently one that had been asked for and given in behalf of Col. Campbell; but so far as we are able to say, it has never before been published.

— The Congaree river reached its crest at 20.7 feet at Columbia on last Monday. Broad and Catawba rivers rose to 22 feet at Blairs and Chappells, respectively, before they began to fall on Monday.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Loan and Savings Bank—Says it is well equipped to render complete banking service and solicits the business of business men and others, whether large or small.

Calotabs—Recommends one Calotab on the tongue, with a swallow of water, as the best of treatments for attacks from influenza.

York Furniture & Hardware Co.—Is showing a big line of dining table and library tables, and invites you to come and see them.

McConnell Dry Goods Co.—Has lately received ladies' coats, skirts, suits, and also men's and boys' suits.

Kirkpatrick-Belk Co.—Suggests that you do your fall shopping now before there is a big rush of buyers of clothing, etc., when really cold weather makes it necessary.

James Bros—Now have about 100 head of mules at their barn and say they can meet the requirements of almost any buyer of mules. They want you to see them.

J. M. Stroup—Talks about shoes, specially inviting attention to his big stock, the styles, the qualities, the varieties and prices of all kinds of dress and work shoes.

R. D. Dorsett—Will pay 45 cents a dozen for eggs delivered at his restaurant.

Jonathan Buice, Hickory Grove No. 1—Has a thoroughbred Guernsey bull for sale.

Mansfield Gordon and Others—Warn hunters not to hunt or trespass on lands owned or controlled by them. They say they mean what they say and mean you.

S. L. Steele—Wants to sell two horses, good for farm or family use.

Harshaw & Co., and Love & Love—Will gin only four days a week beginning with next week.

Shannon & Plexico, Sharon—Want to buy two good second hand buggies, if the price is right.

McGill Bros.—Will operate their ginnery daily three days a week after this week—Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

J. Worth Quinn, Smyrna No. 2—Has a thorough Poland-China boar for service.

Mrs. R. Moultrie Bratton, Chairman—Gives information regarding the distribution of Red Cross boxes for oversea soldiers.

T. B. Glenn, Exer.—Calls on debtors and creditors of Milus Hill, deceased, to make settlement with him.

Sam M. Grist, Special Agent—Points out the broad principles upon which the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance company writes all of its policies.

W. E. Ferguson—Specializes on coffees and has lately added the Chase & Sanborn line to his already splendid line of coffees and teas.

Reiley-Taylor Co.—On page four gives more reasons why you should use Luzianne coffee in your home.

Fort Mill is showing up in most remarkable shape just at this time. The soldiers from that town and community have the credit of having been the first to break the Hindenburg line, the strongest military position in the world. Lieutenant Elliott Springs, a native of Fort Mill, is winning international fame as an airplane fighter, and Capt. T. K. Lee, another Fort Mill boy, is acknowledged as the most expert marksman in the world.

Reports from the oil mills over this state, as well as over surrounding states, are to the effect that the demand for meal from the fertilizer companies is greater than the mills can supply. The fertilizer companies, of course, want the meal for ammonia, and in the assurance that prices will be no lower later on than they are now, are taking all they can get. This situation would seem to indicate that farmers who expect to use meal, either for feeding or for fertilizers, should not too long delay their purchases. Otherwise they might find themselves disappointed.

GAS MASK CHARCOAL.

Miss Lizzie Wood of Yorkville No. 6, acknowledges the following contributions of nuts and fruit pits, taken to Wood, McCarter & Presley: The children of the Red Cross, 300 pounds. Miss Sallie Lynn, 25 pounds. Miss Annie Brown, 25 pounds. Miss Marie Youngblood, 50 pounds. Miss Daisy Wood, 50 pounds.

Mr. J. A. Carroll of Filbert, makes the following additional acknowledgments: Mrs. W. N. Ferguson, 47 pounds. Mrs. W. E. Land, 25 pounds. Miss Mamie E. Williams, 44 pounds. Master Harry Sherer, 14 pounds. Mr. S. B. Beamguard, 22 pounds. Miss Kate Brown, 40 pounds. Mrs. Mary Jackson, 7 pounds. Mrs. W. G. Brown, second contribution, 80 pounds of walnuts.

THE BROAD ON THE RAMPAGE.

Lots of corn and cotton has been destroyed in the Broad river bottoms during the past week.

The river was higher Saturday and Sunday than it has been since the great flood of 1916, but not so high by ten or twelve feet as then. The water fell back almost to normal on Monday and Tuesday; but on Wednesday morning it was again almost as high as on Sunday.

There was heavy loss to the farmers in the river bottoms all along York and Cherokee counties. The J. T. Smith and Emil Warth places on the river were heavy losers, and also the McCluney place in Cherokee county, across the river from the York side. Mr. J. T. Smith had about a hundred acres of very fine corn that promised a yield of not less than 40 or 50 bushels to the acre. It is ruined. Mr. Dan Lattimore lost both corn and cotton on the river. About 50 acres of cotton were ruined for McClueny.

It is thought that all the corn that was covered by water is ruined; but the loss to cotton is not quite so heavy. Where the water got over the cotton, it picked all the open cotton clean from the burs; but left the green and cracked bolls.

The total loss to the river farmers runs up into many thousands of dollars.

MONEY ON DESPOSIT.

While it has not been practicable to locate the origin of the propaganda amongst the ignorant that it is unsafe to deposit money in the banks, there is no question that such propaganda has been under way for some time, and that it is still having more or less effect, although that effect is now being overcome by the counsel of more intelligent people.

"Not long ago," said a local banker to the reporter, "a negro who had just sold his cotton, came into the bank, called me outside and in the utmost confidence asked: 'I have got some money here and I want to know whether it is safe to put it in the bank. I hear that if the government don't get all the money it wants in this Liberty loan, it is going to take what is in the banks. Is that so?' I told the negro, of course, it was not so, and tried to get him to tell me where he had picked up such a notion. He claimed that several people had told him about as he had said; but he was afraid to say who because he might make a mistake.'

"Maybe I was not as patient with this poor, ignorant fellow as I might have been," continued the banker; "but after I told him that there was no truth in the rumor, I went on to say that if he had any doubt about the matter he had better keep his money in his pocket."

Asked as to whether he had seen any signs of this lack of confidence among white men, the banker answered in the negative. He said that he had some white customers who usually leave their balances in the bank; but who, not being accustomed to writing checks, when they have money and owe debts, take their money out in the form of cash and use the money in that form with which to pay their debts. If there is anything over they leave that on deposit."

WITHIN THE TOWN.

— Communications have been received by Mayor Johnson and Fire Chief Cartwright from W. A. McSwain, state insurance commissioner, advising that Governor Richard I. Manning had issued a proclamation asking all citizens of the state to observe Saturday, November 2, 1918, as fire prevention day. If the suggestions given below are carefully carried out it will materially aid in preventing fires, said the commissioner. The annual loss to the people of the United States by fire is approximately $250,000,000 or nearly equivalent to the interest on $6,000,000,000 of Liberty bonds. A great many fires can be prevented by: 1. A thorough cleaning up of all premises, removal of trash and rubbish from lawns and barn yards, such as leaves, dry grass, paper and scraps of every description, then, keeping clean. 2. By a careful examination of every chimney and flue. If any are defective put them in good order before the cold weather sets in. See that there is proper protection under all heaters and stoves. 3. Remove all rags and scraps from closets, either selling them to the junk dealer, or placing them in a metal can in some location where they may not start a fire in case of spontaneous ignition. 4. Remove all oils, gasoline, kerosene, and grease to some location that will be least dangerous to other property. 5. For storing waste that has been used to clean the automobile and other machinery, use a metal can or box in the yard away from the building. 6. Keep matches in a metal box where they can be safe from the children and rats. Use safety matches exclusively, if possible. 7. Before retiring every night, think—have I done everything necessary to safeguard the lives of my family and the loss of my property from a careless fire? If you are not sure, inspect immediately. 8. Watch with a careful eye every article of foodstuff, lumber, cotton and everything essential in the way of war material by carefully keeping the fires down.

ABOUT PEOPLE

Captain John I. Barron came up from Camp Sevier last Tuesday to spend some days in Yorkville.

Lieut. D. Edward Finley of the Air Service Signal corps, in Washington, is visiting his mother, Mrs. D. E. Finley, in Yorkville.

Lieutenant W. S. Buice of Hickory Grove, stationed at Camp Jackson, has been promoted to a captaincy, and has been transfered to a camp in Alabama.

Miss Alice Clinton of Rock Hill, spent last Friday in Columbia with her brother, Robert Love Clinton, who was in training at the university, and who was transferred on Saturday to Camp Meade, Md.

Mr. Jean Paul Mahaffey having recovered from Spanish influenza at Camp Lee, Va., is spending a few days on furlough with his parents in Yorkville, before returning to his post with the bureau of standards in Washington.

Mrs. J. W. Castles and Miss Jennie Lind Whiteside have returned to their home in Hickory Grove, after a month's visit to their sister, Mrs. Frank E. Whiteside in Paris, Texas. They also visited the Confederate reunion in Tulsa, Okla., and report a delightful trip.

Mr. R. C. Faulkner of Clover No. 4, who went to Camp Greenleaf, near Chattanooga, last Saturday to visit his brother, Private James F. Faulkner, who has been ill with influenza, returned on Tuesday. He found that his brother had had quite a severe illness; but was slowly getting better.

Lieut. James L. Blair, for several months past stationed at an army medical research laboratory at Everman, Texas, has been transferred to the medical research laboratory of the School of Military Aeronautics at Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y. Lieut. Blair recently spent a few days with his father, Mr. James P. Blair, on R. F. D. No. 1, Sharon.

Dan P. Lattimore of Hickory Grove, is lying in an English hospital suffering from German gas. In a recent letter to his father, he said the Americans were giving the Germans the devil and then some. He was quite cheerful as to his own condition, saying that he hoped to be back with his company within a week. He is anxious to be on hand to help finish the job.

LOCAL LACONICS

Cotton Ginning to October 18.

Joseph M. Taylor, special agent of the census department, reports that there were ginned in York county prior to October 18, 14,620 bales of cotton, against 8,236 bales up to the same date last year.

Influenza Quarantine.

The influenza quarantine has been raised over the state as the same applied to public gatherings, except in the counties of Hampton, Colleton, Lancaster and Newberry. The quarantine goes off November 3, next Sunday.

Quarantine As to Schools.

Speaking of the raising of the influenza quarantine by the state board of health, Superintendent of Education Carroll said yesterday that he hardly felt justified in advising that all the schools be re-opened next Monday. He knows personally of several schools in which a good many of the pupils are down with influenza and in cases like this trustees will have to act upon their own best judgment.

Broad River's High Water.

While no exact information has been obtainable, parties from the vicinity of the county bridge over Broad river, said Wednesday that the flood of Saturday and Sunday reached up to within seven feet of the floor of the bridge. The new bridge is four feet higher above low water than was the old one that was destroyed by the flood of July, 1916. In the case of the July flood the water got up to the top of the bridge and the bridge was finally broken down by the weight of the driftage that came against it.

Fort Mill Boys Commended.

Fort Mill, October 30: A copy of field orders issued by Brigadier General L. D. Tyson, U. S. A., commanding the Fifty-ninth brigade, which includes the troops from Fort Mill and Rock Hill, has been received here and has been posted in the window of the First National bank. The order was probably issued about October 4, and is especially commendatory of the valor of the men of the brigade, the statement appearing that these troops had accomplished what no other troops had been able to do in four years of hard fighting, viz, breaking through the main Hindenburg line. The order continues its commendation in the manner in which the troops had pursued their advantage in chasing the Boches for seven miles and capturing more than 1,500 prisoners. Information has been received by relatives here of F. Murray Mack, who left with the local company as first lieutenant to the effect that he has received his commission as captain. Captain Mack is the youngest son of the late Rev. J. B. Mack and has for a number of years been identified with the Fort Mill Light infantry. The same communication contained the information that Sergeant Frederick Nims has received a commission as second lieutenant.

Fort Mill Boys In Action.

Fort Mill, October 29: A letter from Col. Thos. B. Spratt of the 118th infantry, 30th Division, written October 12, to his mother, Mrs. Sue Spratt, of Fort Mill, contains the first intimation of the death of Private Eli Bailes in action a short while before the letter was written. Private Bailes was about 22 years of age, and was a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bailes of Fort Mill. He was a member of the Fort Mill Light Infantry. His death is the first reported of the young men composing this organization. Col. Spratt's letter gives a most interesting description of the fighting in which his troops have been engaged for more than a month. His letter was written at the conclusion of five days and nights of continuous fighting and his troops were to have several days' rest. The local company went in with Capt. Sam W. Parks, Lieut. J. C. Dozier, and eleven sergeants as officers. Within half an hour Captain Parks was wounded and shortly afterward Lieutenant Dozier fell. The command devolved consecutively as the men were wounded, on William Nims, Tom Hall, Herbert Harris, Joe Belk, Robert Bennett, Charlie Bennett, Carey Patterson and DeWitt Burrage. All of these men were sent to the hospital with the exception of Burrage, but Col. Spratt states that none of the wounds are dangerous. He says that the casualties among the officers are a fair indication of how they led the men. The fighting was very bitter and some of the men received their wounds in hand to hand fighting. William Nims had already been recommended for honorable mention for exceptional bravery in a former engagement, and will probably receive a lieutenant's commission. Col. Spratt states that he has been in excellent health ever since his arrival in France; that there is plenty of good food, but he misses a comfortable bed and a good light to read and write by. He states that they have moved forward at such a rapid pace that the mails have been unable to keep up with them and he has had no mail for some days. He expresses the hope that he will be able to spend Christmas at his home here.

MERE-MENTION

Thirty-two enemy airplanes were destroyed by the British on Monday, and ten were driven down out of control. American aviators destroyed eighteen airplanes during the day......... The British, Americans, French and Italians had captured more than 15,000 Austrians on the Italian front up to Tuesday......... Paris is confident that both Germany and Austria must soon capitulate......... Austria, with a population of 5,000,000, has furnished 336,000 troops. She has had 290,191 casualties of whom 54,431 are dead..... French newspapers say that the capture of numerous German tractors that had been abandoned for lack of gas, indicates the existence of a gasoline famine, probably caused by the impossibility of getting supplies from the great Roumanian fields on account of conditions in Austria......... It is said that so far as has been learned none of the 25,000 Austrian prisoners captured within the past few days, knew anything about German and Austrian peace proposals......... A freighter of 13,600 tons, the largest ever built in the United States, has just been launched from the Philadelphia shipyards.

British Army Becomes More Democratic.—One result of the war has been to democratize the British army, and it is regarded as practically certain that after peace has been declared England will have a large standing army in which a large number of men of birth and education will be serving in the ranks.

Before the South African war the private was "a man of no social account." He was forbidden entry to what corresponds to the American "orchestra" of a theatre, and was told that his proper place was the gallery.

The real democratization of the new army began when Lord Kitchener summoned the whole people of England to service in the king's forces. With the calling of every class differences and social caste became obliterated.

Officers of the old regime contend that there can be no effectual military discipline if officers and men fraternize socially. The other night a general saw one of his officers dining at a famous London restaurant with a private soldier. He took the officer aside and expostulated with him on his infraction of the army code. The officer's answer was, "The soldier is my brother."

England today has many of her proudest sons in the ranks among them the Earl of Crawford, who is serving as a hospital orderly. Some of these again and again have refused commissions.

Baiting Them With Tobacco.—Americans, writes an Associated Press correspondent, now count among their prisoners 51 members of the second German landwehr, who are the most sadly disillusioned men from the German emperor's army. The men still are convinced that they were played a shabby trick in being taken prisoner, though they are quickly becoming reconciled to their lot by their generous rations of food and tobacco.

The Germans for several days had been coming unarmed out of their trenches, creeping forward to a point midway between the two lines where they had been given bread and tobacco by the Americans. Their donors, they told an American intelligence officer, wore crosses on their shoulders.

The other day when they came over they were told that the next time, each man would receive five sacks of tobacco instead of one sack. The opportunity was too good to be lost and instead of groups of three, four or five, as heretofore, 51 men came in a group, eager for the tobacco and food.

The Germans were hospitably received at the customary rendezvous, split into small groups and invited to come to another spot where the distribution would take place. That spot proved to be the intelligence office of the American division, where the landwehrs were informed that they were prisoners.

— President Wilson replied last Monday to Republican contentions that the third of his fourteen peace terms is a trade plank by explaining that in demanding the removal of economic barriers he meant to suggest no restriction upon internal economic policies, but only that whatever tariff, high or low, the nation might deem necessary, it should apply equally to all foreign nations. The president made the explanation in a letter to Senator Simmons of North Carolina, chairman of the senate finance committee, who had written to him asking for a statement, because certain Republican leaders are attempting to make partisan use of the paragraph. "Weapons of economic discipline and punishment," the president wrote, "should be left to the joint action of all nations for the purpose of punishing those who will not submit to a general program of justice and equality." He added that to inject the bogey of free trade, which is not involved at all, was to attempt to divert the mind of the nation from the broad principle of a durable peace and that it was lamentable that momentous issues of this solemn hour should be seized upon in an effort to bind them to partisan service

Will Use Lower Grades of Cotton.—In line with the government's announced policy to force a greater use of the lower grades of cotton, thereby stabilizing the price, manufacturers of cotton fabrics for the army and navy will hereafter discontinue consumption of more higher grades than necessary, using grades below middling.

The cotton distribution committee announced Tuesday that this agreement was made at a meeting of representatives of the army and navy, war industries board and the national council of cotton manufacturers.

Fabrics manufactured on government contracts will be judged by their strength, serviceability and suitability for purposes intended rather than by the grade of cotton used in their manufacture. This will apply also to goods for the public.

Effect of Austrian Peace.—In addition to the tremendous moral effect upon Germany if Austria sues for peace, says a London dispatch, the military effect will be of much moment. For it will mean the withdrawal of eight Austrian divisions from the German fighting front. The most important loss to the Germans will be that of the Austrian artillery, which has proved of substantial service in the retreat.

Although Germany continues her rear guard machine gun covering operations with intense obstinacy, her military position is declining every day. It is believed here the German government knows the country cannot go through another winter of war in the face of the shortage in food and raw material and of internal political conditions.

Flood Damage In Alabama.—With the Warrior, Tombigbee, Capaba and Coosa rivers rising rapidly, following abnormal rainfalls in the past 36 hours, incalculable damage to crops in the bottom lands along these rivers is being wrought. Reports from the Tuscaloosa district, Warrior watershed estimate damage there at $2,000,000, which will be increased as flood stages pass to other sections. The Warrior had reached a 48-foot stage Wednesday night and was still rising with a crest of 55 feet expected yesterday.

Fifty thousand acres of corn have been swept away in Tuscaloosa county and thousands additionally in Greene, Sumter, Hale and Marengo counties. The crest of the Coosa-Tallapoosa-Alabama river system was expected by last night. Washouts on the Alabama Great Southern and Mobile & Ohio railroads have been reported, delaying traffic for many hours.

Turkey Out.—London reports that Turkey has agreed to complete surrender and is out of the war.

PROBABLE TERMS OF PEACE.

Allied Powers Are In No Mood to Temporize.

New York World Staff Correspondence.

London, October 29.—Regardless of the stern warnings from the associated powers that we are not yet out of the woods, and that until Germany accepts the armistice terms the end of the war is unassured, there is a distinctly optimistic tone prevailing today.

The Paris conference is said to have completed the armistice terms and is now engaged with the principles on which peace terms will be founded should Germany accept the armistice. It is assumed that Germany will receive the armistice terms and the peace terms of the associated powers together, as it is pointed out that she is entitled to know what are the peace principles to which she is binding herself before she submits to an armistice expressly framed to render her absolutely impotent to take up arms again.

This procedure will probably evoke criticism from those both here and in America, who have argued that Germany should first agree to an armistice placing her absolutely at the mercy of the associated powers and afterward be informed of the conditions of peace to be imposed upon her.

The present suggested procedure is the same in effect, the only difference being that Germany will know when signing the armistice what sort of peace she will be compelled to accept. Should she refuse to sign the armistice and fight on, she will do so with the knowledge that both the armistice and peace terms will become more stringent the longer she continues futile bloodshed.

London Outline of Armistice Terms.

There is a report in circulation predicting that the conditions of the armistice conform in the main to the forecasts already made when Germany first approached President Wilson to open negotiations. To afford absolute security the associated powers require that they must be drastic.

In addition to the bridgeheads over the Rhine, they are said to also include certain important towns beyond the Rhine to strengthen these bridgeheads. They are said to include the disarmament and demobilization of the German army except so far as the associated governments consider it necessary that the German government should have an armed force sufficient to maintain internal order.

The evacuation of Alsace-Lorraine is believed to be mentioned, as well as the closing of the Krupp works at Essen, secured by the presence of Allied military representatives, this condition also applying to other important armament centers in Germany.

Foch May Demand German War Plans

It is stated that among numerous other conditions of minor importance it is probable that Marshal Foch demands the surrender of the archieves dealing with war plans of the German general staff.

Concerning naval securities rumor is less busy, although it is said that internment of U-boats in Allied harbors has been decided upon, as well as demobilization of the high seas fleet, in addition to the right to use all the suitable naval vessels for the gigantic task of mine sweeping around the British Isles and the Mediterranean, and also for other purposes necessary for peace, while the temporary occupation of Heligoland is included among the speculations.

The disposal of the German mercantile fleet obviously will be dealt with in the peace terms.

It seems to be thought here that both the armistice peace terms and the peace principles will be communicated to Germany almost immediately and an answer is expected at the end of the week.

However, signs are accumulating that the German militarists are striving desperately to galvanize the country into a war of national defense, which would complete its ruin, and opinion is still expressed in military circles here that Germany will not accept the only armistice terms the associated governments will grant while she is able to continue the fighting as at the present.

Allies Continue to Press War

The associated armies and governments are taking no chances and are continuing to press the war by every means until the armistice is actually signed. They rightly discourage undue optimism, and the Versailles council is as busily engaged in arranging the intensification of the war on land and air as preparing a peace.

In fact, that Germany's foreknowledge of what is awaiting her from the air these coming weeks if she does not surrender is known as a powerful factor in inclining the people to long for an end of hostilities.

The Austrian surrender must not be discounted, for in Germany it has created a tremendous wave of depression, and when, as is now fully anticipated, Turkey follows suit, if she has not already done so, Germany's desolation will be complete.

To fight after that is not a war of national defense, but a war of national annihilation. It is not to the interest of the associated powers that Germany should decompose under revolutionary forces, and, while justice will be draconically enforced and reparation fully exacted, humiliation merely for the sake of humiliation, which would be calculated to inflame a desperate resistance, will be avoided.

ALONG THE BATTLE FRONTS.

Allied Forces Continue to Make Definite Progress.

Over a front of some 60 miles, from the Brenta river in northern Italy, to the vicinity of the Adriatic sea, the Austro-Hungarians are being violently attacked by Italian, British, French and American troops.

In the mountain region the enemy is resisting desperately and holding his ground fairly well. But east of the Piave river he is in flight across the plains of Treviso, shaping his course over the same territory through which he drove the Italians a year ago and reached the eastern edge of the Venetian plains.

Already numerous towns have been liberated, 33,000 prisoners have been taken and large numbers of guns and machine guns and huge quantities of stores have fallen into the hands of the Allied troops. Far behind the lines, Allied aviators are heavily bombing enemy columns in dense masses which are in retreat over the badly congested roads leading eastward toward the Austrian frontier.

Judging the situation from the rapid advance the Allies are making, it would appear that the entire enemy front has been broken east of the Piave and that with the cavalry operating far in advance of the foot troops the enemy forces will be unable to reform their battle line until the Austrian border is reached. It is not likely that many of the Austro-Hungarians are doomed to capture or extermination by the Allies.

On the western front in France and Belgium there has been a marked diminution in the intensity of the infantry activity. Along the British line there have been only patrol encounters and reciprocal bombardments, another attack on a front of about 7 1-2 miles between St. Quentin-le-Petit and Herpy, in the general direction of the enemy's communication lines running eastward from the old St. Quentin and Laon sectors and also with the purpose of driving a wedge into this part of the southern battle line and thereby compel the enemy to readjust his front through Champagne to the Meuse.

Around Grand Pre, north of the Argonne forest, the Americans have materially bettered their positions in attacks against the Germans. The Bellejoyeuse farm, which for several days has been No-Man's-Land, now is virtually all held by the Americans. East of the Meuse there also has been considerable fighting, but it has resulted in no great change in position.

The big American guns are continuing to heavily shell German positions far behind the lines and bombarding planes also are intensively active against troops concentration points. In air fighting the Americans, Wednesday sent 21 German aviators crashing to the ground. Two American flyers are missing.

In both Serbia and Mesopotamia the Allied troops are still harassing the enemy. Serbian cavalry has invited the Allies to send their fleets into southeast of Belgrade. In Mesopotamia the British advance has proceeded 150 miles up the Tigris river from Bagdad.

It is reported that Turkey has invited the Allies to send their fleets into the Dardanelles and also to land a small detachment of troops to supervise the demobilization of the Turkish army.

BRITISH PUBLIC IMPATIENT.

Probable That There Will Be Demand for Immediate Release of Prisoners.

London, Oct. 30.—That the immediate release of all British prisoners will be insisted upon by the government as part of the armistice terms is confidently expected here. Sir George Cave, the home secretary, announced in the house of commons yesterday that the same conditions imposed on Bulgaria in this matter would be insisted upon in any truce with Germany or Austria, and General Allenby had been instructed to follow the same policy in dealing with the Turks.

There is plenty of evidence that British prisoners have received worse treatment throughout the war than the others except the Russians.

Such a demand will be a very important factor and it is not likely that the Allies will show less regard for their nationals who are suffering in German camps. Events since the German peace overtures were launched have not only tended to instill any spirit of conciliation, forgiveness or leniency toward the enemy in British breasts.

The sinking of the Leinster followed close on the German note. The evacuation of Belgium and French towns, for years under German rule has opened what has heretofore been largely a sealed book of rumors and authentic stories from truthful people of German barbarities towards the inhabitants have been flooding out.

Finally yesterday's discussion in the house of commons of the treatment of British prisoners appeared to have been about the last straw breaking the back of British patience—patience which the country generally seems to think has been carried too far. The Germans have only themselves to blame that these revelations came at a time, so unfortunate for German interests.

The topic was forced upon the house by a strong demand by the public for light upon the circumstances of what is termed German blackmail in refusing to ratify an agreement drawn up for an equitable exchange of prisoners unless the British consented to go outside that subject and give guarantees against the deportation of Germans to China.

Captain Craig, a member of the house and himself an exchanged prisoner, told with emotion of his experiences and the sights he had seen in the prison camps.

Suspicion is the word which still summarizes the public attitude toward the central powers' maneuvers. Some of the most important papers believe that Germany and Austria or what remains of the Austrian government, are working together. They interpret Austria's rush towards a separate peace as part of a plan—now that Austrian military power is dissolving—to place Autrian territory as neutral ground between Germany and the Allied armies, which may soon be able and ready to march through Austria.

Turkey's position is not yet clear. The committee of union and progress apparently is still in the saddle at Constantinople. The fact that Djavid Pasha minister of finance, is perhaps the most influential man in the cabinet seems to show that Talaat Pasha, the former grand vizier is still strong behind the scenes and that Young Turks and Germany yet hold the power.

CLOVER CULLINGS.

Correspondence of The Yorkville Enquirer

Clover, October 29.—Miss Maude Youngblood of Gastonia, N. C., spent the past week-end here with her mother, Mrs. Nettie Youngblood.

Lieutenant Joe Bigham, who has spent several months in France, but who is now stationed at Camp Funston, Kansas, as an instructor, spent Monday here with his sister, Mrs. W. P. Grier.

Private Hugh Love of Camp Jackson, recently visited his sister, Mrs. J. A. Jackson here.

Mrs. J. T. Stowe of R. F. D. No. 1, spent several days here with her daughter, Mrs. Orr Sparrow, who is sick with influenza.

Miss Eunice McClain of Rock Hill, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter McClain, here this week.

Miss Bleeka Beamguard, who has been spending some time at her home on account of influenza, left Monday morning for Chicora college, Columbia.

Mr. and Mrs. Broadus M. Love and daughter, Miss Margaret, of Yorkville, visited the family of Mrs. T. W. McElwee here Sunday.

Among those who attended the funeral of Mr. Hope McCarter at Bethany, Sunday, were Prof. and Mrs. W. R. Koon, Mrs. James Woods and daughter, Miss Susie, Messrs. George Sparrow, Andy Quinn, Paul Hedgpath and Dr. B. G. Black.

Negro Soldiers Marooned.—There was considerable concern in Asheville yesterday on account of 2,000 negro soldiers marooned in the Pisgah forest by high water and destroyed bridges. The soldiers have been at work in the forest for some months getting out lumber for use in constructing and enlarging aviation camps. The floods of last week washed away bridges and cut the negroes off from supplies. Also it is understood that quite a number of mules were drowned. Just as the streams were getting down to where they could be crossed, the water began rising again. It was thought that the food supplies of the soldiers was running low, and efforts were being made to re-establish communication.

Hammering the Austrians.—The great drive that is in progress against the Austrians on the Italian front gathers momentum as it goes. Early figures placed the number of Austrian prisoners at 10,000 or 12,000, and the latest figures yesterday indicated between 50,000 and 60,000, with a strong probability of the capturing of the greater part of the Austrian army. All the Allied powers are in the drive and all of them are doing great work. The American troops are principally from Ohio. Italians have captured the great Austrian supply base at Vittorio. Hundreds of Allied airplanes are bombing the Austrians as they retreat through the mountain passes, and the roads are cluttered with dead men and war materials.

Special Notices.

Special Church Notice.

The quarantine having been lifted so far as the country is concerned, there will be preaching at Philadelphia next Sunday at 11 o'clock, and at Olivet at 3.30 o'clock p. m.

J. E. Mahaffey, Pastor.

Clover Circuit.

Services at King's Mountain Chapel Sunday morning at 11 o'clock; at St. Paul at 4 p. m., and at Clover at 8 p. m. H. A. Whitten, Pastor.

Chester Fair Dates.

Since mailing out the Fair Bulletin, it has been decided to again postpone the Fair, on account of the Flu epidemic and the conflict of dates with other nearby Fairs.

November 12, 13, 14 and 15th are the dates definitely decided upon. Nothing will be eliminated from the programme, which is to be the best and largest in the history of Chester county. Each day will be full of interesting attractions. A large string of race horses will be here for the week. The rings of show horses will be the best ever held.

The Exhibit building will be taxed to full capacity. The new cattle building has been completed and a large herd of cattle will be on exhibition.

Free open air performances by two families of Expert Acrobats will feature each day's exercises.

The large sale of thoroughbred Guernsey Cattle will take place Wednesday, November 13th.

Fair Dates: November 12, 13, 14, 15.
88 f. t td