Scraps and Facts

—John Watts son of Associate Justice R. C. Watts, of the South Carolina supreme court, died at Rockingham N. C., last Friday of influenza.

—The annual convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy which was to have been held at Darlington last week, beginning on Wednesday, was indefinitely postponed on account of the influenza situation. Advance inquiry of the various chapters developed that the probable attendance would not amount to a quorum.

—Orders just received provide for the mustering out of the men by states and not by units. This will entail an enormous amount of work on the officers, for the men at Camp Wadsworth represent practically every state in the Union. It had been expected that the men would be discharged according to units, but this idea is discarded with the receipt of official orders to the contrary.

Spartanburg, December 6: Demobilization of the units at Camp Wadsworth has not yet begun, although it is expected that a number of soldiers will shortly be released from the service. Orders from Washington have been received to muster out the men in a majority of the units as soon as possible. The only soldiers to remain will be those on guard duty, those attached to the hospitals and a few others.

—The casualties in the fighting at Berlin Friday amounted to 150, according to latest Berlin advices received here Saturday. The Spartacus or Radical Socialist group are reported to be defending with machine guns three sections of the suburbs of Berlin. The workmen's and soldiers' committee has become demoralized and refused to use arms. Street fighting is reported by the Cologne Gazette to be going on in Mayence, capital of the province of the Rhenish Hesse and one of the principal fortresses of Germany. Many persons have been killed.

—British merchant tonnage losses were 3,923,828 gross tons from the beginning of the war to October 31, 1918, according to an official statement just issued. New construction in the United Kingdom in the same period was 716,529. The net loss was 3,143,912 tons. Official announcement made in London Thursday night placed the losses in world's merchant tonnage by enemy action and marine risk from the beginning of the war to the end of October, 1918, at 15,053,786 gross tons. In the same period 10,819,627 tons of enemy vessels were captured. This made the net loss of tonnage during the war 4,341,584 tons.

The plants of the Spartanburg Herald and Spartanburg Journal, together with the building occupied by them, were destroyed by fire last Saturday night. The fire originated in the basement of the building occupied by the newspapers and made such rapid headway that but little property was saved. The loss to the newspaper plant is estimated at about $50,000, fully covered by insurance and the loss to the building is $25,000, with insurance to the value of two-thirds of its value. The Herald immediately made arrangements for the issuance of its Sunday morning edition by Messrs. Band and White, job printers.

"Influenza won the war for the Allies." This startling statement was made by Dr. Woods Hutchinson, to Health Commissioner John Dill Robinson, of Chicago, last Friday. Dr. Hutchinson returned last January from an investigation of health conditions in Europe, and has been studying the influenza epidemic in various parts of the United States. He said: "It has just now leaked out that the epidemic raged furiously in Germany in February and March. There were 280,000 cases on the western front, and that is literally what held the German drive for two weeks and undoubtedly saved the day for the Allies." The influenza was much more serious in America than in Europe according to Dr. Hutchinson. Deaths in America to date total 350,000.

—The United States government will have as its guests in the near future, President Poincare, of France; King George, of England; King Albert of Belgium; King Victor Emanuel, of Italy and the heads of any other nations President Wilson may visit during his stay in Europe. Stephan E. Lauzanne, editor of The Paris Matin, declared just before he sailed for France from New York last Friday. M. Lauzanne has been in the United States for several months on an official mission. "It has been a diplomatic custom from time immemorial," M. Lauzanne said, "that the head of one government who entertains the head of another, invariably repays the visit. While no official announcement of plans have been made, M. Lauzanne declared it was certain President Poincare would come to the United States within the next year.

—A battalion of the Thirty-ninth American Infantry left Treves by train last Sunday for Coblenz, a four hours' run. The premature occupation of Coblenz is due to the request of the German authorities, who are apprehensive of the conditions that might prevail there at the withdrawal of the German forces. This is the first time the Americans have utilized railway trains for their advance into the territory from which the Germans have withdrawn. The main army continues its advance in the usual manner and Saturday night had reached the general line of Gelsdoran, Mayen, Kloeng and Schadden. All reports continued to indicate that the Germans were withdrawing in an orderly manner and that the inhabitants of the villages occupied by the Americans were refraining from any antagonistic acts. It was not expected that there would be any trouble at Coblenz and the appeal by the burgomaster to send troops was denied until it was supplemented in writing by the retiring military commanders.

—Premier Clemenceau may act as president of the French delegation to the peace conference. It is reported that the presence of President Wilson as head of the American delegation has led to this decision on the part of the French premier. It is said that he may select as his collaborators Capt. Andre Tardieu, head of the general commission for Franco-American war matters and high commissioner to the United States; Jules Cambon, general secretary to the ministry of foreign affairs and former ambassador to the United States; Marshal Foch and the French ministers of the navy and labor, George Leygues and M. Collard, respectively. For a time the French newspapers were not permitted to forcast the composition of the French delegation, but this restriction seems now to have been withdrawn. Recently the names of former Premiers Leon Bourgeois and Aristide Briand have been mentioned in connection with the conference and some of the papers have taken them under consideration as suitable delegates.

—Nine French prisoners were shot by the Germans and 15 other prisoners seriously wounded at the prison camp in Lagensalza, Prussian Saxony, the Spanish ambassador to Berlin reports. The behavior of the prisoners did not in the least justify the severity of this act of pression, it was declared. The French government, it is indicated, is resolved to demand reparation for this act of the Germans, which will be added to the already long list of occurrences of this and similar nature. It was reported in a Paris dispatch of December 5 that incidents of "serious gravity" have occurred within the last few days in a prison camp in Saxony where Allied soldiers were confined and the Allied governments were said to have decided to act energetically in this connection. It was apparently this incident which gave rise to the report printed in the North German Gazette of Berlin that Allied occupation was to be extended even temporarily, to Berlin, the reason given in this report being a "regrettable incident during which a supervisor of a prison camp shot three Frenchmen."

—Spartanburg was last Friday placed under a quarantine fully as rigid and in some respects far more rigid than the one which became operative on October 1. Meeting today to consider the local health situation, which has been growing from bad to worse ever since November 11, the board of health by and with the approval of the city council, imposed a quarantine which closes all churches, schools, colleges and shows or forbids all public gatherings of any kind whatsoever. Following regulations are effective at once. All public and private schools and colleges and churches and Sunday Schools are closed. All moving picture shows and theatres, pool rooms and all other places are closed. Functions at churches and home are not allowed. In stores two customers will be allowed to each clerk, including the proprietor and manager. In restaurants 50 per cent of the seating capacity including tables and counters will be allowed. All restaurants and drug stores may on Sunday sell only drugs and medical supplies and prepared foods such as are usually served. No drinks or other articles may be sold.

The Yorkville Enquirer

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

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1918.

This country cannot make the progress it should have without more education.

The main reason of the opposition to the education of inferiors is the fear that they will become superiors.

A state ought to be at least a little better than the average of its citizenship, but unfortunately that is not true.

If those Germans had held out until America had really begun to fight, Europe would have been shown a genuine illustration of real war.

The most reprehensible thing that is to be chalked up against the government of the United States during the war has been its imposition on the press. The provision of the constitution which guarantees the liberty of the press was violated by indirection; but most effectively, nevertheless, and then the press was imposed on to a most outrageous extent by being held up to giving without money and without price its advertising space to the government.

It is quite probable that after all Berlin will be occupied by the Allied troops. A number of things have happened to justify the occupation of the capital of the German empire if the Allies see fit, and then it is very possible that the German government itself may ask for Allied occupation as a means of securing the establishment of order. But as things look now there is no reason to suppose or anticipate that the Allies will have to use force. There is good reason to believe that all Germans very well understand that it will never do to provoke anything like that.

The International Photo-Engravers' association has adopted a resolution under which it pledges its members to work for no employer who does not charge a fair profit for his work. The idea, of course, is to force employers to charge enough for the products to enable them to pay fair wages to the producers. The effective enforcement of such a rule as that proposed by the International Photo-Engravers union would go a long way in adjusting the long time differences between capital and labor, and the system would bear with especial might on the people who get along so nicely without actually producing anything.

As to whether W. J. Bryan is out of politics we do not know; but we don't mind saying this. William J. Bryan has had more influence for good on the United States of America during the past eighteen years than any other one man in the country. He has set the pace for the country in advanced thought for moral, financial and industrial development. He has done more for prohibition than any other one man and he has done more for the uplift of honest labor in every line of industry. He is more largely responsible than any other one man for monetary reform and for the land loan bank system. There is absolutely no question of the fact that but for him Woodrow Wilson would never have been president; but there is very considerable question as to whether Woodrow Wilson is as good a man as is Mr. Bryan. As to whether Mr. Bryan can now be elected we do not know. We are inclined to think now that whoever the Democrats may nominate, the Republicans are to elect the president in 1920; but however that may be there is not a better man in America for the presidency than W. J. Bryan.

That statement by Dr. Woods Hutchinson that influenza held back the German drive for two weeks just before the Americans arrived to the rescue is certainly interesting, if not significant. The British statesmen are telling their people that the British navy won the war, and we Americans are sure that the Allies were defeated up to the time the Americans started the Germans back toward home. So far as human knowledge goes there is much to all this. Perhaps Dr. Woods Hutchinson will claim that influenza was a perfectly natural cause, that is subject to science as soon as science finds the key to unlock its secret, and if that is his position, he is correct. But where is the key now? Once upon a time for disobedience old David was given a choice of having the country overrun by war, famine or pestilence. He chose pestilence, and the pestilence came to an end finally with lots of fresh material still untouched, not because of "science," but because David asked that the punishment come on him instead of his people, because the sin was his and not theirs. David knew where the Key was.

Several newspapers in North and South Carolina have been missing issues lately on account of help shortage. There is not a newspaper of any importance in the whole country that has not been seriously affected by conscription. Linotype operators, pressmen as well as editors and reporters have been taken into the service, reducing editorial staffs and mechanical forces to the lowest possible degree of efficiency. Many papers, of course, had to suspend on that account, and only the strongest were able to survive. During the last few months the ravages of influenza among the men remaining have added still further to the burdens of the papers. Where formerly there has been usually some way of substituting and double turning in case of the dropping out of help, when the flu came along it took the substitutes and laid-off the double turners entirely. The Enquirer has been managing to go mainly by double-turning as it has been impossible to get substitutes of any kind. Fortunately the few men who have been getting out the paper up to this time have escaped the flu, and while The Enquirer has not been able to do what it would like to do, it has done and is doing better than many others. But The Enquirer is not bragging. It is not feeling that way about it. It recognizes that it has for months been coming through only by the narrowest possible margin and it is mindful of the fact that before the labor situation and the flu ease up it may yet fall by the wayside. But the management will continue to do as it has been doing—the best it can with about 50 per cent of the force necessary to do properly what it has been doing in some kind of way.

Belongs to the People.

The litigation in connection with the Columbia canal involves matters of very great importance to the people of South Carolina.

Briefly stated, the facts are like this. After spending an immense amount of money in trying to dig a canal around the shoals at Columbia, to make Broad river navigable for boats, the state having become tired of the job, turned all of its interests in the project over to the city of Columbia, on condition that it would complete the job.

After a time the city of Columbia disposed of its interests in the property to a Columbia corporation, organized for the purpose of taking it over.

The canal has never been completed. As a matter of fact the necessity for its completion has been doubtful for many years. The probability is that even if it were completed, the river would not be very extensively used as a commercial water way, either now or in the future.

But as a water power the canal is worth several millions of dollars and this property is in the hands of a corporation that has not given for it the consideration that was stipulated in the contract.

There has been more or less talk about how the ownership of this property was euchred out of the state by the father of Ed Robertson, who is now assumed to be the principal owner, and how the said Robertson the elder was a carpet-bag politician who came to South Carolina during reconstruction for plunder and got it.

So far as these things are concerned, we do not see that they have anything to do with the present issue.

There are those who say that no matter what may have been the reproachful record of the elder Robertson, or Mr. E. W. Robertson either, if any reproachful record there be, that the present Mr. Robertson has been accepted by the people of Columbia and the state socially and otherwise, and it is not advisable or desirable to rake up past reproachful history.

We heartily agree that there is no sense in slander or abuse in regard to the matter; but that has nothing whatever to do with it all.

The question is does this canal property rightfully and justly belong to the corporation that is now owning and enjoying the profits from it, or does it belong to the people of South Carolina?

If the property justly belongs to those who now have it in possession, let them have it; but if it belongs to the state of South Carolina, then the state of South Carolina should have it.

If the consideration of ownership was completion of the canal, and the canal was not completed the consideration of ownership was not complied with. The fact that there was no longer any necessity for completing the canal does not properly enter into the proposition.

This canal property is of sufficient value to more than pay the entire state debt. That fact, however, is important only to the extent that the property may or may not belong to the state.

No matter what may be the present social or political status of the holders of this property, if they do not hold it lawfully and justly, it should be taken away from them.

The matter will be settled in the court; but we do not hesitate to say that the people of South Carolina need to watch their interests most carefully to see that justice is done.

As we see the whole thing right at this moment, we feel morally certain that this property in dispute belongs to the state of South Carolina, but we are not prepared to say that we feel sure that even though that be the case, the state will get what belongs to the state in the final settlement.

GEORGE'S APPEAL TO WILSON.

British Premier Tells How England's Ships Saved Situation.

"I shall never forget that morning when I sent a cable message to President Wilson telling him what the facts were and how essential it was that we should get American help at the speediest possible rate and inviting him to send 120,000 infantrymen and machine guns to Europe," said Premier Lloyd Geoge in a speech to 3,000 Englishmen last Saturday.

"The following day," continued the premier, "there came a cablegram from President Wilson: 'Send your ships across and we will send you 120,000 men.'

"Then I invited Sir Joseph McKlay, the shipping controller, to Downing street and said:

" 'Send every ship you can.'

"They were all engaged in essential trades because we were cut down right to the bones. There was nothing that was not essential. We said: 'This is the time for taking risks.'

"We ran risks with our food and we ran risks with essential raw materials. We said:

"'The thing to do is to get these men across at all hazards.'

"America sent 1,900,000 men across and out of that number 1,100,000 were carried by the British marine. The good old ships of Britain have saved the liberty of the world many times. They saved it in the days of Queen Elizabeth; saved it in the days of Louis XIV; saved it in the days of Napoleon and have saved it in the days of Kaiser Wilhelm II.

"It is a change from December 1916; a change from the days when we made our ballance sheet and found Germany had acquired more Allied territory than she had before; that a new ally had fallen and that another ally was tottering and that Germany was advancing ruthlessly.

"That was the story up to the end of December 1916. What is the story today? Every German submarine is in a British port today.

"The best battleships and cruisers and torpedo boats of Germany are now, with lowered flags under the surveillance of British seamen in British harbors.

"And the British army which has fought so gallantly is today, at this hour, marching across the Rhine into Germany and into one of the most famous cities of Germany."

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Miss Rachel Quinn—Has two six-room cottages on King's Mountain street, for rent.

C. M. Inman—Wants renters for two farms.

W. H. Crook, J. J. Coltharp and Carl G. Faris, Fort Mill—Offer a 22-passenger transfer wagon for sale.

Miss Rachel Quinn—Forbids trespassing of any nature on the estate lands of W. H. Quinn, deceased.

York Motor Car Co.—Gives notice that penalties will fall on automobilists who travel the highways after January 1, unless they have 1919 license tags. It will help you get yours.

McConnell Dry Goods Co.—Urges early Christmas buying and invites your patronage in the buying of practical gifts. A big array for the holiday shopper. Toys, books, etc.

Loan & Savings Bank—Suggests that parents give their children bank accounts as Christmas gifts and encourage the saving habit.

J. M. Stroup—Is showing new lines of Schloss Bros.'s clothing for men. Full line of overcoats for boys and men. Practical gifts for gift givers.

Star Theatre—On Thursday and Friday presents "Pershing's Crusaders," an official picture showing America's gigantic part in the world war. Thrilling, interesting.

Clover Drug Store—Has extred itself in preparing to help its patrons having the best and most enjoyable Christmas in years. A great array of seasonable, practical gift goods in the reach of all holiday shoppers.

Geo. W. Williams, W. M.—Gives notice of regular communication of Philanthropic lodge, No. 32, A. F. M., tonight. Election of officers, refreshments, etc.

J. R. Rector, York No. 3—Will pay $100 reward for return or information leading to recovery of $1,860 lost on salesday, either in James Bros.'s lot or on the Chester road.

J. T. Smith, Admr.—Gives notice that on January 7th he will apply to the probate court for final discharge as administrator of the estate of D. J. Smith, deceased.

C. H. Smith—Warns hunters on his lands to keep dogs away from his cattle and sheep if they value their dogs.

J. T. Crawford, McConnellsville—On December 20, will sell a lot of personal property at the McNeel farm, two miles below McConnellsville.

Jno. R. Logan, C. C. C. Pls.—Gives notice of sale under foreclosure of real estate in the case of W. H. Peden, Plff. vs. Thos. W. Patrick and others.

W. H. Howell Supervisor—Publishes a statement of disbursement on account of King's Mountain township roads from August 1st to November 1st.

L. M. Grist's Sons, Publishers—Present a new prospectus carrying features that are of especial interest to clubmakers. See page four.

First National Bank, York—Urges you to pay your bills with checks and points out some of the many advantages that come to you by doing business in this way. Page four.

The ginners' report came out yesterday, showing ginnings of 9,539,000 bales, or about 3,000,000 bales short of estimates. It was reported also that along with this report, Mr. Brand, of the cotton distribution board, issued an order removing restrictions previously laid against short sales.

Maj. R. E. Carwile, officer in charge of state headquarters for selective regulations has mailed out a lengthy bulletin to local boards over the state, prescribing the manner in which their records are to be bundled and preserved. A complete file for every registrant, containing records from local district and medical advisory boards, is to be made up. When it is remembered that there were some 200,000 registrants from the state, some idea of the volume of the records can be arrived at. In regard to giving access to historical societies to the registration cards, the bulletin contains the following: "Frequent requests have been made for access to registration cards by historical societies and others. You will advise local boards that they will be instructed to perm it upon and after due application therefore and under strict supervision state and local historical societies, the American Red Cross, and like societies which are interested and assisting in the work of helping returned soldiers to find employment and of locating relatives of deceased soldiers whose bodies are returned to this country, to make coppies of the following entries on the duplicate registration cards. Registrant's name, home address, date of birth, place of birth, parentage, nationality, citizenship, race, occupation, employers' name, and nearest relative. No society organization shall be given access to the registration cards except they are previously so authorized by the provost marshal general and the local boards have been so notified."

WITHIN THE TOWN

—Mrs. J. K. Alston, who has undertaken the organization of the York county unit of the "Fatherless Children of France" society, made a talk out at the Cannon mill a few days ago in the interest of her work. After she had explained that there were 500,000 fatherless children in France; that they could be supported on 10 cents a day each, $3 a month, $36.50 a year, and that it was desired to get each school grade in the county to undertake the support of one or more orphans by the contribution of ten cents a day from each grade, a little chap spoke up and said: "Well, I have $5, and I will give you that." Very much impressed with the spirit of the little chap, Mrs. Alston explained that it was $5 that was wanted; but 10 cents a day, and it was desired to have the contribution in that form. The little philanthropist seemed unable to understand why the $5 could not be accepted in a lump and argued: "But if we don't help people when they are in trouble, we can't expect them to help us when we are in trouble."

—That the Yorkville cotton market is almost invariably behind the other markets of the county is a fact that is so generally understood that nobody disputes it. All business people know that the larger the quantity of cotton handled in any market town, the better is general business in that town. If the business people of Yorkville want a better cotton market, and therefore better business, it is up to them to move in the matter, and the best steps to take are the removal of license taxes against outside buyers and the establishment of a public platform at which there will be a public weigher and public grader. These things will undoubtedly help; but the business people should understand that if there is to be any reform at all, it must be brought about by local business people. The farmers on the outside have no reason to be especially concerned. All of them are generally close to markets that are better than the local market, and have quick and easy means of ascertaining where they can sell their cotton to the best advantage. They, therefore, are not especially interested in trying to make a better market of Yorkville. If, however the business people of Yorkville should take the business view of this whole situation and act upon that view, not only would Yorkville become a better market for cotton as well as other products; but the marketing conditions of the county generally would be very much improved.

SPECIAL TERM ORDERED.

A special term of the court of general sessions has been ordered to be held in Yorkville on December 30, for the purpose of trying the negro, Sam Johnson, in jail charged with attempted criminal assault, alleged to have been committed in Fort Mill recently.

The order for the special term was made by Governor Manning on petition of various citizens of Fort Mill township, who feel that the best thing to do with the case is to dispose of it under due process of law at the earliest possible moment.

A special venire of petit jurors will be drawn next Tuesday to sit on the case and the grand jury will be recalled to act upon the indictment to be handed out by the solicitor.

CIRCUIT COURT.

When the last issue of The Enquirer went to press the court was engaged on the case of E. W. Kimbrell Co. vs. J. D. O'Connell, involving an accounting. The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $79.37.

The next case was that of Ezra Huffstickler vs. Manchester Cotton Mill of Rock Hill. The plaintiff was seriously injured in an elevator accident in the mill last spring. From the testimony and appearances, it seems that he is a hopeless cripple for life. He sued for damages in the sum of $30,000. The jury after remaining out all night, returned with a verdict in his favor in the sum of $3,000. The verdict is to be paid by an insurance company, it is understood.

In the case of Charlie McNeel vs. the city of Rock Hill, there was a consent verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $3,000.

On assembling for the third week of the term yesterday morning, the court took up the case of Mary J. Sims vs. York county. This is a suit against the county for $2,000 damages on account of the lynching of the plaintiff husband between Yorkville and Sharon in the latter part of August, 1917. In a previous trial last summer the jury found for the defendant; but Judge Ernest Moore set the verdict aside.

Following is the jury: J. B. Bratton, foreman; N. W. Allen, W. O. Clawson, J. B. Love, S. G. Bankhead, R. B. Bigger, B. F. Childers, H. L. White, J. O. Neely, L. W. Robinson, W. I. Howell, Campbell Jenkins.

The jury took the papers last night, with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict at 10.30 o'clock this morning.

It is probable that the court will today take up the case of W. B. Wilson, Sr., vs. the Southern railroad, involving the title of a certain lot in Rock Hill, claimed by both plaintiff and defendant.

TO CLUBMAKERS.

We are calling the attention of our friends the clubmakers to the special premium offers we are making in another column.

Heretofore the restrictions of the War Industries board have been such that we have been unable to conduct our business along accustomed lines; but within the past week, we are pleased to be able to say, these restrictions have been largely withdrawn, and we are more at liberty to conduct our business along former lines, without so much danger of being blacklisted with the paper manufacturers or shut out of the mails.

It will be noted that in one important respect, these competitive offers are the most liberal that we have ever made, and that important respect is in the point of time.

Heretofore the club contests have run from November 1 to March 15—five and a half months—and it was all that time before the contests were decided.

This contest runs only a month and twenty days, and somebody is going to get $75 for a comparatively small amount of work done within that time.

So far as any present advantage on the part of any of the clubmakers is concerned, it amounts to practically nothing, as no one clubmaker has yet returned as many as twenty names.

All clubmakers are requested to go to work and send in names as promptly as they can, as it is important to us to be able to utilize as much time as possible during the holidays in revising the mailing lists for next year.

The Enquirer will skip two issues during the holidays, those of December 27 and 31, and the issues of January 3 and 7 will go to all subscribers whose subscriptions otherwise would have expired on January 1.

QUART A MONTH.

The biggest single item of business in the office of the probate judge these times is in the issuing of permits to "buy whisky for the influenza."

The number of permits issued runs from 30 to 40 a day, and even higher. On December 4, 30 permits were issued. The record for December 5 was 28 and for December 6 it went up to 43.

The total number of permits issued from the time of the approval of the present law in April 1917 up to last Saturday morning was 3,472, which means that within the time mentioned, there was ordered through permits issued by the probate court 868 gallons of whisky, barring of course, the cases of those people, who, having secured permits, neglected to go on with the transactions.

The fact that Christmas is approaching does not seem to have much to do with the ordering of this whisky— not according to the people who apply for the permits. Almost with one accord they say they are going after the whiskey for the influenza. Sometimes it is one, sometimes it is two cases, and sometimes the whole family is down.

And there is another curious circumstance about the matter. It is a common thing to hear people who order whisky on a permit say they don't get it. Sometimes, according to their stories, they get nothing at all, sometimes they get empty bottles and sometimes they get bottles of water.

One man said the other day that he had ordered a quart of whisky four times, all for the flu, and he had not received a single quart yet. Of course the man told the truth about it and the presumption is that the employes of the express company drink all this whisky or make use of it otherwise.

UNANIMOUS MEMBERSHIP.

President Wilson has issued a proclamation in which he calls upon every American to join the Red Cross during "Roll Call Week," December 16 to 23, "and thus send forth to the whole human family the Christmas greeting for which it awaits and for which it stands in the greatest need. The proclamation, which is dated at the White House, November 26, but which has just been made public, is as follows:

"One year ago 22,000,000 Americans, by enrolling as members of the Red Cross at Christmas times, sent to the men who were fighting our battles overseas a stimulating message of cheer and good will. They made it clear that our people were of their own free choice united with their government in the determination not only to wage war with instruments of destruction, but also by every means in their power to repair the ravages of the invaders and sustain and renew the spirit of the army and of the homes which they represented. The friends of the American Red Cross in Italy, Belgium and France have told, and will tell again, the story of how the Red Cross workers restored morale in the hospitals, in the camps and at the cantonments, and we ought to be very proud that we have been permitted to be of service to those whose sufferings and whose glory are the heritage of humanity.

"Now, by God's grace, the Red Cross Christmas message of 1918 is to be a message of peace as well as a message of good will. But peace does not mean that we can fold our hands. It means further sacrifice. Our membership must hold together and be increased for the great tasks to come. We just prove conclusively to an attentive world that America is permanently aroused to the needs of the new era, our old indifference gone forever.

"The exact nature of the future service of the Red Cross will depend on the programme of the associated government, but there is immediate need today for every heartening work and for every helpful service. We must not forget that our soldiers and our sailors are still under orders and still have duties to perform of the highest consequence and that the Red Cross Christmas membership means a great deal to them.

"The people of the saddened lands moreover, returning home today, where there are no homes, must have the assurance that the hearts of our people are with them in the dark and doubtful days ahead. Let us, so far as we can, help them back to faith in mercy and in future happiness.

"As president of the Red Cross, conscious in this great hour of the value of such a message from the American people, I should be glad if every American would join the Red Cross for 1919 and thus send forth to the whole human family the Christmas greeting for which it waits and for which it stands in greatest need."

ABOUT PEOPLE

Miss Olive Whitaker of Clover No. 3, is spending a few days with her aunt, Mrs. John Armstrong, of Clover.

Mr. W. O. Harshaw of McConnellsville, spent Sunday in Yorkville with the family of Mr. W. J. P. Wylie.

Mr. W. L. Wallace, who has been working at Orangeburg for some time past, has returned to his home in Yorkville.

Information has been received that Joseph S. Hunter of Rock Hill, has been in a German prison camp, and he is getting along nicely.

Mrs. Malcolm Johnson of New York, and Mrs. John M. Hemphill of Chester, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Witherspoon, in Yorkville.

Misses Belle Smith and Lena Wilkerson of Hickory Grove, spent the week-end with Misses Eunice and Mary Smith, on Filbert R. F. D. No. 1.

Captain John R. Dickson, formerly of Yorkville, now with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, has recently been promoted to the grade of major.

Mrs. W. W. Lewis has received a cablegram from her husband, Col. Lewis, dated at Brest, France, Sunday, and stating that he is now on ship on his way home.

Mr. Geo. W. Williams, worshipful master of Philanthropic lodge, No. 32, A. F. M., is attending the annual meeting of the Masonic grand lodge in Charleston this week.

Mr. C. S. Whitaker of Clover No. 3, was called to Charlotte, Wednesday, on account of the illness of his son, Hicklin, who is engaged in work with the Southern Power company.

Miss Martha Brandon stenographer in the office of the clerk of the court, who has been at her home in Bethel for a month on account of influenza and pneumonia, returned to work yesterday.

Misses Rachel Wylie and Sara Wilkins have returned from Converse college for the holidays, the work of the college having been prematurely suspended on account of the influenza situation in Spartanburg.

Phillip L. Moore, formerly of Yorkville, son of Mrs. Agnes Moore of Rock Hill, has been reported as having been seriously wounded in France. He belonged to the 119th Infantry trained at Camp Sevier, with the Thirtieth Division. The extent of his injuries has not yet been reported.

Rock Hill Herald: F. A. Nunnery has been notified by the war department that his son, James, a soldier in France, has been missing since October 17th. The department has no information in regard to the young man, and it is not known whether he is dead or was captured by the Germans.

Rev. and Mrs. B. H. Waugh of Yorkville, returned home last Friday night from Forsythe, Ga., where they were called on account of the critical illness of Mr. James R. Hill, Mrs. Waugh's father with pleurisy. Owing to the delay of telegrams, etc., they failed to get to the bedside of Mr. Hill until after his death. He passed away Friday, November 29, at 11 o'clock. Mr. Hill was 74 years of age.

Information has been received here of the wounding of Thos. P. Moore, Jr., formerly of Yorkville, in the Argonne Forest about a month ago. Young Moore was wounded in the foot by a piece of shrapnel, and he is now in Hospital No. 20 in southern France. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. P. Moore of Washington, D. C., through whom the information comes, have no information as to the details or whether or not the young man will be permanently injured.

HERE AND THERE.

No, you can't get your boy off from the army and you may as well not bother about it. The secretary of war not long ago gave out some bunk to the effect that individual soldiers who are needed by their employers in businesses which, since the war began, have been classed as essential, might be discharged instanter upon the application of such employers; but that was for public consumption mainly. There have been orders and orders on the subject, one order contradicting another, until nobody seems to know which order takes precedence. But none of the orders really mean anything. The commanding officers take the position that the release of individual soldiers calls for "too much paper work;" that each and every soldier can make out as good a case why he should be discharged as any other soldier, and to discharge one soldier on a separate showing would mean that all the others would have to be discharged on separate showings with the result that the labor and trouble connected with demobilization would be multiplied indefinitely. Go to the captain and he cannot shake you off he will send you to the major and go to the major and he will tell you that the authority is still higher up. Go to the secretary of war, and if he tells you anything at all, it will be to go back to the captain, and there you are. The whole conscript army is "stalling" now. There is more or less pretense of work in the stockades and among the "light duty" squads;" but it does not amount to much. All the boys want out and they are not thinking of anything else. Some have been lucky enough to get discharged one way or another; but they have been the exceptions. The only thing for those interested to do is to wait.

Here and There was a witness to quite a pretty little incident on Southern train No. 38 between Greenville and Blacksburg last Friday night. The train came to Greenville loaded with soldiers who had just been discharged from the development battalions at Camp Wheeler, near Macon, Ga., the day before. They included officers and privates, and generally were really a fine looking set of men, notwithstanding their real or supposed physical deficiencies. Some of them were tired and sleepy; but these included only a small per cent of the whole, most of them being very much awake and alive to their surroundings. Toward the rear end of one of the long coaches, there was an especially bright bunch of what looked like college graduates, or at least young men above the average of ordinary standards. Intermittently they were breaking out in rollicking popular songs, the merit of which seemed to be attested by the close attention that the people in the car, civilians as well as soldiers, tried to give above the rattle and roar of the train. Among the new passengers who boarded the train at Spartanburg was a bunch of Converse girls, bound for home because of the premature closing of the college on account of flu. The soldiers looked at the pretty girls, yes; and the pretty girls looked at the soldiers, yes. The train, including the Pullmans at the rear, was crowded, two and three to the seat, with many standing in the aisles, and there was not much prospect of accommodation for the girls, except through the courtesy of the soldiers, but the girls were soon seated along both sides of the aisle up about the centre of the car. This was accomplished without the help of the rear-end chorus, already referred to, but it should be understood that the boys back there had not had a show. It was not long until some of the girls and some of the soldiers were getting quite friendly—no, not long. But that is a matter of course and it has nothing to do with this story. The little diversion over and the train again rattling and roaring on its way like a cyclone, the rear-end chorus resumed its amusement with "I can't get up," followed by "Hail, hail, the gang's all here!" The first song appeared to start a little commotion among the Converse girls, and the beginning of the next left no doubt of that appearance. Whether spontaneously or by individual suggestion, Here and There cannot say; but anyhow, the next thing he noticed was a half a dozen or more girls holding what looked like a conference in the aisle, and presently they commenced with "Three cheers for Converse," followed by "Germany Can't Come Back," to the tune of the "Old Gray Mare." There was handclapping and applause from soldiers and civilians in all parts of the car, after which the soldier chorus answered with "Beautiful Kay Pee," a parody on "Beautiful Katy." The girls sang, "She's Got Pep Every Step" and the soldiers returned with "Where do We Go from Here," etc. And thus they banteringly kept it up for miles and miles, being still at it when Here and There got off the train at Blacksburg.

LOCAL LACONICS

Casualty Lists.

Casualty lists published during the past few days contain the following local names: Fred E. Long, Fort Mill, severely wounded; Sergeant Thomas L. Hill, Fort Mill, seriously wounded; Leo Manly Lewis, of Chester, died of disease; James M. Lynn, Rock Hill, killed in action; Chalmers Tennant, Rock Hill, died of disease; Sergeant Joseph M. Belk, severely wounded.

Old Landmark Gone.

The Wm. Burris old home place, on R. F. D. No. 4, about eight miles south of Yorkville, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock. The house was occupied by a family of negroes, but none of them could tell anything about the origin of the fire. There was but a small lot of coals in the fireplace, and it could not have caught from that, they said.

Possibly a Fatal Fight.

L. Godfrey, an employe of the Carhartt mill, Rock Hill, was committed to jail last Friday to await the result of wounds inflicted on Will Holehouser, another employe. The two men got into an altercation in the dye house. Godfrey struck Holehouser over the head with a maul. Holehouser was taken to the Fennell infirmary in what seemed to be a dying condition and Godfrey was sent to jail.

To Organize the Big Fellows.

"Since it has been demonstrated as practically impossible to effectively organize all the cotton producers," said Mr. J. T. Crawford of McConnellsville, yesterday, "I have wondered why there is not an intelligent and energetic attempt to organize the producers of 100 bales and over. According to my way of looking at it, since the price of the entire crop is usually fixed on a basis of that part of the crop which is not needed for immediate consumption, and in a like manner, when the supply is much smaller than the legitimate demand, the hundred bale people, sticking together, could control the situation. Suppose for instance, you had a crop of 12,000,000 bales, 9,000,000 bales being raised by the little fellows and 3,000,000 bales being raised by people who make 100 bales and over. Say the world needs the entire 12,000,000 bales. After the little fellows who went stick have sold out, the big fellows who should be able to stick would be in a position to demand a price that would be fair. No, of course, I do not mean to suggest the exclusion of anybody from the benefits of such an organization. The little fellows could get the benefit of it too, such of them as would stick. But under an arrangement where all of the 100 bales people or a majority of them are bound to stick together, it seems to me that they could demand any price that they might deem to be right and reasonable."

CLOVER CULLINGS.

Correspondence of The Yorkville Enquirer

Clover, December 7.—Mrs. W. M. Matthews and daughter, Addie spent Friday in Gastonia with the family of Mr. I. A. Campbell.

Miss Ava Allen who has been teaching at Eutawville, S. C., this year returned home Saturday morning as her school has suspended on account of an epidemic of influenza.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Smith and son Edward, Mrs. H. L. Wright and son Herbert and Miss Bessie Adams are spending the week end in Greenville.

Mr. John Stacy and son Blanton who have been doing government work at Fayetteville N. C. returned home Thursday night.

Mrs. R. L. Wylie and children returned from Darlington Thursday night where they have been visiting.

The many friends of Mrs. H. A. Whitten will be interested to know that she has returned home after a stay of several weeks in a Chester hospital.

Mrs. B. P. Lilly and children of Columbia visited her parents Mr. and Mrs. Ed Price here this week.

The many friends of Miss Fannie Price will be interested to know of her marriage in Columbia last Saturday to Mr. Clyde Kirkley of Kershaw. The bride is a daughter of Mr. E. B. Price of this place.

Mrs. J. H. Curry visited relatives in Belmont recently.

MERE-MENTION

A McAdoo for President club has been organized at Asheville, N. C.....The British army occupied the great German city of Cologne last Saturday.....A Copenhagen dispatch says that the Soldiers and Sailors of Berlin have demanded the assembling of a national convention by December 20, and have hailed "Comrade Ebert" as the first president of Germany.....Gen. March is quoted as saying that all drafted men in Europe will be at home within four months after the ratification of the treaty of peace.....President Wilson's ship, the George Washington, is kept in close touch with the United States by wireless. The ship was in a storm approaching the Azores islands Saturday; but it passed the islands on Sunday on schedule time.....The president has accepted the resignation of Chas. M. Schwab as director of the emergency fleet corporation. Schwab is talked of as a possible candidate for the presidential nomination.....Robert Ray, the last of General Grant's scouts and known as the "Fox of the Potomac," died at his home at Oxford, N. C., last Friday, aged 87 years. He is credited with having shot and wounded Belle Boyd, the famous Confederate woman spy.....Mrs. David Lloyd George is making speeches in the interest of the re-election of her husband to parliament.....Announcement has just been made from Columbia university, New York, of the discovery of a new process of drying fish and meat by which these foods may be kept for years and then restored to their former freshness by the application of water.....Lieutenants Herbert N. Schaffe and Charles J. Drake were killed at Los Angeles, California, last Sunday, when the airplane in which they were flying fell.....Ten persons were killed in the railway station at Ghent, Belgium, a few days ago by the explosion of a bomb that had been secreted there by the Germans before the signing of the armistice.....The senate has confirmed the nomination of Hon. Carter Glass to be secretary of the treasury.....The attitude of the United States government as to the extradition and trial of the kaiser, has not yet been made known.....A Melbourne dispatch says that 6,000 people have died of influenza in the island of Samoa.....The