Scraps and Facts.

—Augusta, April 12: Walter Pounds and Clarence Rhodes, prosperous farmers, were found guilty today of violating the Federal white slave law. Pounds was sentenced to two years in the Atlanta prison and Rhodes three months in the Augusta jail and $500 fine. The men were charged with bringing three girls from Bath, S. C., to their plantations and detaining them forcibly.

—The statement, says an Atlanta dispatch, that Atlanta's postoffice will do away with most of the negro mail carriers under the Democratic administration will mean more of a change than people outside of Atlanta can really imagine. There are now several hundred negro mail carriers in the city. It is they who distribute the mail in practically all of the downtown office buildings, and on many of the residence routes. This movement is not in any sense, however, a drawing of the color line. The carriers will lose their positions, it is understood, not because they are negroes, but because they are Republican and Republican appointees.

—President Wilson, says a Washington dispatch, is in favor of exempting labor unions and farmer's organizations from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law, as provided for in the amendments attached to the sundry civil bill last session. President Taft vetoed the bill March 4 because of these amendments which prohibited any part of the appropriation of $300,000 being used to prosecute either farmers or organized labor. In his veto message the president said: "This provision is class legislation of the most vicious sort. If it were enacted as substantive law, and not merely as a qualification upon the use of money appropriated for the enforcement of law, no one, I take it, would doubt its unconstitutionality." The sundry civil bill will now be introduced in the same form, and its passage is assured.

—A giant shoulder of rock that for the past few years had prevented a mountain of earth from slipping into Culebra cut on the Panama canal at last has given way, and, according to official reports received at Washington, the slide has moved into the canal a distance of 80 feet and is still traveling. A battery of steam shovels is now tearing away the earth and rock. At the end of March, 32 of these engines were working in the canal prism at that point and beside this many other shovels were engaged in terracing the banks and in miscellaneous operations. As a result the obstacle has been so far overcome that the excavation has reached grade in all about 8,000 feet of the 10 miles length of the cut. By October 1, 5,500,000 yards of material will have been taken out by the steam shovels when the water will be turned on and the shovel will retreat before the dredges, leaving them between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 cubic yards of material to remove. Up to January 31, last, the United States government had expended on the canal $281,702.55.

—Washington, April 11: The attention of the state department, which lately has been given to a vexatious problem arising from the repeated wounding of American soldiers and other American citizens along the Mexican border, today was directed to the serious situation resulting from the slaying of a petty officer and a sailor from the battleship California at Guayamas. Charles D. Taylor, consular agent at Guayamas, in reporting the deaths to the department, said a strict investigation was being made. The shooting was done by the chief of police of Guayamas, and as American sailors going ashore in a foreign country invariably go unarmed, officials here will insist that the circumstances of the slaying be probed to the bottom. If the Mexican authorities are unable to show that there was provication for the attack by the armed police, serious consequences may ensue. It was pointed out that the double killing might be taken as an inadequacy of the present government and have an influence when the United States gives further consideration to the question of recognition of the Huerta government.

—Peace in the Balkans seemed as far away as ever last Saturday, according to a Vienna cable. The Allies appeared to be neglecting Turkey, their common enemy, in their internal strifes and their efforts to keep out of a wrangle with the great powers. Despatches from Sofia said that the Bulgarians were preparing to back up their demand for Salonica by force of arms. The Bulgarians made a formal demand for the city, which was refused by the Greeks. All of the Servian troops have withdrawn from the siege of Scutari and are on their way home, according to Belgrade advices. It is declared in Cettinje that the Servians were scared off by the blockade of Montenegro by the powers. With Montenegro and Servia in acrimonious debate and Bulgaria and Greece at each other's throats, the Turks are said to be getting ready for another desperate assault on the Bulgarians along the Tchataldja lines. The Montenegrin situation is the most complicated in Europe just now. Regardless of the naval blockade by all the powers and the land blockade by Austria-Hungary, the soldiers of King Nicholas were still before Scutari, threatening another assault. The most picturesque figure in the entanglement is Nicholas himself. He has everything to gain and nothing to lose and is taking all sorts of chances. His tiny kingdom is pauperized anyway, and will be worth little if he fails to get the added territory for which he is fighting. He has got all he wants out of the country and stands ready to abdicate in favor of King Peter of Servia if he looses his fight for Scutari and always there is the hope that the powers will pay him to quit.

—Naco, Arizona, April 13: Gen. Pedio Ojeda, commanding the remnants of his Federal garrison of 300 troops at Naco, Sonora, surrendered to United States troops on border patrol here today, after having withstood a siege of state troops which lasted for five days and in which more than half his troops were killed. The surrender was hastened by the attack upon the Federal garrison by the band of Yaqui Indians under Gen. Alvaro Obregon, commanding state troops, who at daybreak burst in upon the little garrison across the border and fought viciously. The dead on both sides has been estimated at 200. Gen. Ojeda, true to his promise, refused to surrender to the state forces and while the fighting was at its height this morning he attempted to march across the border with his band of faithful Federals. The fire from the enemy was demoralizing and Ojeda and his men scattered, running to the railway tracks which separate the two border towns. Not even then did the firing from the rebels cease and Gen. Ojeda shouted to the American soldiers, watching the firing from a distance. Capt. H. A. Sevarts, Company A. Ninth U. S. cavalry, ran at once to his assistance. The American officer grasped the Mexican general by the arm. Together they ran through the hail of lead to where an automobile was waiting. Capt. Figueroa of the Federal garrison, with 15 men, remained behind to cover Gen. Ojeda's flight. One by one, he and his fellows died in the barracks, surrounded by a horde of yelling, slaughtering Yaquis. When the Indians burst in the windows and doors and crawled through shell-made apertures in the building there were no living soldiers to greet. Gen. Ojeda before leaving the Sonora town, spiked his cannon and burned all supplies. Little was left for the victorious rebels. Personally leading his small group of men, he went from building to building, wrecking and destroying everything which might have been useful to the rebels. Not until his ammunition had become exhausted, however, did the Federal commander give the word for flight. Sixty-five wounded from both sides were hurried to this town and placed in the army hospital. The dead remained piled in the streets and lying in the buildings as they fell. Forty-five wounded Indians picked up in the streets of the Mexican town told what the Yaquis had accomplished. Prevented from anticipating in the night attack which had been ordered against the Federals by Gen. Obregon, because of their superstition of death in darkness, the Indians at daybreak wildly hurled themselves against the Federal fortifications, forcing the fighting and winning the battle which ended the five days' siege. "There is honor in this defeat," said Gen. Ojeda after he had safely reached the American side. "I have only one regret and that is for Capt. Figueroa, who refused to surrender with me." When told of the captain's death, Ojeda wept bitterly. "Oh, had I but thrown myself in flames and died as he did," cried the white haired soldier. "We are ready to drive the Huerta soldiers out of Guamas and the state will be ours," exclaimed Gen. Obregon after the bloody victory. "My men deserve the credit," boasted the Yaqui chief just after the fighting.

The Yorkville Enquirer.

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YORKVILLE, S. C.:
TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1913

Don't make fun of religion unless you are sure of your audience—then don't.—Atlanta Journal.

Yes, that is good advice, and people who follow it may have the assurance that they will escape making fools of themselves.

◆

Dr. Mary Walker, who makes a claim that cannot be readily disputed, that she is the original woman suffragist, says that all women have to do to establish their right to vote is to exercise that right. There is nothing in the declaration of independence or the constitution, she declares, which denies the right of women to vote if they so desire. There is pretty good sense in this.

◆

Through long years of unbroken precedent the political gunners had gotten the "range" of the president, and President Wilson being the first president to realize the full significance of the situation, has stepped out of range. That is about all, except that we do not think that the political gunners will be able to get his range again in a way that will enable them to hold him up.

◆

If "the people" could be made to understand what a slim show they really stand at the hands of the legislatures and congresses, the row they would make would sound more like one big noise. While occasionally there arises a strong man who really stands for the people, the rule is anything else. The great majority of representatives become mere retainers of rival leaders who are working only for their personal interests.

◆

To see a strong, able-bodied man, with or without means, idling his time away, is about as pitiable a sight as there is. Men should do something better than idle, and if they are unable to get the kind of productive employment they like they should take the kind they can get. There is more wealth in the country now than there was in the period following the war, and it is easier for bums to live off of other people, but idling should not be tolerated. People who will not work should not be encouraged.

◆

The gang that usurped the government of Mexico after the assassination of Madero, is claiming that except for the delay of the United States in giving recognition, the present revolution would not have followed. We are not inclined to doubt the correctness of this proposition; but we have no censure for the government of the United States on account of its alleged dillatoriness. On the contrary, we sincerely hope that the United States government will never sanction the crime of the murderous adventurers who committed this dastardly deed in the name of "politics."

◆

Today is the anniversary of the Titanic disaster. The ship struck the fatal iceburg at 2.15 on the morning of April 15, 1912. According to plans previously arranged, several women, widows of the brave men who lost their lives when the great ship went down, left Boston on Sunday for the purpose of strewing flowers on the fatal spot at the exact hour of the catastrophe this morning. Among the women are Mrs. Jaques Futrelle, Mrs. Henry B. Harris and Mrs. George Thorne. The captain of the vessel on which they sailed, had agreed to reach the spot exactly at the hour of the accident.

◆

When the Louisiana crowd combined with the Michigan crowd and as many representatives as they could muster from sugar producing states, against the ways and means committee's sugar proposition last Friday, they found that they could muster only fifteen votes against 85 votes that stood for the upholding of the president's programme. It has been feared, or at least thought possible, that the folks who want to protect sugar, might unite with the wool people and embarrass the Democratic programme; but up to the present time, the caucus progressives have not developed anything that seems calculated to add to the alarm along this line.

◆

The dispatches from the Balkans indicate that after all the brave fighting that has been done by the Allies against the Turks, the Allies are likely to turn against each other and they may lose the fruits of their victories. The Bulgarians and the Greeks are properly to be credited with the greatest achievements, the Bulgarians at Lule Burgas, Adrianople and along the Tchataldja lines and the Greeks at various places, notably Salonica; but now the Bulgarians are turning envious eyes at Salonica, and threaten to try to take it from the Greeks by force. It will be too bad if the two strongest of the powers should by destroying each other, lose all the fruits of their victories even to the restoration of Turkish power to what it was before the war was commenced.

◆

Yes, by all means give us free raw sugar as soon as possible. It may hurt the Louisiana cane growers and the western beet growers; but if so they can find other means of livelihood and the country at large will be benefitted. The matter of a few dollars a year saved to each family is not of nearly so much importance as the principle involved. If we insist, for instance, on the protection of our sugar and wool, then other folks have that much more right to claim protection for their shoes, iron, machinery, and a hundred other things. If we give up

our sugar we can, with that much better grace, ask each of the others to give up something. The protective tariff has heretofore been operating so disastrously to the south for the reason that the south has had so little to protect. The south has been paying all and getting back but little.

◆

Speaking of that big verdict against the Columbia State, we desire to suggest consideration of the question whether after all it is any more a threatened blow at the freedom of the press, or further development of the damage suit industry. Our own view of it is a little of both. People in this section have seen the growth of the damage suit industry from small beginnings to large proportions, and the more observant have realized the alarming extent to which testimony has departed from the truth to the end of carrying a point. Most men of means sufficiently large to tempt the damage suit operators are as much concerned lest they inadverently give some ground for a technical opening against their possessions as is the lucky strike frontier miner that his claim will be jumped before he can collect sufficient force to protect it. A few years back these damage suit forrays were confined solely to railroad and other corporations; but of late there have been sporádic attempts against individuals and it seems that only a few successes are needed to make operations of this kind more common. Of course, it is not to be suggested for an instant that newspapers should not be sued or mulcted for damages, nor should such a suggestion apply to corporations or individuals; but it is well to remember that this kind of business is subject to very serious abuse, not to say outrage, and there is need for an arousing of the public sense of fairness and right in regard to the matter.

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The Yaqui Indians, so prominently mentioned in the dispatches in connection with the fighting in northern Mexico, are an interesting people. They are generally characterized as a blood-thirsty, savage crew of which the earth should be quickly rid; but that is mainly the Mexican view and the view arises out of the fact that the Yaquis constitute the sole surviving original opposition to Spanish conquests. Cortez was unable to subdue the Yaquis, and all his successors have been trying the task in vain. The Yaquis inhabit the hot, arid regions in the northwestern part of Mexico, and in their own country they continue to hold the mastery. They are brave, tenacious fighters who never know when they are whipped. Through generations of training, they are able to live for days with but the smallest allowance of food and water, and collected from sources that would furnish no sustenance whatever for the ordinary man. For instance, it is said, that turned loose amid the rocks and fastnesses of the native wilds of the Yaqui, one Yaqui Indian can start out on foot, unarmed and without food and lead a hopeless chase for a dozen Mexican soldiers, mounted, armed and equipped, and if you give the Yaqui a repeating rifle with twenty-five cartridges, at the end of three weeks he will have killed all his pursuers. Several times the Mexican government has sent large, well-equipped forces against the Yaquis to pursue the tactics of surrounding a large area of their country and closing in capturing such as may be caught in the round-up. In this manner several hundred Yaquis have been caught from time to time and the government would send the captives to far off Yucatan, at the extreme southeast corner of the country. There are several thousand Yaquis in Yucatan now under guard; but it is a frequent occurrence for the Yaquis to escape as individuals or in bunches and make their way back to their old home in the state of Sonora. But although the Yaquis are a source of terror to the Mexicans, all except the higher class of them, well disposed Americans of courage and standing, can go into the Yaqui country with comparative safety.

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COTTON IN THE DELTA.

How the Flood Situation Has Been Met by the Planters.

News of the first break in the levee system between here and Memphis has, all things considered, been taken very calmly on the cotton market, prices actually declining on the dispatch telling of the event. Some cotton men were of the opinion that the break had occurred at a point where it would do least harm, and that it would serve to relieve the strain farther down the river, where there is a richer cotton country; still all of the water from the break will find its way back into the Mississippi river, hence the relief afforded the levee farther down will be of only a temporary character.

Even if there should be other breaks, some consolation is found in the fact that the present flood has come out of only one river, and will probably run off much more quickly than if all the other tributaries of the Mississippi were on the rampage, and were being fed by melting snows and ice. An early overflow, which runs off quickly, is not dreaded in the Delta to the extent that an overflow which comes later in the spring, and remains until the middle of June.

Cotton planters in the Delta lose no time after the overflow goes down in planting their crops. The seed is sown in the rich deposit left by the water, even while the ground is yet muddy. The hot sun, striking the seed, quickly germinates it, and cotton is up to a stand almost before the water has entirely receded from the land. I have seen cotton planted in the early part of June make as much as a bale to the acre when the season happened to be a late one. Even without an open fall, the cotton planters in the Delta, in overflown years, manage to make a quarter of a bale to the acre, and by using the "bolly" apparatus on their gins, can increase the yield considerably more.

If the cotton planters felt assured that the high water would run off in time for them to plant, they would not care much whether it overflowed or not, because, as a rule, their places are richer and more fertile after the high water has come and gone than they were before. In many respects, the Mississippi is like the Nile, and enriches whatever it touches, except in the immediate locality of the break, where a deposit of sand is usually left.

Notwithstanding the flood situation, regarding which some sensational reports have been sent out, bearish sentiment has been much in evidence in the local market. The political situation in Europe; the favorable turn in the weather, enabling planting operations to progress rapidly in all parts of the belt; and the absence of any strong bull support in this market, have all combined to encourage activity on the short side of the market. May contracts, which sold as high as 12.62 last week, have sold at 12.36. At that level, European spinning interests, which have been out of the market for some time, were rather free buyers, particularly of the new-crop months, which are attractive on account of the discount at which they are selling.—New Orleans dispatch to New York Post.

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— Superintendent of Education Swearingen on yesterday paid out $31,645 state aid to 126 high schools in forty-one counties of the state; also $13,940.94 to 63 rural graded schools in seventeen counties.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Shannon-Smarr Co., Sharon—Sells the Hall-Mark shirts for men, $1, $1.50 and upward. See them.

D. M. Hall, Yorkville No. 1—Has a big lot of cotton seed for planting for quick sale.

B. C. Riddle—Invites the public to see "Thomson of the Varsity" at the Bethany high school Saturday night.

J. H. Witherspoon—Tells you about a ball game on the local grounds next Friday afternoon and a track meet on Monday afternoon.

Carroll Bros.—Suggest that you save money by buying at the right place. Call special attention to farm tools, including corn and cotton planters.

McConnell Dry Goods Co.—Offers 200 pairs of ladies' oxfords, all leathers, at 98 cts. a pair.

Kirkpatrick-Belk Co.—Offers a variety of bargains in staple dry goods and a few specials in silks. A word in regard to millinery.

York Supply Co.—Guarantees John Deer corn planters to do perfect work, and also offers drag harrows and guano plows.

Palmetto Monument Co.—Wants you to see it for a monument or headstone before you buy.

R. M. Wyatt, Smyrna—Will decline all heavy blacksmith work because of his inability to get competent help.

S. M. McNeel, Admr., etc.—Calls on persons indebted to or having claims against estate of Sarah Jane McAdams, to make settlement with him.

City Meat Market—Is ready to furnish you with choice stall-fed beef, fresh lot of boiled and cured hams and breakfast bacon. Chickens, calves, butter and eggs wanted.

T. W. Speck—Will be pleased to show buyers of presents a nice line of sterling and plated silver ware, and cut glass in neat patterns.

Shieder Drug Store—Is ready to furnish house cleaners with essentials for thorough work with the least amount of labor. Acme varnishes.

Bank of Hickory Grove—Publishes its statement showing condition at the close of business April 4th.

Thomson Co.—Wants you to remember its April sale which opens tomorrow for ten days. Savings of 10 to 25 per cent.

Loan and Savings Bank—Insists that you save a portion of your earnings for use in your old age. It wants to help you build up such a fund.

Cloud Cash Store—Is showing a big line of white oxfords for ladies and misses. Also black and tan oxfords for ladies, gentlemen and children.

Rev. T. P. Burgess—Offers his horse and buggy for sale. The horse is 5-years old.

J. C. Wilborn—Offers 111 acres, near Sharon, known as the Wylie place, for sale.

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Farmers in different sections are reporting damage to the oats by the Hessian fly.

The way the prisoners plead guilty in front of Solicitor Henry, is suggestive of what the coon said to David Crocket when he aimed his unerring rifle: "Don't shoot; I'll come down."

The doctors of South Carolina assemble this week at Rock Hill for the annual meeting of the South Carolina Medical association, to be held today, Wednesday and Thursday. A large attendance is expected and an interesting programme has been prepared.

The arrest of the two white men out in the neighborhood of Hickory Grove recently, while making a liquor excursion into that section, may contribute a little to the future well-being of the community; but from such information as is to be gathered, there is still some strenuous work to be done. The liquor sellers have been coming in generally on Saturday nights. Negroes and whites who were advised in advance would be gathered waiting for the coming liquor, and the business of retailing out five or ten gallons in pints and quarts was only a matter of about half an hour. From then on through the balance of the night and much of the next day there was quarreling and fighting and shooting of pistols around the negro quarters and in the public roads. The thing had grown common, and unless really strenuous means are used to put a stop to such proceedings in the future, it will be difficult for quiet, law-abiding people to live in the neighborhood. The remedy, of course, is in the court house.

Ask the average farmer who has tried it, whether nitrate of soda as fertilizer pays on corn, oats and certain other crops and he will at once say yes, and begin to tell of the wonderful difference to be noted on crops so fertilized, compared with crops on which no nitrate of soda was used. Then ask whether it is possible to pay $60 a ton for the nitrate of soda and still get a profit, and while some farmers will maintain that they are quite sure that some profit still remains, others will scratch their heads and finally admit that they are not sure. And indeed there is some doubt about the matter—considerable doubt. That nitrate of soda acts on oats and corn as does a drink of whisky on a thirsty toper there is no question, and it does the crop more substantial good than the whisky does the toper; but at $60 a ton for the nitrate of soda it is a serious question as to whether there is any profit in the transaction for the farmer, and right here is where lay one of the great ideas of the late Dr. Knapp. He held that with a little time and intelligence, farmers could get far more profit from nitrogen produced naturally than they could from the commercial article. In this connection we are reminded of a story that Ira W. Williams told the writer a few years ago. One of the first counties in which he began his demonstration work was Fairfield, and one of his first efforts in that county was to get about a dozen farmers to agree to sow in the fall an acre each of rye, vetch and crimson clover, with the understanding that the acres were to be turned under in the spring. The breaking of the ground and the sowing were done according to specifications, and everything moved nicely until spring when the owners of all the best acres refused to plow under. They said the crops looked so promising and profitable for hay that they were unwilling to take the risk of losing what they already had. In other words, they were unwilling to give up what they counted as a sure thing for an uncertainty. And that is the trouble with many farmers. But nevertheless Dr. Knapp's idea is beginning to take hold. Not long ago The Enquirer told of the finest five-acre patch of crimson clover in the state, on the farm of Mr. J. C. Burge, near Yorkville, how Mr. Burge made 90 bushels of corn on one acre last year and how he proposes to turn all the clover under this spring and see what it will do. He has an idea that he ought to get 150 bushels of corn to the acre, but as to that, of course, there is no telling. One thing is certain and that is, he will have a very large amount of nitrogen in his soil to begin with and it will be so stored as to be properly available all during the growing period of the corn and its cost will be far less than that of the commercial commodity. The result of the experiment will be watched with very general interest.

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ABOUT PEOPLE

Mrs. G. W. S. Hart of Yorkville, is spending several days in Charleston.

Miss Georgia Witherspoon of Columbia, is spending some time in Yorkville.

Miss Jane Atkinson of Lowryville, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. M Ferguson, in Yorkville.

Miss Minnie Whiteside of Hickory Grove, is spending several days at Linwood college.

Mrs. Robert Witherspoon and daughter Miss Helen of Yorkville, are spending several days in Charlotte.

Miss Mary Eunice Grist has return-

ed to her home in Yorkville, after a visit of several weeks in Bennettsville.

Mr. Claud Smith and Misses Emily Wright, Annie Williams and Ethel Still of Clover, visited Miss Carrie Cartwright in Yorkville this week.

Mrs. S. L. Courtney has returned to her home in Yorkville, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Rickenbaker, after a visit of several weeks to Lake City.

Rev. T. P. Burgess of Yorkville, who since September, 1911, has been pastor of the group of churchs including Beersheba, Ramah, Allison Creek and Beth-Shiloh, has accepted a call to the church at Crawfordville, Ga., and will leave for that place during the latter part of the present month. Mr. Burgess and family have made many friends in Yorkville and throughout the county during their residence here, and there is much regret at their departure from the town and community.

Kors Kalamanis, a young Greek, about 23 years of age, who has been connected with the local Greek candy kitchen for the past nine months, left this morning for New York, where he will take passage on Saturday for his old home in Sparta. He is going for the purpose of joining the army of his country in the fight against Turkey. He intends to go first to Sparta to visit his parents, whom he has not seen in nine years, and will afterwards report for military service at Athens. He was not at all inclined to agree with the suggestion that the war is about at end; but said that from letters he has received from his father, who though 70 years of age, is fighting in the ranks, the real crisis is only just being reached. It seems certain that there are going to be additional complications over the division of the spoils and the outlook is that Greece and Bulgaria will have to settle the question of supremacy on the battlefield. "I have been ready to go all the while," says Kalamanis, "but now that my father and mother write that unless I come to them and go to the front I am no son of theirs, I shall wait no longer." Kalamanis says he expects to return to Yorkville as soon as possible after the war is over.

CALENDAR ONE.

At a recent meeting of the York county bar, there was an agreement that the certain cases on Calendar 1 be taken up in the following order:

Monday, April 21—
No. 22. Texanna Stewart et al. vs Western Union Tel. Co.
No. 57. R. T. Dunlap vs. Southern Ry.
No. 66. Andy Sherer vs. M. A. McFarland et al.
Tuesday, April 22—
No. 28. Edna White vs. Seaboard Air Line Ry.
No. 23. J. C. Steele & Sons vs. Catawba Press Brick Co.
Wednesday, April 23—
No. 12. City of Rock Hill vs. C. S. May et al.
No. 63. W. B. Sealy vs. Frel Mobley.
No. 75. Edward Jackson vs. Southern Ry.
Thursday, April 24—
No. 68. J. B. and R. E. Fewell vs. Catawba Power Co.
No. 74. W. E. Reese vs. Southern Railway Co.
No. 79. White, White & Warner vs. Ruff Jewelry Co.
Friday, April 25—
No. 80. David A. Moore vs. Victoria Cotton Mill.
No. 81. Julie Weatherspoon vs. Continental Casualty Co.

WITHIN THE TOWN

—There was a slight fall of snow yesterday morning about daylight.

—The old Palmer house, on East Liberty street, next to Mr. Geo. W. S. Hart's residence, and one of Yorkville's old land marks, is being torn down.

—The Yorkville track team will not challenge the winners at the Rock Hill meet for the reason that all the records made at the Rock Hill meet were far below the records already made by the Yorkville team.

—The First Presbyterian church of Yorkville, has let a contract to J. J. Keller & Co., for the erection of a manse on the lot recently purchased from Mr. W. O. Rawls, next to the church property. The building will cost approximately $6,000.

—The ladies of the Methodist church served a bountiful dinner to the public in the old Rose hotel yesterday, and quite a number of people attendant upon court, as well as the towns-people, took advantage of the occasion to get an unusually good meal. A substantial sum was realized to help swell the fund that is being raised to repair the Methodist parsonage.

—On account of the heavy rain of Friday, the York County Fair in the opera house did not come to a close Friday evening, but the second and last exhibition was postponed until Saturday night. Although the weather was unfavorable, a fairly good-sized audience was present and the opinion of people who saw both shows, was that the exhibition of Saturday night was even more creditable than that of Thursday night. The Tirzah brass band was again on hand and furnished excellent music, which did much toward making the show a success. The U. D. C.'s were well pleased with the cash returns from the fair and quite a neat sum was realized. Miss Catherine M. Paul, the director of the fair, left yesterday for Chester, where she will organize a fair similar to that held in Yorkville.

—Mr. Leonard Castles of Filbert, was badly cut and bruised as the result of a runaway accident in Yorkville, Saturday afternoon. Mr. Castles was driving out of the lot in the rear of the Thomson company's store, when his horse became frightened and ran out across the cement sidewalk. Mr. Castles was thrown out of his buggy in front of I. W. Johnson's store, his head coming in contact with the buggy wheel, with the result that he sustained an ugly gash across the top of his head. His hands and arms were also painfully bruised. The horse ran up the street and was stopped in front of the store of the Yorkville Banking and Mercantile company and was uninjured. Mr. Castles received prompt and efficient surgical attention and within a short time after the accident he was able to drive home.

—The law requires, or tries to require, the town council to publish an itemized statement of receipts and expenditures in order that tax payers may be able to see the uses to which their money is being applied, who is getting the same and what for. The members of the town council are under oath to obey the law. The Enquirer has more than once heard the intimation that The Enquirer is interested in this matter only because of the amount it expects to receive as advertising. No one has had the courage to make such a charge in print over his signature, and of course there is nothing for The Enquirer to say but that the intimation is contemptible. But even if this intimation is true, what has that to do with the law in the matter or the oath of the members of the town council to obey the law? The Enquirer desires to say that it is not interested in the publication of these reports from any other standpoint than to see the law obeyed. It would like to see the law obeyed because it believes in government by law. The Enquirer does not charge or intimate that any of the town's money is being improperly expended. The Enquirer does not charge that any individual who is getting the town's money is not giving value received. But The Enquirer does insist, however proper may be the uses to which the revenues of the community are being put, there is no higher or clearer right of an individual than to have specific information as to just how the money he pays as taxes is being used.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The spring term of the court of general sessions convened yesterday morning with Hon. F. B. Gary, presiding, and Solicitor J. K. Henry representing the state. The attendance generally was limited to witnesses, jurors and others having actual business.

B. F. Childers, W. B. McGill, S. J. Bell, R. C. Caveny and W. B. Anderson, chosen for service as petit jurors, were excused by the court, and W. B. Moore, of the grand jury, was excused from further service on that body at the present term.

Because the grand jury had already been pretty fully instructed as to its general powers and duties, Judge Gary did not deem it worth while to go into the matter again in detail; but at the same time he did desire the grand jury to realize that it in a large measure was responsible for the civic and social well-being of the county during the term of its service.

The fact that there were nineteen persons in jail awaiting trial on various charges, his honor said, showed that there was something radically wrong with the orderly conduct of the county's population, and he was inclined to believe that one of the most obvious reasons of this situation was the indiscriminate sale of blind tiger liquor. Take a man filled with stuff hardly deserving of the name of whisky, and he is at all times ready to get out his blue steel revolver and commit any crime that can be thought of, and if the grand jury desires to accomplish something to reduce crime, it can do no better than devote itself to the elimination of the illegal liquor traffic. His honor was of the opinion also that ignorance is the cause of much of the lawlessness from which the country suffers, not only in York county, but in the state at large, and it is up not only to the grand jury but to all others who have the welfare of their fellow men at heart to exert every influence to advance the cause of education.

After the retirement of the grand jury, Harrison Alsbrook, a negro boy of about thirteen, plead guilty to the charge of grand larceny and was sentenced to eighteen months in the state reformatory.

John Cureton plead guilty to the charge of larceny from the house in the night time, and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary or on the chaingang.

William Jones, charged with carbreaking and larceny, was the next offender brought before the court. The clerk read the indictment charging the negro with breaking into a Southern railway car, taking therefrom some sugar, flour, lard, bacon and other goods; but before the long catalogue of articles was completed, the defendant broke out with: "Boss, I pleads guilty to taking some of dem things; but dat's too much. I was hungry and jest took a little flour and lard." The negro went on to claim that he was unable to work, because of fits and this accounted for his petty thieving. The defendant denied breaking into the car, insisting that he found the door open, but failed to convince the solicitor, who decided to put the matter up to a jury.

The next case was that of Ed Finley and Major Gray, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill, the alleged assault having been made upon Ross Kirk, the "emigration agent." The negro, Ed Finley, told practically the same story in the court room yesterday that he told at the time of his arrest several weeks ago, as printed in The Enquirer. It became clear yesterday that the negro, Finley, had no part in assaulting the agent and the charge against both parties was changed to one of robbery.

Guilty as to Major Gray and not guilty as to Ed Finley, was the verdict of the jury. Gray was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary. The agent, Ross Kirk, was remanded to jail to await trial at a later date.

The first case taken up this morning was that of Will Jones, the negro charged with car breaking and robbery. While Detective Coley was testifying for the state, the defendant fell to the floor in a fit, cursing and groaning, and four strong men were required to hold him in his frenzy. As soon as he realized the negro's condition, Judge Gary declared that he would not think of sentencing a prisoner under such circumstances, and after ordering a mistrial, instructed the sheriff to remove the defendant and give him all proper attention.

L. E. Bolin, white, and Lonnie Hall, colored, plead guilty to the charge of riot, and were each sentenced to pay a fine of $35 or go to the chaingang for a period of thirty days.

John Moesteller and Tom Ledbetter plead guilty to the charge of transporting and selling liquor, and are to be sentenced later.

The cases against Tom Moss, charged with disposing of property under lien, and Robert McInnis, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill, were continued.

The next case taken up was that of the state against Oscar Jennings, charged with larceny.
charged with larceny. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Son Gregory, alias Will Gregory, was convicted of arson and recommended to the mercy of the court.

The grand jury will probably be discharged this afternoon.

LOCAL LACONICS

Mr. S. M. Boyd Dead.

Mr. Samuel M. Boyd died at his home in the Neely Mill settlement, Yorkville, last Sunday morning at about 1 o'clock, of Bright's disease, after a tedious illness extending over several months. Mr. Boyd was in the 62d year of his age. He is survived by his widow and seven children, as follows: Lindsay Boyd, Mrs. Florence Brandon, Miss Fannie Boyd, Ross, Craig, Davis and Lewis Boyd. The funeral was conducted at the home at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Rev. Henry Stokes, and the interment took place in Rose Hill cemetery, Yorkville.

DOCTORING THE TARIFF.

Democrats Still Stand Firm Behind President.

Persistent efforts to put cattle and sheep on the free list, to cut the duty on swine and to otherwise alter the ways and means committee's tariff revision bill, were defeated in the house yesterday. The Democratic leadership fight for the bill as reported was piloted by Representative Francis Burton Harrison of New York, in the absence of Representative Underwood, the majority leader, who is ill. On the senate side of congress the tariff revisionists were inactive. The agricultural schedule was before the house caucus all afternoon and there were some lively speeches. Many of the new members of the house gave their views, but each time there was a test, the committee was overwhelmingly sustained.

Representative Logue of Pennsylvania, a new member, precipitated the biggest fight of the day with an amendment to put cattle on the free list. Cattle and sheep now are dutiable at 10 per cent and swine at $1.50 a head. Representatives Raker of California; Russell of Missouri; and others urged against free cattle, declaring it would destroy the cattle raising industry in their states. Representatives Kinkead of New Jersey and Curley of Massachusetts, contended that free cattle would make a broader field of supply for the independent packers as against the so-called beef trust.

Representative Curley declared that the United States might soon cease to be an exporter of food. He said the Argentine Republic, with a population of only 9,000,000 as against 92,000,000 in the United States, exported more than five times as much beef and meat products as the United States and that tariff protection in America could only benefit the "trust."

Representative Garner of Texas, a member of the ways and means committee, said cattle last year raised a tariff revenue of $1,200,000 and that the rate had been so adjusted in this bill that it would raise $500,000 the first year. If the cattle were transferred to the free list, he added, the rest of the tariff would have to be adjusted to meet the loss of revenue.

Representative Kinkead of New Jersey, forced a roll call, the first since the bill has been before the caucus and the free cattle amendment was rejected 73 to 122. Representative Burke of Wisconsin, unsuccessfully sought to reduce the duty or swine from $1.50 to 75 cents a head

A motion by Representative Kinkead to put sheep on the free list was voted down 62 to 98.

An attempt to raise the proposed rates on barley made by the Democrats from Wisconsin and Minnesotta was also unsuccessful.

The last fight of the day was on rice. Representative Lazaro of Louisiana, offered an amendment to increase the proposed duty of one cent a pound to a cent and a half a pound. Representative Thompson of Oklahoma, moved to place it on the free list. Both amendments were lost. The caucus had got down to the wheat schedule at the time of adjournment. It was taken up yesterday morning.

Republican members of the ways and means committee split yesterday on the question of submitting minority schedules on wool and cotton. The discussion foreshadowed a lively fight in the Republican caucus next Thursday night over the question of presenting Republican tariff measures at this congress.

MERE MENTION

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo last week sent a request to the port officials of Philadelphia that they at once hand in their resignations "for the good of the service." No charges were made, but the action was taken in order to put in officials of the Democratic faith.......Mrs. Katherine McDonough died in New York last Thursday, following a slight blow over the eye with a nursing bottle in the hands of her infant child. The slight injury caused traumatic meningitis.....The governments of Peru and Brazil have officially recognized the new Chinese republic in the family of nations.....The Canadian government has awarded its European mail contract to a steamship company and increased its mail subsidy from $600,000 to $1,000,000 per year.....Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, a wealthy young motorist of Philadelphia, is spending three months in jail at Norristown, Pa., for violation of the speed laws and running down a man on a public highway.......The birthrate of France during 1912, was the lowest since 1861. According to official figures for 1912, there was only one birth to every thirty families.....Four men were killed at Pensacola, Fla., on Thursday, by the explosion of an ammonia boiler in an ice factory......The strike of street car workers in Buffalo, after continuing for some days, has been settled.......The home of Rev. W. W. Wilson, an anti-saloon minister, at Tolono, Ill., was dynamited early on Thursday morning. The minister and his wife were injured slightly.....Patrick Cudahy, a Milwaukee meat packer, advocates a law prohibiting the slaughter of veal calves, and also favors the admission of beef and live-stock into the country free of duty. He says that during 1911, 8,000,000 calves, averaging 70 pounds weight, were slaughtered in the United States.......Chicago capitalists are planning to build a hotel twenty-one stories high and to contain 2,240 rooms, at a cost of about $6,000,000.......There is an administration movement on in Washington, to increase the working hours of clerical workers at least an hour a day. At present government clerks are supposed to work from 9 a. m. to 4.30 p. m., with one hour for lunch.....The first three months of 1913 have been the most disastrous to ships for a like period in fifty years. The total losses was more than $7,000,000. During January one shipping agency reported loss or damage of 328 sailing vessels and 510 steamships....The battleships Idaho and Minnesota went into the League Island dry dock at Philadelphia on Wednesday night of last week, and both were thoroughly scraped of barnacles, repainted, refloated and started for Mexican water Saturday morning. ......In the early eighties Dr. Edw. S. Higley of Glen Ellyn, Ill., loaned Chas. Froelich $700 with which to complete his college course. The latter went to Australia. A few days ago the doctor was informed that Froelich had died without heirs and left him an estate of $1,000,000.....One man was killed and two seriously injured Friday by the derailment of a Union Pacific train by a snowdrift near Cheyenne Wells, Col. .....The Interborough Rapid Transit company of New York, last week filed in the register's office of that city, a mortgage for $300,000,000. This is the largest mortgage ever recorded in this country.......The State Conservation commission of New York, last week seized 190 quarts of frogs' legs in cold storage plants and restaurants....... Wm. Dato, 18 years old, was killed at Hoboken, N. J., Friday, while taking part in a make-believe duel for a moving picture. His antagonist's pistol was of the "unloaded" variety.......A gang of twelve alleged yeggmen were arrested in Philadelphia last Friday. The officers also secured a large quantity of nitro-glycerine and burglars' paraphernalia......In the Silesian district of Germany, 100,000 coal miners are threatening to go on a strike...... Mrs. Charles Smith of Danby, N. Y., last Friday became the mother of five babies.......Roy Root and Ray Root, twin brothers, are in jail at Union Hill, charged with assault and battery. Only one of the boys is guilty, but the police cannot say which one is the guilty party.......The annual session of the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution convened in Washington yesterday.......

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

—Stanyarne Wilson has sold out his Spartanburg property with a view to moving to New York.

—Governor Blease has appointed Sam J. Nichols of Spartanburg, to sit in the supreme court in the disbarment proceedings against Barnard B. Evans, Chief Justice Gary being disqualified because of his relationship to the defendant.

—Judge Sease has granted a new trial, nisi, in the case of Black vs. the Columbia State, the condition being the plaintiff's consent to a reduction of the verdict from $20,000 to $5,000. If the plaintiff agrees to the reduction, the case will go on to the supreme court. Otherwise it will go to another jury.

—It was definitely stated last Saturday that Dr. S. C. Mitchell, for the past four years president of the South Carolina university, had decided to accept the presidency of the Medical College of Virginia. The salary of the new position is $5,000 as against $3,500 in the position that Dr. Mitchell will give up. The real reason of Dr. Mitchell's going to Virginia, however, is very probably the antagonism that has developed between himself and Governor Blease.

—Columbia Record: Col. Oscar W. Babb received a letter from Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, on the staff of the chief of staff, in behalf of the chief of the division of military affairs, notifying him that his bond of $10,000 has been approved and that his appointment as United States disbursing officer for South Carolina has been approved. Col. Babb, who is assistant adjutant general, was recently appointed to the position by Governor Blease.

—Columbia special of April 14 to Greenville Piedmont: "I do not intend to come to your meeting. I expect a white wash from your committee, and would be very much surprised indeed if anything else should come of it. If the trustees are lovers of negro education and want to uphold Mitchell, they can do so." The above was written by Governor Blease to C. E. Spencer, who had invited the chief executive to attend the committee of organization that met yesterday to investigate the charges that Dr. Mitchell had introduced a resolution before the faculty of the University of South Carolina to the effect that the diplomas of the graduates should not be sent to Governor Blease for his signature. The committee that conducted the investigation was composed of Superintendent of Education J. E. Swearingen, D. R. Coker and C. E. Spencer. According to the testimony of each member of the faculty, Dr. Mitchell never had introduced a resolution before the faculty not to send the diplomas of the graduates to the chief executive for his signature.

—An error crept into the report in the Columbia Record of Saturday of the results of the investigation into the statement of Governor Blease that it had been said Dr. S. C. Mitchell, president of the University of South Carolina, had introduced a resolution into the faculty meeting to the effect that the diplomas of the graduates of the university should not be sent to the chief executive for his signature. One of the paragraphs of the article read: "At the meeting of the board of trustees in the governor's office sometime since when Governor Blease introduced the resolution which he alone voted for, that the resignation of Dr. Mitchell should be requested, he assigned as a reason for his animus to Dr. Mitchell that he was informed on reliable authority that the university head had presented such a proposition to the faculty. On motion of Mr. Swearingen, a committee was appointed to examine into the charge." Governor Blease denies that he "has any animus against Dr. Mitchell for not presenting him with the diplomas for his signature;" that the only grievance he entertains against the head of the university is for the signing the Peabody resolution that was investigated sometime ago. In this connection, Governor Blease said: "I am fighting Mitchell because he is in favor of taking the white people's money to educate negro teachers, and I propose to keep fighting him until he comes out of that college, regardless of circumstances. . . . I care nothing about signing the diplomas, as I stated to the board, and I care nothing about signing them this year."

—For the third time in his reign, King Alfonso, of Spain, narrowly escaped last Sunday being the victim of an anarchist's attempt against his life. Three shots were fired at the king that afternoon in the streets of Madrid by a native of Barcelona, Rafael Sanchez Allegro, who was immediately overpowered. King Alfonso owes his escape to his own courage, quickness and skilled horsemanship. Accompanied by his staff, he was riding along the Calle de Alcala, returning from the ceremony of swearing in recruits, when a man sprang from the sidewalk and seized the bridle of the king's horse with one hand, presenting a revolver point blank with the other. The king, realizing the situation, with rapidity dug his spurs into his horse which reared violently. His quickness saved his life. The bullet, instead of burying itself in the king's breast, struck the horse in the neck but so close was it that the king's left hand glove was blackened by powder discharge. Before the assailant was able to pull the trigger again, a secret service man sprang upon him. The two men fell to the ground, locked in each other's arms, struggling furiously. The assassin managed to free his revolver arm and fired two more shots in rapid succession, but the officer knocked his arm aside and the bullets flew harmlessly through the air. At the second of the first shot the king's staff forced their horses on the sidewalk and made a ring around the assassin who fought fiercely in the grip of four policemen before he was overpowered and handcuffed. King Alfonso, as soon as he saw that the man had been secured, raised himself in the stirrups, turned to the crowd, gave a military salute and shouted in a ringing voice: "Long live Spain." He then dismounted and reassured his staff, saying: "It is nothing, gentlemen." Then up rose a mighty roar from the wildly enthusiastic masses, which rolled along in great waves of sound, all the way in which the king rode to the palace, cool, collected and smiling. A spectator, a pensioned royal halberdier, pushed forward so impetuously to offer his congratulations to the monarch that he was mistaken for another assassin and arrested. He was released as soon as the mistake was discovered. A young Frenchman who was standing beside Allegro was also arrested, but it does not appear that he was connected with him.

President Pleased With Tariff Law.—President Wilson expressed the view in an open talk with newspaper men, that the tariff bill meets with the general approval of the country; that no healthy business need be interrupted; that while in most cases the cost of living will not be immediately reduced, the consumer will at once feel the benefit of the reduction of the sugar duty.

The president said the main reason for the sugar reduction was that the consumer deserved it.

He declared that arrangements by which the prices are fixed would surely be impossible when a truly competitive situation was created and that the public would get the benefit very promptly in the case of sugar, because he knew the competitive elements were ready to contest.

President Wilson said he didn't see any ruinous cuts in the bill.

When it was suggested that many Ohio Democrats in congress felt that free wool would be ruinous to the woolen industry, Wilson said he didn't feel that their fears were justified by the facts, and asked if he thought the sugar factories could operate under free sugar, President Wilson thought they could.

The president said he hoped to open reciprocity negotiations with various countries as soon as the tariff bill was passed.

The Wilson Spirit in New Jersey.—New Jersey, the former prolific "mother of trusts," is outdoing herself in progressive legislation.

The legislature of that state has passed a limited "mother's pension law." Indigent widows will be assisted in holding their families together by financial aid from the state.

The new law provides that widows with children under 16 years of age shall be paid by the county treasurer a pension of $9 a month for the first child; $5 for the second, and $4 per month for each additional child.

Application for the granting of these pensions are to be made through the state board of Children's Guardians and are to be passed upon by the common pleas judge in the different counties.

It is a curious and uncomplimentary fact for the face of men, that while pensions have been urged and advocated for all sorts and conditions of male bipeds, the proposition to pension "mothers," who are the most valuable asset of society and the most hardly used and imposed on burden bearers, is seldom or never heard of.

The world will never be really civilized until it recognizes and undertakes in some degree to relieve the ultimate responsibility that is thrown on so many women by luckless or worthless men to provide for and protect the children.—Columbia Record.

Liquor and Domestic Happiness.—Drinking, by an overwhelming majority, is the cause of the wrecking of most homes whose affairs come under the Chicago court of domestic relations in the past year. Three thousand, six hundred and ninety-nine cases were heard this year.

Following are the causes of domestic trouble, as tabulated by Judge Gemmill:

Liquor, 42 per cent.
Immorality, 14 per cent.
Disease, 13 per cent.
Ill temper, 11 per cent.
Wife's parents, 6 per cent.
Husband's parents, 1 per cent.
Married too young, 4 per cent.
Laziness, 3 per cent.
Miscellaneous, 6 per cent.

"More than $150,000 has been collected and turned over to dependent wives and children during the year," said Judge Gemmill. "Perhaps the best feature of the court's record is that reconciliations have been brought about in 50 per cent of the cases of separation that came before it."

—While the good people of this country are trying to abolish the deadly weapon, a frightful addition is said to have been made to the efficacy of a revolver by a French inventor. A small but powerful electric light is attached to the mechanism of the pistol of ordinary size. By use of lenses and mirrors the glare of the circle of light which the lamp throws is bright enough to be clearly seen in daylight against so dark an object as a light-colored suit of clothes. The centre of the circle of light, marked by a black spot, by arrangement of the lenses, is exactly where the bullet will strike. Thus, all one has to do is to place the black centre of the blazing circle of light over the heart of any adversary and pull the trigger. At night the light is said to be shockingly strong. Experiments with the new weapons show that perfect greenhorns, who have never used a revolver in their lives can shoot far more accurately than experts using an ordinary pistol. Up to sixty yards one cannot miss a small bull's eye, day or night, while extremely accurate shooting is possible for a hundred yards.