Humorous Department

His Life's Mystery.—There is a man in Bozeman, Mont., who will probably go through life bewailing the injustice of the draft board that certified him for service, despite the fact that he presented a letter written by his wife to prove that he had a dependent family. Here is the letter:

"Dear United States army: My husband ast me to write a reckomend that he supports his family. He can not read so don't tell him. Jus take him. He ain't no good to me. He ain't done nothing but play a fiddle and drink lemmen essense since I married him, eight years ago, and I got to feed seven kids of his. Mayoe you can get him to carry a gun. He's good on squirrels and eatin'. Take him and welcum. I need the grub and his bed for the kids. Don't tell him this but take him."—New York Tribune.

A Sporting Compromise.—A canny Scot owned a wonderful badger it was reported no dog could tackle. However, a friend of his had a dog he proposed to back against the badger and a match was in due course made for £100, to come off in two months' time.

As the time drew near there were rumors that all was not right with the dog, and the Scot's friends were making sure victory for him.

Imagine their surprise and disgust when they heard that McTavish had accepted £50 as a compromise in lieu of the £100.

"You've been done, Mac," said one of them. "That dog is so mangy and unfit he could not kill a rat."

"Ah, ah!" said McTavish, "I dare say, but my badger is dead."—London Globe.

And Don't Swear.—Reginal bought an evening tie, and wishing to be immaculate, asked the shop-assistant to tell him the correct way to tie a bow.

"Well, sir," said the obliging assistant, "you hold the tie in your left hand and your collar in the other. Slip your neck in the collar and cross the left-hand end of the tie over the right, with the left hand, steadying the right end with the other hand. Then drop both ends, catching the left with the right and the other with the other. Reverse hands and pick up the loose end with the nearest hand. Pull this end through the loop with your unengaged hand and squeeze. You will find the bow tied and all you have to do is to disentangle your hands."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Well, You Try It!—The day was drawing to a close. Judge, jurors, witnesses, and lawyers all were growing weary. Council for the prosecution was cross examining the defendant.

"Exactly how far is it between the two towns?" he asked at length.

For some time Paddy stood thinking, then, "About four miles as the cry flows," came the answer.

"You mean 'as the flow cries!'" corrected the man of law.

The judge leaned forward. "No," he remarked suavely, 'he means 'as the fly crows.'"

And then all looked at one another, feeling that something was wrong somewhere.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Truthful Scot.—A lawyer was examining a Scottish farmer. "You'll affirm that when this happened you were going home to a meal. Let us be quite certain on this point, because it is a very important one. Be good enough to tell me, sir, with as little prevarication as possible, what meal

"You would like to know what meal it was you were going home to."

"You would like to dnow what meal it was?" said the Scotsman.

"Yes, sir; I should like to know," replied the counsel, sternly and impressively. Be sure to tell the truth."

"Well, then, it was just oatmeal."—Rochester Times.

Dad Was Wise.—When the conversation turned to the subject of romatic marriage this little anecdote was volunteered by H. M. Asker, a North Dakota politician:

"So you were married ten years ago. Took place in the church, I suppose, with bridesmaids, flowers, cake, and the brass band?"

'No; it was an elopement."

"An elopement, eh? Did the girl's father follow you?"

"Yes, and he has been with us ever since." — Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

His Real Accomplishment.—A little boy was on his knees recently one night, and auntie, staying at the house, was present.

"It is a pleasure," she said to him, afterward, "to hear you say your prayers so well. You speak so earnestly and seriously, and mean what you say, and care about it."

"Ah!" he answered, "ah, but, auntie, you should hear me gargle!"—Tit-Bits.

His Precocity.—"Ah, what a bright manly little fellow!" admiringly said the book agent, gazing at Bearcat the four-year-old son of Gap Johnson.

"That's what he is!" proudly responded the lad's sire. "Why, podner, he can cuss durn nigh as peart, right now, as I can."

A Legal Contradiction.—"There is one thing in a lawyer's profession which is different from any other."

"What is that?"

"The longer he is at it the more he has of a brief career."—Baltimore American.

Remembered Those Waists.—"I want a pair of button shoes for my wife."

"This way, sir. What kind do you wish, sir?"

"Doesn't matter, just so they don't button in the back."—People's Home Journal.

Thrifty Suitor.—He—"I am a poor man, you know."

She—"When we are married I can learn to cook, dear."

He—"Hadn't you better practice while you father is supplying the raw materials?"—Boston Transcript.

Unsatisfactory. — Redd —"Didn't I see you out in your new car to-day?"

Greene—"Yes; I was out for a trial."

"Was the trial satisfactory?"

"No; the judge fined me $10."—Yonkers Statesman.

No Cause to Worry.—Cholly—"After all, fools make life amusing. When all the fools are dead I don't wan't to be alive."

Charlotte—"Don't worry, you won't [illegible]ston Transcript.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR

Strange Animal In Considerable Variety.

SOMETIMES THEY ARE VERY USEFUL

But No Matter How Conscientious a Man May Be About Being Unwilling to Kill Wild Animals, His Fellow Soldiers Always Look Upon Him As Being Yellow.

(Passed by the Censor).

Correspondence of The Yorkville Enquirer

Camp Sevier, October,19—There's one species of man (?) here at Camp Sevier and at every other camp, and cantonment over the country whom I have been intending to tell about for some time; but I haven't because I didn't have the heart. I have reference to C. O. 's. Those initials according to the army lexicon, stand for two things—commanding officers and conscientious objectors. It is concerning the latter I would say a little say. I don't know how many there are in this camp. Maybe there are fifty and maybe there are more. I have talked to a few of them, and after those interviews I was filled to a feeling of pity and at the same time a sort of loathing and contempt for them. Some of them are really "conscientious" in their objection of fighting; but most of them if I am any judge of human nature are just plain "Yaller." They go around camp with that half-frightened, tail-between-my-legs expression and carriage; they are careless in their dress and general appearance and they profess to be very religious. They usually stick by themselves, having little to do with red blooded American soldiers and if they do happen to be in a crowd of fellows and that crowd or any member thereof, gets to talking about the fracas in Europe and expresses a wish to go over, and lets out a streak of peppery stuff because he hasn't yet got across, why the faces of those C. O. 's turn a kind of yellow color and they act like they have had a look at the valley of the shadow of death and are afraid something dreadful is going to happen.

I am more charitable toward them though, than are most of my fellow buck privates who characterize them as "D— yaller ginks," and "men without any hearts." It takes all kinds of men and people, though, to make up an army like this. Hence the C. O. 's.

They work, though, and work pretty well. And they eat. My, but they eat. I watched one of these birds at breakfast this morning. He was a wee little bit of a dried up shrimp; not nearly so long as I. The breakfast was good. There was grapefruit and corn flakes and milk and brains and eggs and a lot of other things. I was seated at the table across from him. On each side of him was a big husky Irishman, healthy red faced fellows with lots of hair on their chests and who according to their authorities, would naturally eat twice as much as this little conscience-troubled fellow. But he had gobbled up a mess kit full of chow and was back after "seconds" (that is a second helping) before all the firsts in the line were served. I wondered how a lad who ate as much as he does and who seemingly enjoyed eating for eating's sake, could conscientiously object to jabbing a bayonet or lodging an Enfield bullet in the hide of a Hun who would take all his chow away from him if he could.

There are conscientious objectors here of every variety and they belong to various and sundry creeds. I ran across one sometime ago who is a Seven Day Adventist or something of the sort, and he not only believes in keeping away from fighting; but he believes that Saturday is Sunday and Sunday isn't. At that time it was necessary to have an enlisted man work Sundays checking loads of manure which were being hauled by the government to a contractor. The lad who had the job, a little fellow from Savanah didn't like the idea of working on Sunday checking manure. It was not because he was especially religious; but he had a girl around Paris mountain somewhere, and he made a kick as to how he would like to spend his Sundays with her. The commanding officer saw a way to please them both. He put the C. O. on the manure job on Sunday and gave him holiday on Saturdays. And the fellow with the girl on the mountain is now relieved on Sundays and spends the day with her, telling her what a fine husband he will make her when the war is over. Thus C. O. 's are useful occasionally.

These conscientious objectors range from the doubtful ones who rapidly develop exacting consciences even while one waits, to a few who are so honest and so deeply sincere in their belief that they are willing to die for their faith. One of these men went to his commanding officer several nights ago and asked for a pass out of camp in order that he might attend prayer meeting. His officer told him that he could not grant a pass for that purpose; but if he would state on his application that he desired the pass for business or other reason, he would grant it. "But that would be lying," the conscientious one argued. "I thank you, sir; but I guess I won't go to prayer meeting." That conscientious objector is honest and sincere. If they were all like him, it would be different.

When Uncle Sam went to war in April a year ago he firmly declared his intention to giving all sincere conscientious objectors a square deal. As a consequence certain provisions were made whereby those who could give satisfactory proof that they were affiliated with a "well organized religious sect or organization organized and existing May 18, 1917," whose creed forbade any participation in war, could be exempted from strictly military service.

They dig ditches and are employed in construction work, and farms and the like. There have been instances in this camp where these fellows after being given tedious and disagreeable tasks to do, have quickly gotten rid of their consciences and been glad to go into line companies or any other branch of service in which the military authorities might see fit to place them.

Everybody at Camp Sevier has to put out. Loafing about any military camp is strictly tabooed. If a man stubbornly declines to drill and doesn't appear for duty in the alternative service to which he may be assigned, he is given a pick and a shovel and ordered to keep busy. Further objections are met in a way that does not permit of argument when the doors of the guardhouse open to him. There he may be left from a few days to a month. He has ample time to debate the matter in his own mind.

C. O.'s in this camp are of several faiths. There are Dunkards, Mennonites, Stundists, Quakers, Seven Day Adventists and maybe other kinds. As was said a while ago, the average conscientious objector, while opposed to taking life in any way, is still loyal to his country, and realizing the myriad difficulties and new problems eternally confronting the government in its tremendous task, is more than willing to render all the assistance he can.

Their's is not a pleasant position, though. No matter how hard they work, or how much they are willing to do, the average soldier can't get over the fact that they are unwilling to go over and face the music. That's natural. A man admires a poor, scrawny hound dog if in a scrap with a bull, the hound puts up the best there is in him.

"Brown are those the best leggins you've got?" inquired a commanding officer of a C. O. at inspection in a certain outfit not long ago.

"Yes, sir," replied Brown, whose leggins were much too large for him and put on carelessly.

"Sergeant," said the officer to the top: "For God's sake let's try to 'dress Brown up like a soldier at least. Them leggins of his look like a shelter half."

Poor Brown. I know it must have cut to the quick despite the fact that he's a conscientious objector. It's this way you see: He's been in the service a year now and religious or non religious, conscientious objector or whatnt, its a terrible disgrace for a man who has been in the game a year to get called on inspection day.

Jas. D. Grist.

AS SEEN IN WASHINGTON.

Army Officers Are Looking for Beginning of New Attacks.

Now that the Germans have been cleared out of Belgian Flanders and much of northern France, army officers in Washington are watching the battle front intently, many of them with a distinct feeling that a new storm of attack may be about to break against the enemy. There is nothing to indicate that this expectancy is founded on definite information, and it probably grows out of a number of happenings of a minor character in themselves, but possibly important links in a chain of events soon to be disclosed.

Beyond doubt the German retirement in Belgium has slowed down. However it is not yet clear whether this is due to the fact that the retreating forces are nearing on the whole northern front the line which frequently has been selected by military critics as the first pausing place on the way to the Meuse or the border, or to the necessities of extending Allied communication lines as the troops advance. It is probable, officers say, that there is necessity for a breathing spell on both sides.

There is little doubt that the German army is headed for nothing short of the Meuse line and that any pause will be but temporary to permit readjustment of the columns and supply line in order that the same orderly sequence of movements shall characterize subsequent retirements. Several halts of this character may be expected, it was said, as the withdrawal project is carried out. The fact that the Allied armies are hampered by extending communication lines gives opportunity for such halts before Marshal Foch's forces can come up in sufficient force to compel a resumption of the rearward movement.

The line surrendered by the enemy from Lille northward to the coast, it is pointed out, was far stronger and no longer than that he now stands upon in Belgium. In addition by the evacuation of the Flanders coast he has furnished the Allies with means of setting up new and more direct communication lines from England via Ostend, Zeebrugge or other Flanders ports. Without question, it is said, these avenues of supplying the advancing armies already are being opened to free the longer lines back into France of that burden and consequently officers cannot see any tactical advantage gained by the enemy unless he intends to fall back at least to the line of the Meuse.

The first stage of the great retreat is almost complete. The German right flank has been swung back like a gate all the way from Solesmes south of Valenciennes to the Dutch border. South of the pivot, however, there has been little change on the front from the Oise to the Meuse. It has been noted that heavy concentration of forces was made by the Germans on the LeCateau-Oise-Serre front, and also the American pressure northwest of Verdun. Without question the retention of these lines unbroken was vital to the German plan of action. Now that the withdrawal in the north has progressed so fully, however, it would cause no surprise if a retirement between the Oise and the Serre were undertaken without delay to rectify the whole line.

German Plan In Danger.

To many officers it seems possible that now events have so shaped the line that a great drive may be undertaken calculated to upset the whole German plan of retirement.

Already the Allied lines have been shortened so that considerable forces must be available for the work particularly British. The time can not be far away also when the American second army under General Bullard will be put into play.

To some observers it seems possible that wide attack may be made by the two American armies, both east and west of the Meuse, the thrust being aimed at the great rail artery passing through Sedan and Montmedy. A cooperating French assault west of the Argonne would naturally be a part of such a thrust.

To other officers, however, recent French raiding operations in Alsace seem to have significance. Apparently information is desired as to the German strength on that front and as to the character and quality of the troops here. Such raids invariably precede offensive operations, although they rarely disclose by their locality the exact place of the proposed attack.

So far as the German peace overtures are concerned, army officers hold that manifestly now is the time of times for a new and crushing blow. With the hope of early peace being dangled before the eyes of the war weary German troops their morale will be at its lowest, it was said, while to the Allied and American ranks the round about German admission of defeat can only have given new zeal for the fight.

Major General Hunter Ligget and Robert L. Bullard were nominated by President Wilson Monday to be lieutenant generals.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Items of Interest Gathered From Various Sources.

Henry F. and Jacob Sallads, brothers, were electrocuted at the state prison at Bellefont, Pa., Monday for the murder of a Johnstown merchant.

News credits of $2,000,000,000 for Italy and $1,000,000,000 for France were established Monday by the treasury, making the total loans to Italy $1,060,000,000 and to France $2,165,000,000. For all the Allies American loans now amount to $7,520,476,666.

As proof of the futility of German attempts to weaken the will of the British people by peace talk, the London Daily Telegraph publishes a series of messages from the Mayors of more than fifty English and other towns, representing every phase of municipal life. They all breathe one spirit—that there must be no compromise with the foe.

An order prohibiting crews of neutral ships going ashore at American ports was put into effect Monday by immigration authorities. Officers declared that the regulations, designed to prevent "leaking" of information to enemy countries, would apply to all American ports under a ruling promulgated by the state department. The prohibition, it was stated, is laid upon the entire personnel of neutral crews except masters of ships.

A letter typical of what is happening in Germany is among the documents captured by the Allies. It was written a few days ago by a German private to his brother-in-law on the battlefront and describes a scene at a railway station on the arrival of a troop train from Russia. Officers were stoned and maltreated and attempts were made to shoot them because the men were required to entrain for the west front.

At the government's request in order to insure prompt and uniform enforcement of the statute, the United States supreme court agreed Monday, to expedite proceedings involving interpretations of the law prohibiting transportation of intoxicating liquors into dry states and fixed December 7 for hearing arguments. Lower court decisons have held the act does not prohibit transportation of liquor through dry states.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, commander-in-chief of the British armies in France has sent the following letter to the general commander of the American troops: "I wish to express to you personally and to all officers and soldiers serving under you, my warm appreciation of the very valuable assistance and gallant service rendered throughout the operations of the Fourth British Army. "It does not need me to tell you that under heavy fighting of the last three weeks you have earned the lasting esteem and admiration of your British comrads in the army whose successes you have so nobly shared."

Medals for the Generals.—Marshals Foch, Joffre and Haig, and Generals Petain, Diaz, Pershing and Gillian, chief of staff of the Belgian army, were awarded the distinguished service medal by President Wilson as commander in chief of the United States army, Tuesday.

General Pershing was directed by Secretary Baker to act as President Wilson's representative in presenting the medals to the military leaders of the Allies and to express to them the high regard of the people of the United States and of the American army for the distinguished and patriotic service they have rendered in the common cause.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, former chief of staff, and now assigned to the interallied war council, will represent the president in presenting the medal to General Pershing. He has been directed to say that the president awards the medal to the commander of the American expeditionary forces as a token of the gratitude of the American people for his distinguished service and in appreciation of the success which the American arms have achieved under his leadership.

Oil Mill Labor Shortage.—Horace L. Tilghman, director of the Federal employment bureau in Columbia, had addressed letters to all chairmen of community labor boards, in which he suggested that mass meetings of business men and employers be called to discuss labor relief measures, where field men are unable to help the situation. Relief to the oil mills is the first consideration, Mr. Tilghman emphasizes, and it is suggested that women be used wherever practicable. In the letter to the community board chairman, Mr. Tilghman says:

"If your board, with the aid of the field man, can not relieve the situation, I would suggest that you call a meeting of the leading business men and employers of your community and see if some relief can not be provided. The different employers should give up one or more men to this service, according to the number of men employed by them."

The cottonseed crushing business of the state is in a deplorable condition, according to reports from every section. Indicative of the general situation is the letter from the Marion Cotton Oil company, excerpts from which follow:

"We have to date not averaged crushing to one-half our capacity and have not been able to work up to the first green seed purchased, which are consequently heating and being damaged. We are unable to buy more seed until we get the bad ones worked up, and the large stock which the surrounding ginneries have in storage will heat and damage because the oil mills cannot handle them in reasonable time. The products made from these damaged seed are considerably below prime in quality, especially in oil, which shows high loss in refining and otherwise off."

It is suggested by the Marion mill authorities that the question of furloughing negro registrants now in camp be asked of the war authorities until relief is brought.

Universal Price Scale to Be Established.—By the display of fair price certificates in the windows of loyal retail grocery stores, the public will be able to determine what stores are cooperating in the enormous food saving programme which the war has imposed and which America is obligated to fulfill.

The food administration announces that all retail grocers will be asked to sign pledges to conform to the rules and regulations, as set forth by the food administration, and to co-operate fully in the conservation programme. The housewife who is saving in the kitchen and on the dining table to help win the war and to help feed the civilian population of the war stricken countries naturally desires to patronize only such dealers as are doing their share in the same direction. All dealers who sign the pledge will receive direct from the food administration attractive certificates which are to be posted in the store windows. The certificates read: "This certifies that (name to be inserted) has enlisted in the service of the nation and as a dealer in the necessaries of life pledges to abide by the rules and regulations of the United States food administration to give all customers the benefit of fair and moderate prices, selling the necessaries at only a reasonable advance over cost, regardless of market conditions, to discourage and prevent hoarding and waste and to co-operate fully in the food conservation programme in order to save food for our people, our armies and those of the Allied nations."

The certificate bears the signature of Herbert Hoover.

The food administration counts on the aid of retail grocers in carrying out the food programme for this year, which calls for a 50 per cent increase over last year in the amount of food and feed stuffs which America must send to Europe.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
County of York.

IN THE PROBATE COURT

By L. R. Williams, Probate Judge for York County.

WHEREAS Mrs. BESSIE CAMPBELL has applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Dr. L. L. CAMPBELL, late of the County aforesaid, deceased.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me at our next Probate Court for the said county, to be holden at York Court House on the 30TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1918, to shew cause, if any, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 15th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the 143rd year of American Independence.

L. R. WILLIAMS,
ProbateJudge of York County.
84 f 2t

CLERK'S SALE

The State of South Carolina—County of York.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

M. J. Bankhead, Lucy Bankhead, Belle Dowdle and Alma Feemster, Plaintiffs, against James H. Bankhead, Individually and as Administrator of John E. Bankhead, deceased; J. Walter Bankhead, S. G. Bankhead, J. D. Bankhead, K. L. Bankhead, Willie Bankhead, Edna Bankhead, and Jennie Lind Bankhead, Defendants.

IN obedience to a decretal order directed to me in the above stated case, I will sell to the highest bidder at public outcry before the York County Courthouse Door, between the legal hours of sale, on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1918,

Salesday, the following described Real Property, to-wit:

1. All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land lying, being situate in Bullock's Creek township, in the County of York, and State of South Carolina, bounded by lands of John E. Plexico, estate lands of Catherine Latham, lands of Elijah McSwain, and the tract of land set aside to the widow, M. J. Bankhead, and containing FIFTY-EIGHT AND ONE-HALF (58½) Acres, more or less.

2. All that piece, parcel or tract of land known as the John E. Bankhead Creek Place, situated in Bullock's Creek township, in the County of York and State of South Carolina, bounded by lands of Duff and Newman Smith lands of Will Swann, John Adams, Clough Long and G. Butler Berry, and containing ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX (156) Acres, more or less.

Terms of Sale: One-half CASH, and the balance on a credit of twelve months, with interest thereon from the day of sale and secured by a bond or bonds of the purchaser or purchasers, and a mortgage of the premises sold, with leave to the purchaser to pay his entire bid in cash. Purchaser to pay for all papers, revenue stamps, etc. Purchaser must comply by paying cash portion of his bid within one hour from the time of sale, or the lands to be resold upon the same day and upon the same terms, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser. Any of the parties to this action may bid at said sale.

JNO. R. LOGAN, C. C. C. Pls.
Oct. 18-84 f 3t

THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER

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L. M. GRIST'S SONS.

TAX NOTICE—1918

Office of the County Treasurer of York County.

York, S. C., Sept. 17, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TAX BOOKS for York County will be opened on TUESDAY, the 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1918, and remain open until the 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1918, for the collection of STATE, COUNTY, SCHOOL and LOCAL TAXES, for the fiscal year 1918, without penalty; after which day ONE PER CENT penalty will be added to all payments made in the month of JANUARY, 1919, and TWO PER CENT penalty for all payments made in the month of FEBRUARY, 1919, and SEVEN PER CENT penalty will be added to all payments made from the 1ST DAY OF MARCH, 1919, to the 15TH DAY OF MARCH, 1919, and after this date all unpaid taxes will go into executions and all unpaid Single Polls will be turned over to the several Magistrates for prosecution in accordance with law.

It is my desire to attend different parts of the county for the convenience of taxpayers as heretofore; but owing to the exacting nature of my duties as a member of Local Exemption Board No. 2, I am required to at all times be within call of the office of the Board and must remain at the County seat.

All of the Banks of the county will offer their accommodations and facilities to Taxpayers who may desire to make use of the same, and I shall take pleasure in giving prompt attention to all correspondence on the subject.

All Taxpayers appearing at my office will receive prompt attention.

Note—The Tax Books will be made up by Townships, and parties writing about Taxes will always expedite matters if they will mention the Township or Townships in which their property or properties are located.

HARRY E. NEIL,
Treasurer of York County.
75 t 4t

CHARCOAL FOR GAS MASKS.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT is seriously in need of FRUIT PITS and NUT SHELLS to convert into Charcoal for Gas Masks. It requires seven pounds of Nut Shells and Fruit Pits to make sufficient charcoal for a single Gas Mask. These Fruit Pits and Nut Shells are being collected through the voluntary efforts of the people and without pay. The following business houses and individuals have volunteered to receive and forward all Fruit Pits and Nut Shells that may be brought to them:

Clinton Bros. ..... Yorkville.
Wood, McCarter & Pursley ..... Filbert.
J. A. Carroll ..... R. F. D. No. 1, Filbert.
Clover Drug Store ..... Clover
G. W. Whitesides & Co. ..... Sharon.
Miss Ione Ashe, McConnellsville School
Miss Lillis Ashe ..... McConnellsville
Laney School ..... Yorkville R. F. D. No 8
Miss Alice Garrison ..... India Hook.

This is what is wanted:

"Prune pits, plum pits, apricot pits, peach stones, olive pits, cherry pits, date seeds, Brazil nut shells, hickory nut shells, walnut shells, butternut shells. We need these now. Before leaving them with your grocer or other collecting agency they should be thoroughly dried in an oven or in the sun. Under no circumstances deposit any other pits or shells."

Each deposit of Seven Pounds of Pits and Shells deposited with any of the above, will when reported by the person or firm with whom the deposit is made, be duly acknowledged in The Yorkville Enquirer.

L. M. GRIST'S SONS.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

TRAIN SCHEDULES

YORK, S. C.

Corrected to August 1st, 1918, Schedule figures are subject to change without notice and are not guaranteed.

WEST BOUND

	No. 117	No. 113	No. 35
Lv. Rock Hill	7.35pm	4.45pm	6.00am
Ar. York	8.10pm	5.18pm	6.33am
Ar. Blacksburg		6.20pm	7.40am
Lv. Blacksburg		6.30pm	9.15am
Ar. Rutherfordton		8.50pm	11.06am
Ar. Marion			12.10pm

EAST BOUND

	No. 36	No. 114	No. 118
Lv. Marion	4.40pm		
Lv. Rutherfordton	5.50pm	5.25am	
Ar. Blacksburg	7.55pm	7.35am	
Lv. Blacksburg	8.05pm	9.20am	
Lv. York	9.15pm.	10.30am	6.40am
Ar. Rock Hill	9.50pm	11.05am	7.15am

Trains Nos. 35, 36, 113 and 114, connect with main line trains at Blacksburg to and from points North and South.

Nos. 35 and 36 connect with trains at Marion to and from Asheville and points East and West.

Nos. 117, 118, 35 and 114 connect at Rock Hill with trains to and from Charlotte and Columbia.

For more detailed information, apply to Local Agents.

W. E. McGEE S. H. McLEAN,

☞ Woodmen of the World Receipt Books for sale at The Enquirer Office or by Mail—30 Cents each.