



"TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE NIGHT THE DAY: THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

By STECK, SHELOR & SCHRÖDER.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1918

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## Seed Oats.

Just received car Pure Red Rust Seed Oats,

\$1.10 Per Bu.

C. W. & J. E. BAUKNIGHT,

WALHALLA, S. C.

IT PAYS TO BUY FOR CASH.

### RAID OVER LONDON LIGHT.

All Aircraft But One Driven Off—Casualties Small.

London, Feb. 17.—Only one of the six German airplanes which made an attack on London last night succeeded in reaching the capital, it is announced officially. This raider dropped one bomb in the southwest district which caused four casualties. An aerial raid on Dover was repelled by British pilots who engaged the Germans over the Kent coast. One large raider is reported to have crashed into the sea.

#### The Official Report.

The text of the official statement reads:

"About six enemy airplanes approached the mouth of the Thames about 9.45 o'clock last night and carried out an attack against London. All were turned back save one machine which penetrated the capital along the line of the river and dropped a single bomb in the southwest district about 1 o'clock.

"This bomb demolished a house and buried an invalid officer and his wife and two children. Several other bombs were dropped by the raider in the eastern outskirts on its way in, but no serious casualties or damages have been reported.

"An attack which was delivered against Dover at 10.45 o'clock was driven off, the bombs being dropped in open country.

"Several of our pilots engaged the enemy. One of them fought an action over the Kent coast, and shortly afterward a large enemy machine was seen from the shore to crash into the sea.

"Police reports of the casualties and damage have not yet been received, but apparently they were light."

#### Raid Not Unexpected.

With the advent of the new moon, last night's air raid was not unexpected in London. Police whistles warned the people and except for stray omnibuses and automobiles here and there the streets throughout the city were nearly deserted. Everybody had taken cover when a barrage in the outer defenses was started. Less gunfire was heard in the metropolitan districts than on previous raids, but in the distance it was quite heavy.

"That the Germans are finding it more difficult each time they try to reach the capital is indicated by the fact that only one raider succeeded last night in penetrating the defenses of London, and it is pointed out that his experience was not a pleasant one, as he was forced to drop most of his bombs on the way in to lighten his machine and to dodge the anti-aircraft gunfire and pursuing British airmen.

Compared with other raids this, perhaps, was the mildest yet, although the night was ideal for flying, there being moonlight and starlight and little wind.

As the new moon period is only starting, Londoners expect more excitement in the next seven or eight nights. All agree, however, that the greater excitement will be kept for the enemy himself, whose chances of killing a few non-combatants and demolishing a few houses are rapidly becoming less than his own personal danger.

#### Two Raids Net 27 Killed.

London, Feb. 18.—In the two air raids of Saturday and Sunday nights on London the Germans killed a total of 27 persons and injured 41. In each case only one raider appears to have been able to escape the British barrage and bomb London itself. The greatest harm was done by the Sunday night raider, when bombs killed 16 persons and injured 37.

Six German airplanes attempted to attack London on Saturday night, but only one of them succeeded in reach-

### WORKMAN KILLS FOREMAN.

Jealousy Supposed to Have Prompted the Murder.

Columbia, Feb. 17.—Kirk LeGrand, a car repairer for the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens Railway, this morning about 7.30 o'clock shot and killed Jos. A. Rowland, assistant foreman of the local shops of the railroad system. Ten shots were fired by LeGrand, six of which took effect. The killing occurred on Gervais street, opposite the A. C. L. freight depot. The only motive that has been assigned for it is jealousy, Rowland having only recently been appointed to the position of assistant foreman.

Testimony at the coroner's inquest to-day was to the effect that LeGrand fired several shots at Rowland while the latter held up his arms and begged for mercy. One witness testified that, as Rowland staggered and fell dead, LeGrand with the emphasis of an oath grated out: "I told you I was going to kill you." LeGrand began firing on Rowland when the latter was in his shanty and continued to fire on him after he came out with his hands up, according to witnesses. Emptying his revolver once, he reloaded it and opened fire on him again.

LeGrand attempted to escape when the police went to his home on Hampton avenue, but his efforts did not succeed. He did not offer any resistance.

#### C. G. Enley Badly Injured.

Sunburst, N. C., Feb. 19.—Editor Keowee Courier: Rev. C. G. Enley, from Walhalla, was very badly hurt here recently while working for the Champion Lumber Company, while logging at boomers' end job.

Rev. Enley has been working here for over four years and has won many friends. There are many who will be sorry to learn of his accident. His injuries are a bruised arm and hip and a very badly broken knee.

#### Sheriff Wounded, Son Dead.

Thomaston, Ga., Feb. 17.—Lloyd Howell is dead and his father, Sheriff C. L. Howell, of Upson county, is at death's door as the result of pistol bullet wounds received Saturday night in a fight with policemen of Thomaston. The shooting occurred about 9.40 p. m.

Lloyd Howell was creating a disturbance on the streets and drinking. Night Marshal J. J. Moore attempted to quiet him, and Howell shoved Moore through a big plate glass window of a store. He was finally disarmed and Chief of Police J. W. McDaniel. Night Marshal Moore and others were attempting to get him home when his father, Sheriff Howell, appeared upon the scene and interfered, with the result that the sheriff received a mortal wound, perhaps, and his son a death wound, the son dying in about 40 minutes.

Owing to the prominence of all the parties involved, the shooting has created a great local sensation.

ing the capital. This raider dropped one bomb in the southwestern district. One of the German airplanes fell into the sea. On Sunday night London was raided again, a number of bombs being dropped in the city.

#### Third Raid Announced.

London, Feb. 18.—Hostile airplanes are attempting a raid against London again to-night, making the third raid in as many nights. No damage or casualties are yet reported.

An official statement at midnight says: "Hostile aircraft crossed the coast shortly after 9 o'clock to-night and proceeded toward London. One of the raiders penetrated the defenses, and so far there has been no damage and no casualties."

### THE TEACHER AND THE ARMY.

Many of Our Soldiers in Training Were Formerly Teachers.

Those in charge of arranging the program for the Oconee Teachers' Association meeting, which was held last Saturday in the Walhalla High School building, were greatly disappointed to receive notice from Capt. W. D. Workman, stationed at Greenville, that he would be unable to attend the meeting and address the teachers of Oconee. In declining the invitation extended him, Capt. Workman makes mention of several facts that will prove very interesting to the people of Oconee, and we reproduce his note in full, as follows:

"Feb. 13, 1918.

"Mrs. Jesse W. Rankin, Secretary, Walhalla, S. C.—Dear Mrs. Rankin: I assure you that the honor of being invited to speak at the meeting of the Oconee County Teachers' Association is appreciated. It is with the deepest regret that I write informing you that it will be impossible for me to be present. In addition to my duties as company commander, I am constantly on special duty which occupies what would otherwise be leisure time.

"The teachers are certainly doing their part in this war. No less than twenty officers in this regiment alone were teachers in civil life. The greatest thing, in my opinion, for the teachers who cannot serve on the battlefield is to teach the rising generation the glorious things for which we fight. The heart of many a soldier will be kept glad in the trenches by a knowledge that back home his people realize that he is fighting and suffering for their safety and honor.

"Walhalla has a right to be proud of her 'volunteers.' I say in all sincerity that I do not believe that any county in the State has made a more splendid offering to the great cause. I hold it an honor to have such men in my command.

"With the sincerest best wishes to the members of the association, I am,

"Respectfully yours,

"W. D. Workman."

### RALLY TO THE RED CROSS.

Appeal for More Workers and Co-operative Action.

Are you a member of the Red Cross? If you are, let it be known. Get your Red Cross flag and put it up in your home where all can see. If you are not a member, join now—a dollar will make you a member, and it will be a dollar well spent. Then get the flag and put it up. These Red Cross flags can be had for the asking, and a small cross for each member of the family who belongs. The Walhalla Bank has the crosses.

The Red Cross room is open on Monday and Friday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock, and there is a quantity of work on hand to be done. Let us urge all who can to come to the room and either sew there or take some garments home. We need every willing helper now, and we cannot urge too strongly the necessity for getting these articles finished for shipment. We who are safe behind the lines must do our share towards helping our boys at the front, and those preparing to go to the front, well supplied with needed articles, so won't you let us say again, Come to the Red Cross room on Mondays and Fridays.

We need co-operative workers—those who put the U. S. A. before everything, who stand solidly behind Uncle Sam for Liberty and Democracy; who are not afraid to let it be known they are for the U. S. A. and the cause for which we are fighting; those who can say with a full heart, "Down with the Kaiser!—Hurrah for Uncle Sam!"

Mrs. J. A. Steck, Chairman Publicity Committee, Walhalla Red Cross Chapter.

### February 22 at Richland.

Richland, Feb. 18.—Special: The Richland school will celebrate Washington's Birthday (February 22) with appropriate exercises—patriotic songs, recitations, other music on stringed instruments, patriotic talks, etc., with games and plays for the children.

The patrons of the school are especially invited to be present, and the public is urged to attend also. The exercises will open at 7.30 o'clock p. m. Take an evening off and come.

## NOTES FROM FOOD ADMINISTRATOR

By E. L. HERNDON, Food Administrator for Oconee County.

Editor Keowee Courier: Please publish for the information of the public the enclosed matter relating to the Food Administration. I desire to take this opportunity of saying it may appear to me persons that some of the rules cause unnecessary inconvenience. War means sacrifice, and no one can justly accuse our President of precipitately entering into this war. It was only after he learned of the imminent danger to the security of the nation that he permitted us to be drawn into this great conflict of the nations.

I think we may depend upon our President and the National Food Administration, who have formulated these rules, that nothing will be done or required that is not absolutely necessary for the safety and welfare of the nation, and especially for the safety and welfare of our soldier boys.

Our soldier boys, at the call of our country, are giving up friends, relatives, homes and business, braving the dangers of the sea, bearing the hardships of the life in the trenches, and placing their lives at stake in battle, to defend our rights and liberties, in order that freedom may not perish from the earth. If any one feels disposed to grumble and find fault, let him pause and ask himself what sacrifice he is making, compared to the sacrifices the soldier boys are making. Is it that he is asked to eat a little more corn bread, and a little less wheat, a little less sugar, a little less of beef and pork? Are these so great sacrifices on his part, that the boys shall suffer rather than that he should deny himself?

The President and those who are laboring to direct us through this terrible conflict have information which we do not have, and which the safety of the nation requires that we do not have at this time. It is as little as we can do—and is our patriotic duty—cheerfully and without murmuring or criticism to conform to these regulations, which have been laid down, only after careful consideration, for the good of the nation, and especially for the welfare of our boys who are in camp, and are now or soon will be in the trenches in Europe.

#### Some Regulations.

I call particular attention to a few of the most important regulations in which Oconeeans are interested as affecting them:

#### Flour.

Flour in towns and cities must be sold in eighth to quarter barrels; in rural and farm communities in quarter and half barrel quantities.

Contracts for flour do not except the purchaser or the seller from observing the rules of the Food Administration.

Retailers must not sell more than a 30 days' supply, and must obey the rule with reference to sales in country and in town, and especially must they obey the rule of selling pound for pound of substitutes at the same time with wheat flour.

A contract for purchase of flour is no protection against hoarding; it aggravates the offense.

Flour in barrels which cannot be got into sacks may be sold to farmers who buy for tenants, to public institutions, etc., until the present supply is exhausted. No more than 30 days' supply can be sold to any one man.

We should save flour and use corn meal, grits and other flour substitutes for the reason that corn cannot safely be shipped across the water. It will heat and spoil. There are no mills in Europe for grinding corn. Meal will spoil; if it did not spoil it soon stales. Corn bread soon stales and becomes unfit to eat when cold. Often the boys are in the trenches for several days together where no food can be cooked. Wheat can be cooked into bread which the soldier can take into the trench with him, which will keep fresh for a week.

Gross maximum profit for wholesalers in flour should not exceed from 50 to 70 cents per barrel; for retail dealers in original mill packages, should not exceed 80 cents to \$1.20 per barrel, depending upon

character of service performed. Where retailers sell amounts less than original mill packages the gross profit should not exceed one cent per pound. Any profit in excess of these will be considered cause for investigation.

#### Substitutes.

Substitutes for wheat flour should be sold at not more than a reasonable advance over actual purchase price, without regard to market or replacement value at time of such sale. Substitutes are hominy, corn grits, corn meal, corn flour, edible corn starch, barley flour, rolled oats, oat meal, rice flour, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, soya bean flour, feterita flour and meals.

A farmer having his own corn can take his corn to the mill and have it ground, make a certificate in the form prescribed by the State Food Administration, stating number in his family, or tenants for whom he buys, amount of flour he has on hand, and an agreement to use in his household equal weights of flour and flour substitutes, and upon such certificate can obtain from the miller a certificate as to the number of pounds of meal ground. He can then take his certificate and his miller's certificate to the merchant, who will take up and file the certificates, and sell him flour up to the amount of corn ground, not exceeding the amount the merchant is allowed to sell him with the substitutes, which in town is not exceeding one-fourth barrel of flour, and in country and rural communities not exceeding one-half barrel, and in no case more than a 30 days' supply. Blank certificates can be obtained of County Food Administrator upon request.

#### Retailers.

Retailers need not keep on hand an equal weight of substitutes. They must buy equal weights and sell equal weights, but are not required to have equal weights on hand. Their stock may vary.

#### Hoarding.

Act of Congress, August 10, 1917, Sec. 6: "That any person who willfully hoards any necessities shall upon conviction thereof be fined not exceeding \$5,000, or be imprisoned for not more than two years, or both. Necessaries shall be deemed to be hoarded within the meaning of this act when either (a) held, contracted for, or arranged for by any person in a quantity in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or consumption by himself and dependents for a reasonable time; (b) held, contracted for, or arranged for by any manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, or other dealer, in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him for a reasonable time, or reasonably required to furnish necessities produced in surplus quantities seasonally throughout the period of scant or no production; or (c) withheld, whether by possession or under any contract or arrangement, from the market by any person for the purpose of unreasonably increasing or diminishing the prices: \* \* \* \* \* Provided, however, That any accumulating or withholding by any farmer or gardener, co-operative association of farmers or gardeners, including live stock farmers, or any other person, of the products of any farm, garden, or other land owned, leased, or cultivated by him shall not be deemed to be hoarding within the meaning of this act."

A contract for purchase of flour is no protection against hoarding; it aggravates the offense.

#### Flour Census.

All persons are invited to report to County Food Administrator the amount of flour they have on hand in excess of 30 days' supply. They are not required to surrender or make disposition of flour unless requested by Food Administration, and the flour census is not a plan of confiscation. When a written report is filed accurately stating the amount of flour on hand in excess of 30 days' supply, the person making such certificate will be relieved from the charge of hoarding or other unpatri-

### "FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR."

Call for Meeting to Inaugurate Food Campaign in Oconee County.

Editor Keowee Courier: A joint meeting of the County Council of Defense, Food Administration, school teachers, farm demonstration agent and home demonstration agents is hereby called to meet at Walhalla Court House next Saturday, the 23d instant, at 11 a. m., to formulate plans for the county campaign on the production and conservation of food. Matters of vital importance will call for consideration, and a full attendance is earnestly desired.

A joint meeting of the State Council of Defense and Food Administration was held at Greenwood on Monday last, at which the State-wide campaign was inaugurated on these important matters. Oconee's representatives were: G. M. Barnett, farm demonstration agent; Miss Ruth Berry, home demonstration agent; Major W. J. Stribling, W. M. Brown, M. A. Moss, Dr. J. H. Stonecypher, K. W. Marett, J. Steve Smith, W. R. Davis, Ellison Smith and the writer.

The making and saving of food by America this year will have a decisive influence on the course and duration of the war. It is gratifying to learn that the farmers of South Carolina did so well last year, but the duty of the hour now is to plan for larger and better things this year. Coming nearer home, we can say that Oconee county did well last year, but we must do still better this year. The planting season is right on us and it behooves every farmer in Oconee county to be sure of making his own food and feed on his own farm for use next year. The townsfolk also have a duty in this perilous hour. We must all get together and pull together as never before. It is team-work we must have. Every man and every woman, every boy and girl must do his or her part. There is something for every one to do. But intelligence must direct our efforts. We must reason together and take counsel one of another.

Let us inaugurate our county campaign by a full meeting next Saturday, so that we can bring to every home within the next 30 days the lesson of the hour.

R. T. Jaynes, Co. Chairman.

otic act. The following is form of certificate:

"State of South Carolina, County of Oconee.—To E. L. Herndon, County Food Administrator: I have on hand . . . . . pounds of flour in excess of 30 days' supply. Dated \_\_\_\_\_, 1918. Name \_\_\_\_\_"

It is necessary that this census of flour be taken so that the government may correctly estimate the quantity of flour in the country, so as to make proper distribution to avoid unnecessary transportation, and so that shortages can be equalized.

#### Sugar.

Sugar should be sold in towns and cities in two to five pound lots; in rural and farming localities in from five to ten pound lots. This regulation must be strictly adhered to, and every retailer should use precaution to prevent duplication of sales. Dealers are prohibited from making combination of sales of sugar and other commodities except of corn meal. The dealer in his discretion may require the consumer to purchase two pounds of corn meal with one pound of sugar.

#### Butchers.

Retail dealers in meats and substitutes therefor are warned that they must not charge prices giving more than a normal margin above cost, and that they must distribute such meat as is available fairly among their patrons.

#### Hens.

The Department of Agriculture urges farmers to refrain from selling hens from the first of February to the first of May, and requests that buyers refrain from buying hens during that time. Every hen which is sold before the first of May represents a food loss to the nation of about 30 eggs. The total loss of eggs represented by the customary selling of hens between the first of February and the first of May amounts to about 150,000,000 eggs. The value of these eggs is about 80 per cent of what the hen is actually worth, so that this program does not entail a loss to the farmer.