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YORK, S. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1918.

"OVER THE TOP"

By ARTHUR GUY EMPEY An American Boy Who Got Into the War Two Years Before His Country.

would be a breach of neutrality.

insisted that I was not neutral, be

ause to me it seemed that a real

American could not be neutral when

With disgust in my heart I went out

in the street. I had gone about

block when a recruiting sergeant who

tapped me on the shoulder with his

swagger stick and said: "S'y, I can

get you in the army. We have a 'lef-

trality is." I decided to take a chance,

Before going further I wish to state

that I am an American, not too prone

He looked at me in a nonchalan

I looked at him kind of hard and re

plied "So I notice," but it went over

He got out an enlistment blank, an

placing his finger on a blank line said,

I answered, "not on your tintype,"

Then I explained to him that I wou

ot sign it without first reading it.

Then he asked me my birthplace.

He said, "Oh, yes, just outside

ack to the lieutenant, he suggeste

that, being an American, I go on re

cruiting service and try to shame some

o out on the street, and when you so

"This argument ought to get

He then gave me a small rosette

Armed with a swagger stick and my

Two or three poorly dressed civil-

ians passed me, and although they ap-

peared physically fit, I said to myself,

They don't want to join the army;

on them for support," so I did not ac

Coming down the street I saw

fashionably dressed, girl walking be

ide him. I muttered, "You are my

stopped him with my swagger stick,

"You would look fine in khaki; why

helmet? Aren't you ashamed of your-

mufti when men are needed in the

trenches? Here I am, an American,

Don't be a slacker, buck up and get

He yawned and answered, "I don't

I recruited for three weeks and

This perhaps was not the greates

tlme--- I was not as serious in those

days as I was a little later when I

reached the front)-well, it was the

sixth day and my recruiting reports

for anyone who cannot buy drinks-

cruiting service gets a "bob" or shil-

ling for every recruit he entices into

joining the army, the recruit is sup-

posed to get this, but he would not

be a recruit if he were wise to this

Down at the end of the bar was

young fellow in mufti who was very

Six" ales aboard. He asked me if he

could join, showed me his left hand,

two fingers were missing, but I said

Nearly everything in England is "by

the left," even general traffic keeps

I took the applicant over to head-

amined. Recruiting surgeons were

that did not matter as "we take any

"()1d

patriotic-he had about four

nearly got one recruit.

what you can do."

fodder.

ost them.

saying:

listed."

right; we take anything over here."

up my pasport and said:

"I beg your pardon?"

nswered, "Ogden, Utah."

New York?"

the state a little."

his head.

hig things were in progress, but the

captain would not enlist me.

Copyright, 1917, by Arthur Guy Empy.

From Mufti to Khaki.

It was in an office in Jersey City. was sitting at my desk talking to a heutenant of the Jersey National Count. On the wall was a big war map decorated with variously colored little flags showing the position of the opposing armies on the western front in France. In front of me on the deck lay a New York paper with big flaring had followed me out of the office

LUSITANIA SUNK! AMERICAN LIVES LOST! The windows were open and a feel-

ing of spring prevaded the air, can do anything. He has just come Through the open windows came the out of the O. T. C. (Officers' Training strains of a hurdy-gardy playing in the corps) and does not know what neustreet "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be

a Soldier." "Lusitania Sunk! American Lives traduction to the lieutenant, I entered "I Didn't Baise My Boy to the office and went up to him, opened Be a Soldier." To us these did not

seem to libe The licutement in silence opened one of the lower drawers of his desk and to fight, and want to join your army. took from it an American flag which he solemnly draped over the war map manner, and answered, "That's all on the wall. Then, turning to me with

a grim face, said: "How about it, sergeant? You had better get out the muster roll of the Mounted Scouts, as I think they will be needed in the course of a few days."

We busied ourselves till late in the evening writing out emergency telegrams for the men to report when the call should come from Washington. Then we went home.

I crossed over to New York, and I went up Fulton street to take the subway to Brooklyn, the lights in the They signed for seven years only! tail buildings of New York seemed to burning brighter than usual, as they, too, had read "Lusitania Sunk American Lives Lost!" They seemed to be glowing with anger and righteou indignation, and their rays wigwagged

the message, "Repay!" Months passed, the telegrams lying handy, but covered with dust. Then one momentous morning the lieutenant with a sigh of disgust removed the flag from the war map and returned to his desk. I immediately followed this action by throwing the telegrams into the wastebasket. Then we looked at each other in silence. He was squirming in his chair and I felt depressed and uneasy.

The telephone rang and I answer it. It was a business call for me, re town assignment. Business was not

very good, so this was very welcome Atter listening to the proposition seemed to be swayed by a peculiarly strong force within me, and answered, "I am sorry that I cannot accept your offer, but I am leaving for England and hung up the receiver The lieutenant swung around in his chair, and stared at me in blank astonishment. A sinking sensation came over me, but I defiantly answered his look with, "Well, it's so. I'm going." And I went.

The trip across was uneventful. landed at Tilbury, England, then got into a string of matchbox cars and proceeded to London, arriving there about 10 p. m. I took a room in a hotel near St. Paneras station for "five and six- tire extra." The room was minus the fire, but the "extra" seemed to keep me warm. That night there was a Zeppelin raid, but I didn't see much of it, because the slit in the curtains was too small and I had no desire to make it larger. Next morning the telephone bell rang, and someone asked, 'Are you there?" I was, hardly. Anyway, I learned that the Zeps had returned to their fatherland, so I went out into the street expecting to se scenes of awful devastation and a cow ering populace, but everything was normal. People were calmly proceeding to their work. Crossing th

street, I accosted a Bobbie with: "Can you direct me to the place of damage"

He asked me, "What damage?" In surprise, I answered, "Why, th

damage caused by the Zeps." With a wink he replied: "There was no damage; we misse

them again."

After several fruitless inquiries of the passerby. I decided to go on my own in search of ruined buildings and scenes of destruction. I boarded a bus which carried me through Tottenham Court road. Recruiting posters were everywhere. The one that impressed ed on. The girl gave me a sneering me most was a life-size picture of look; I was speechless. Lord Kitchener with his finger pointing directly at me, under the caption of "Your King and Country Need You." No matter which way I turned, the accusing finger followed me. I was the officer who had told me, "Yes, we

an American, in mufti, and had a little take anything over here." I had been American flag in the lapel of my coat. I had no king, and my country had time in the saloon bar of the Wheat seen fit not to need me, but still that Sheaf pub (there was a very attractpointing tinger made me feel small and live blonde barmaid, who helped kill ill at ease. I got off the bus to try to dissipate this feeling by mixing with the throng of the sidewalks.

Presently I came to a recruiting of tice. Inside, sitting at a desk was a was blank. I was getting low in the pocket-barmaids haven't much use lonely Tommy Atkins. I decided to interview him in regard to joining the British army, I opened the door. He so I looked around for recruiting looked up and greeted me with "I s'y, material. You know a man on remyte, want to tyke on?"

I looked at him and answered, "Well, whatever that is, I'll take a chance

Without the aid of an interpreter, I found out that Tommy wanted to know fact, would he? if I cared to join the British army. He asked me: "Did you ever hear of the Royal Fusillers?" Well, in London you know. Yanks are supposed to know everything, so I was not going to appear ignorant and answered, "Sure." After listening for one half-hour to Tommy's tale of their exploits on the thing over here." The left hand is firing line. I decided to join. Tommy the rifle hand as the piece is carried took me to the recruiting headquarters, at the slope on the left shoulder. where I met a typical English captain. He asked my nationality. I immediately pulled out my American passport to the port side. and showed it to him. It was signed by Lansing. After looking at the quarters, where he was hurriedly expassport, he informed me that he was sorry but could not enlist me, as it busy in those days and did not have

much time for thorough physical examinations. My recruit was passed as "fit" by the doctor and turned over to a corporal to make note of his scars. I was mystified. Suddenly the corporal burst out with, "Blime me two of his fingers are gone." Turning to me he said. "You certainly have your nerve with you, not 'alf yo in't, to bring this beggar in."

The doctor came over and exploded. "What do you mean by bringing in a man in this condition?"

Looking out of the corner of m ye I noticed that the officer who had recruited me had joined the group and I could not help answering. Well, sir, I was told that you too anything over here."

I think they called it "Yankee in pudence," anyhow it ended my re

ruiting. (To Be Continued.)

RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT

What John L. McLaurin Has Accom plished in Constructive Legislation. Editor Yorkville Enquirer.

tenant' down at the other office who When John L. McLaurin entered he state senate in 1913-he came with definite purpose to inaugurate a new programme of industrial procress by using the sovereignty of the nd accepted his invitation for an instate to stabilize the market value of the south's many crops.

> The programme was: 1st. Warehousing and financing

"nd Direct sales of cotton from th carehouses to the mills.

3rd. State grading. 4th, State insurance.

5th, A Farmers Bank to handle th eccipts.

These ideas at first found little avor in an ultra conservative. South 'arolina senate, but finally under the persuasive power and fire of enthuiasm of the author, and under the tress of 6 cents cotton caused by the war in Europe the "Warehouse Bill" was enacted into law at the extra ession of 1914.

read it over and signed for duration o The law conferred but limite war. Some of the recruits were lucky. ower and provided a meager approoriation. McLaurin was chosen com rissioner and given his "baby" rear to manhood. The home was un sheltered, the "wolves" numerous erce and hungry, but he loved this With a smile, I replied, "Well, it's up offspring" of his mind and fought for it with a valor that has com Then I was taken before the docto manded the admiration of every and passed as physically fit, and was generous spirit which has not bee sued a uniform. When I reported bscured by politicala partisan zeal. He got farmers to build warehouses on their farms, he reduced insurance on rural warehouses from 3½ to 1.58 the slackers into joining the army. he secured an abundance of mone "All you have to do," he said, "is to to finance cotton at 6 per cent at time when none was available ever young fellow in mufti who looks at 8 per cent, he enlisted the sym physically fit, just stop him and give pathy and co-operation of Mr. W him this kind of a talk: 'Aren't you P. G. Harding, chairman of the Fedshamed of yourself, a Britisher, physeral Reserve Board in Washington cally fit, and in mufti when your king and he and I had developed a plan know that your country is at war and and sectored the country of the Maritand country need you? Don't you that the place for every young Briton n on the firing line? Here I am, an American, in khaki, who came four

distributiong agent for the money ivailable to finance cotton so that the farmers could get it at 4 per cent in thousand miles to fight for your king stead of 6 per cent as provided by and country, and you, as yet, have not existing distributing agencies. The enlisted. Why don't you join? Now thought had taken root and was ington was sounding a harmonio ecruits. Empey, so go out and see note. The state warehouse office an the governor's office seemed in har mony and everything seemed fair and red, white and blue ribbon, with three promising to set up in South Carolina little streamers hanging down. This a light to guide southern agriculture was the recruiting insignia and was out of the gloom of its years of de to be worn on the left side of the cap. pression. Then came the May concention of 1916 which violated the patriotic rosette, I went out into Totrules of the party and broke the law enham Court road in quest of cannon of the state in denying the warehouse commissioner the right to place in the state campaign, which right had been demanded by a resolution introduced by Mr. E. W. Dabbs president of the State Farmers Unio perhaps they have someone dependent at a meeting of the state warehous speciation, and unanimously adopted. as expressing the universal desire to oung dandy, top hat and all, with a

have the author of the law explain to the people its beneficient purpose and enlist their co-operation to like end that it might become all that neat," and when he came abreast of its friends hoped for. McLaurin felt me I stepped directly in his path and that he lost the support of the administration then in office and in my opinion made the mistake of carrying the tight into the campaign for not change that top hat for a steel the election of the faction which supported our resolution. It is my conself, a husky young chap like you in viction that our programme is bigger han either faction and if carried be fore the people by its author would

came four thousand miles from Ogmake all which they stand for look den. Utah, just outside of New York, small indeed. to fight for your king and country. Additional evidence of the fact that McLaurin's though has taken root into uniform; come over to the reand is growing may be found in the cruiting office and I'll have you enrecent passage by almost unanimous consent of my bill to insure stat warehouse cotton by the state. This care if you came forty thousand miles aw not only settles the question of no one asked you to," and he walkinsurance for cotton, not only builds wall between the cotton "baby" and the "wolves" but it sets up a light to guide the thoughts of statemen to the ultimate solution of all insurance problems and to lift the weight which stunt in the world, but it got back at presses so heavily upon the commerial life of our people. Men are thinking everywhere on this and it is spending a good lot of my recruiting

well worth your attention. How government can be used onserve the resource of a people ha ver been the task of the statesman statesman has been found in South Carolina. Will South Carolinians avail themselves of his genius or will

they wait until another is born? Senator from Calhoun County St. Matthews, S. C., Feb. 20, 1918.

The meningitis situation in Sout arolina does not show any improvement, according to figures given out by Secretary Haynes, of the state poard of health. Twenty-nine case were reported by Dr. Haynes to the surgeon general of the United States public health service for the week ending February 17. The total number of cases in the state at large, outside of military camps, since the ineptio nof the epidemic, is approxi mately 100. Nineteen of these cases have been in Columbia. A case from Pickens county and one from Ander on county were reported to the state board Monday. Three new cases were reported from Camp Jackson during the past two days, but no leaths were reported from the camp.

-Columbia is waging a vigorous campaign against vagrancy. Loafers

WORLD NEEDS COTTON The World is Exceedingly Short on least, very nearly reached its limit News Happenings in Neighboring

COST OF PRODUCTION INCREASING

Grave Crisis in Cotton Production dicated-Average Crop of Last Two Years 2,900,000 Short-World Almost Bare of Cotton-Cotton Farmers Should also Raise Food Crop.

The average cotton crop of the fiv d by the United States department invaluable foodstuff and feedstuff. of agriculture was 14,175,872 bales. is compared with 11,449,930 bales to decry the cotton-growing interests in 1916 and 10,949,000 bales in 1917. The average crop of the last which would not yield a large profit years is, therefore, 2.900,000 bales short of the average for the fit-may be seriously questioned, for preceding five years. Last year's yield was 3,200,000 bales short of age of other interests rather than the he average for the five years from advantage of the cotton grower, who 1911 to 1915.

These figures indicate an acut crisis in cotton production. Notwithstanding the war, the consumption of cotton must go on at an accelerating rate. To some extent it is temporarily halted in some countries. but those countries are draining the last ounce their supply of cotton goods. In this country and in Great Britain and France and Italy, while the consumption of cotton may be decreased for domestic purposes, an enormous amount of cotton is being therefore, becoming as bare of cotton and cotton goods as it is of main attack will be made on the secfoodstuffs. The production of the last two years has been short of the world's needs, and whenever peace pondent with the British army omes the demand for cotton goods France. to fill up the existing stocks of the world and to re-clothe the people whose supply is now exhausted will attempt to break through the allied make a demand for cotton as phenomenally great as will be the de-

mand for foodstuffs. In producing cotton, looking ward the future after the end of the war, the south would, therefore, be not only helping itself, but helping the world situation. In the meantime, however, it seems to be almoimpossible for the south under ex isting conditions to produce enough otton to meet the actual needs of the hour. Increasing cost of rais ing cotton by reason of a highe price for fertilizer, higher cost o abor, higher cost of agricultural mplements and of everything which enters into cotton production has ompletely changed all basis of calulation as to the cost of growing otton. Unlike wheat, which is harested by machinery, cotton must be harvested by hand labor, and the tried against the allies on the westcost of cotton production therefore increases more rapidly than the coof wheat production.

While everything that can o increase food production must be one, we should not lose sight the fact that cotton is essential civilization. It is absolutely necessary for clothing, for tenting and thousand and one things for which there is no substitute available. An other small erop would be a disaster, nd vet it will be very difficult fo the south to plant, cultivate and pick a larger crop than the average of the last two years. It is possible that it can be done, but it will stretch the resources of labor to accomplish it. It is almost as vital o the winning of the war that the covernment should co-operate for larger cotton crop as it is to co-op erate for increased wheat produc tion.

Some of the suggestions put ou by New York speculators and cot ton buyers to the effect that a low maximum price should be put on cotton would, if put into effect, be national disaster. The south could stand such a situation much better than the rest of the country, for the south can thrive on the production of other crops, while the rest of the ountry can not exist except in ter rific suffering without an adequate cotton crop. The figures which have been named by some of the New York so-called experts as a max mum price for cotton are absolute y absurd. They might have been justified as a maximum price on coton before the war, for cotton never has sold at anything like its intrin sic value, nor have cotton grower and cotton laborers ever secured, at least in the last 30 or 40 years, one half as much for cotton as a bette would have amply justified and demanded. Cotton growers and coton laborers, having a monopoly of he most important single crop in the world, have been held down to bare existence, often selling their cotton at less than the actual cost of production even counting, as th small farmers and tenants have had to do, the labor of their wives and children as nothing on the balance heet.

buying interests of the world has been to crush out the prosperity of the cotton grower, perchance not intentionally, but actually so by reaon of the conditions which prevail d after the war and which estab lished precedents in the trade that the poverty of the cotton-growing interests.

While western farmers have grown rich on grain production outhern farmers, whose staple rop is just as important to the est prices of the last two years have into the homes of cotton growers and good its promise. The German troops even of cotton farm laborers, but are expected to fight well. nuch yet remains to be done before there can be the same general proshe south as exists among the grain ther western states.

The fault has been with the sys em rather than with the growers o with the soil of the south It should be the aim of all busines

cotton growers to raise abundant Prussian militarism. condetuffs Never again should this section have to depend upon the west for corn and meat. Indeed, it looks and no doubt is felt on this front a as though all of the increased corr

come from the south, since the west has apparently, for the time being at

in corn production.

But while increasing to the utmos extent the production of foodstuffs in the south for the needs of this section and for shipment elsewhere, there must be adequate production of cot ton. Cotton is not only essential for its limit and for use in the manufacture of explosives, but is essential for the enormous food value in cotton seed oil and the feed value in cotton seed cake and hulls. In raising cotton ears from 1911 to 1915, as report- the south is thus directly raising 3

> The motives of any man who seek or to put on cotton a maximum price to the grower-not simply a fair proevidently he is seeking the advant-

oust have primary consideration. Moreover, the cost of cotton grow ing has so greatly increased that even the suggestion which has been made of 18 cents a pound as a maximum price is absurd to any intelligent man

LAST GREAT BATTLE

Common Impression that it May Occu at Any Time.

The great German offensive on the western front may be expected to beused for explosives. The world is, gin at any moment now and as far as the British front is concerned the tor between Arras and St. Quentin writes an Associated Press corres-

> Tanks and a "new mysterious gas will be employed by the enemy in the line. Other attacks will be delivered further south. These facts have become known through captured A. man prisoners and from information gleaned in other ways.

The plans of the German higher ommand are complete and after many weeks of intensive training of assaulting troops they are ready make the supreme and final effort which has been advertised so widely

n the past weeks. Field Marshall von Hindenburg and Jen, von Ludenorff appear to have realized that the old methods of at tack in which a long bombardment is employed are too well known to produce the results desired. According ly the German troops are being tole that surprise attacks, such as were used in Galacia last summer, at Riga and again on the Isonzo, are to be ern front.

New Gas and Tanks.

Much stress has been laid on th ct that tanks and new gas are to L be used, leaving the infantry little to to his home for several days with ar do but to walk through the gaps and attack of grip.......Friends of Col. J. consolidate the positions captured. German troops have been trained to make long approach marches and then to storm enemy positions after Marion will consent. As we have frea short gas shell bombardment. Those bstacles which the German artiller the troops or ignored. The German infantry will rely on weight of num bers, masses of machine guns and nobile batteries to finish the worl

egun by the tanks and gas. Word has been passed out by the German high command that few of felt. We trust that all elements will the allied troops will survive the effects of the tanks, the gas and th embardment and that fresh German infantry wilk overcome speedily any resistance offered in captured posi-

tions. ntensive training to which they have been put, the German troops are frankly skeptical and are undertaking their task with no enthusiasm, ac ording to prisoners. They feel they are going to be thrown into battle to be used as cannon fodder and do not relish the prospect.

It is said Gen. von Ludenorff r ently addressed a body of infantry at Loan and asked how may men were willing to fight to a finish. Only five non-commissioned officers and rivates stepped forward. The other declared their desire for an early

eace by "arrangement." German officers, on the other hand, 11 o'clock Saturday evening complete appear to have the conviction they vill be able to break through by

neans of their secret attacks. Gen, von Hutler, who is reputed to have laid the plans for the capture of were the property of Mr. R. T. Cloud Riga, has come to the western from to assist in the preparation. The lessons of the capture of Riga have been preached religiously to the German troops. It has been pointed out that there is a preliminary bombard ment of four or five hours to cu the enemy wire and demolish defenses was sufficient to give the Germans : firm footing in the Russian positions The enemy troops have not been told however, that the morale of the Russians at Riga was very low and that

surprise. The Germans will find the Allied norale at the highest pitch on the vestern front and their attack will be B. Henson, Willie N. Poss, Jesse far from the surprise desired. The Allies are ready for a big blow and await with assurance the next move

the German attack was a complete

of the German high command. The German attack cannot be delayed much longer. All information points to the fact that both German Jerry DeGrafenreid, Abell Thomas world as grain, have, by reason of civilians and soldiers are keyed up he economic conditions over which to such a pitch of nervous expect they have no control, been kept to a ancy that the strain cannot endure large extent in poverty. The high- for long. They are waiting for the attack with feverish hope that th been bringing a few rays of sunlight high command can this time make

The coming battles will perhaps be the most sanguinary of the war ored registrants will report to the loperity among the cotton growers of and they will be the most intense yet cal board at the courthouse, and the manner, but shall have a coupon at seen. But they will mark the begin growers of Kansus and Nebraska and ning of the end for if the Germans do not break clear through the Allied line-and they cannot-they virtually will be finished. The emperor is put ting every ounce of strength into this great gamble and if it fails in the the first draft will be complete. nterests in the south to encourage early stages it means the end of

Private Hayne Feld, stationed at Camp Wadsworth, was shot and seri-The Allied forces have a superiori usly wounded Sunday night by Joe ty in numbers, both in men and guns to the outcome.

production of the United States must TOLD BY LOCAL EXCHANGES the shooting. Feld is now in a hose enter the number of the ballot next come from the south, since the west TOLD BY LOCAL EXCHANGES the shooting. Feld is now in a hose enter the number of the ballot next come from the south, since the west

shot through the abdomen. A Colt's

when carried before the soldier was

postively identified as the man who

having had trouble with Feld. Fol-

said that trouble started when the

soldier made some remark about a

GOOD BYE, BUZZARD

young lady.

Communities.

CONDENSED FOR QUICK READING

Dealing Mainly With Local Affairs o Cherokee, Cleveland, Gaston and to jail and held without bond. It is Chester Counties. Gastonia Gazette. February 18: Fo

the second time within a week death has entered the home of Mr. B. F Turner at Grover. On Sunday. 10th, Mr. Turner himself died from Old Spreader of Disease No Longer pneumonia. At an early hour yester-Under Protection of Law. day morning his wife, mother of Mr. The anti-buzzard law enacted b Marvin A. Turner, succumbed to the the general assembly at its recent same disease after an illness of abou session was introduced purely at the ten days. Mrs. Turner was about 55 request of the law and legislation committee of the chamber of comyears of age. Until she became ill with pneumonia she was in the enjoy erce, says The Charleston Post, The committee investigated the subment of good health. Mrs. Turner was ject very thoroughly, obtained expert a woman of the highest type of Chrisopinions, decided that the buzzard tian character and her passing will was decidedly a menace to successful leave a vacancy in the home and in stock raising in South Carolina, and the community which cannot be filled asked the Charleston delegation to in-Funeral services were held at Grover troduce a measure which would ex at 11 o'clock this morning and the body was laid to rest beside the new-made empt the buzzard from the law making it a criminal offense to kill, grave of her husband in the Grover cemetery. Surviving are the following wound, or capture any wild bird other than a game bird. The chamber of children: Marvin A. Turner of Gasonia, Mrs. W. S. Martin of Richburg. commerce is glad that the measure was passed and feels that it has been S. C., Mrs. W. V. Toms of Greer, S. C., instrumental in removing one of the Mrs. Charles Washburn of Shelby, now ill in a Charlotte hospital; Mrs. Frank chief nuisances to successful hog Oates of Rutherfordton, and Misses raising. Needless to say, before taking an Bossie Vera, Ellis, Catherine and definite steps, the chambers's com-Lucy Marion Turner of Grover. Elsewhere in this issue will be found mittee got opinions from leading authorities on the subject, including the card from Esquire I. Frank Mabry bureau of animal industry of the of McAdenville, announcing that he I'mted States department of agriculhas reluctantly decided for persona reasons to withdraw from the race for ture at Washington and the state veterinarian of South Carolina at the Democratic nomination for sheriff 'lemson colege. Dr. W. A. Barnette, asistant state ceterinarian, wrote Squire Mabry's many friends throughthe following letter to the acting sec out the county, who were giving him retary of the committee: "I have your letter of the first (October), asking for a statement from

of Gaston county. This announcement will doubtless be quite a surprise to their active support in the race... Frank Burris took a shot with his rean animal disease carrier. especially volver at Will Brown yesterday mornhog cholera. This office has always ing at Union Square, in the negro secregarded the buzzard as a menace to tion of the town. He missed his mark but the bullet went through a door the livestock industry, especially cattle and hogs. It is an easy matter and struck another negro named Hickfor the buzzard to carry the germs of man, who was innocent of any connec-Symptomatic Anthrax, Hemorrhagic tion with the Burris-Brown difficulty. Brown was nearby, standing in an Septicemia and hog cholera on its body and feet, each of these diseases entrance to another store room, arm being a detriment to the livestock ined with a shotgun, but did not get dustry. While this is not a list of all chance to take a shot at his would-be the diseases which the buzzard might dayer for the very good reason that carry from one farm to another, it Burris, after firing one shot, dodged around a corner and took to the tall only suggests some of the more important diseases which each year timbers. It is understood that domestprove a great loss to the livestock in-

ic troubles of long standing caused the

difficulty. Burris has not yet been

Hutcheson adjoining. Both buildings

who carried insurance, but not a suf-

ficient amount to cover his loss. Mrs

Hardin's stock of goods and fixtures

inventoried between \$2,200 and \$2,:

recently, and we understand she car-

ried insurance amounting to about \$1,-

700. A third building, which is also

the property of Mr. Cloud, caught fire,

but was extinguished.....The follow-

ing twelve young white men will re-

port to the local board this afternoon

for instructions, and will leave tomor

row morning over the Southern rail-

Boulware, James E. Bigham, Wesley

Starnes, Robert D. Wages, Robert N.

Varnadore, Manley E. Meador. The

-Dalton Hewett, Robert C. McLurkin

Elton E. Pittman. On appeal of regis-

trant-Matoon Attles, William D. Rod-

man, Toy Roof. One hundred regis-

trants will undergo a physical exami-

nation at the courthouse this week-

tifty tomorrow and a similar number

Wednesday. Their names were pub-

lished in the Reporter last week. Fri-

day morning at 10 o'clock seventy col-

olored-Chester county's quota unde

apprehended but the police department believes that he will soon be in the

exterminating the buzzard It is within the personal knowl edge of the writer that the veterin-Chester Reporter, February 18: Col. ary division of Clemson college has T. Nichols has been confine for several years sought to exterminate the buzzard from South Carolina and has made at least one at-H. Marion are urging him to make the tempt to have the legislature enact race for the state senate next summer and we earnestly trust that Colone just such a measure as it has now enacted. The writer remembers hearing Dr. M. Ray Powers, former state quently stated there is no man in the date who is Col. Marion's superior veterinarian say repeatedly that the when it comes to ability, and the buzzard caused a large proportion earnestness and interest with which he the hig cholera in South Carolina, and that the disease could hardly be always undertakes a task, no matter fought with complete success so long whether it be great or small, would as farmers were prohibited by law assure the county of a representative from killing buzzards. It is certain in the upper branch of the general asthat Dr. R. O. Feeley, the present sembly who would make his presence state veterinarian, holds similar views. What is more, it is within the rally to Col. Marion and that he will personal knowledge of the writer that be elected to the senate without oppomany farmers who know the dangerThe "Chestonian," an apsition..... pellation that will appeal to the public of buzzards have slaughtered them at every opportunity, regardless of the on account of its local significance, is the name selected for Mr. F. M. Abeel's law. In addition to spreading disease buzzards are known to prey upor photo-play theatre by Mr. J. L. Simmons and Mesdames Sam W. Kluttz newly farrowed pigs and the writer has frequently seen a man stationed and L. T. Nichols, the committee chosen by Mr. Abeel, who met this in a field with a gun to pick off buzzards and protect some new pigs morning and after carefully going over the large list of suggestions that were which were there. The buzzard not only carries hog cholera, but is a carsubmitted decided upon the pretty rier of the deadly anthrax, one of the name, "Chestonian." Mr. Abeel and the committee are of the opinion that most dreaded and dreadful of dismany of the suggestions were most eases. The view of the chamber of excellent, and desire to thank the commerce is that farmers should be apprised of the charge in the law and adies who submitted suggestions should be encouraged to kill off th their interest in the matter, Mrs. Elizabeth Ehrlich, who submitted the buzzards as rapidly as possible. Espename that was accepted, will receive a cially at the present time does i seem to be a patriotic duty to take five-dollar gold piece or a six months' pass to the theatre.........Fire at about every step which will facilitate the greater production of livestock. ly destroyed the store building nea NEW SYSTEM OF VOTING the Eureka mill occupied by Mrs. I. P. Hardin and the residence of Mrs. Ethel

dustry of this state. The veterinary

division will heartily endorse any

movement which can be taken toward

Hereafter Ballots Must be Deposited in Secret.

Following is the text of the new law as to voting in primary elections as passed at the recent session of the general assembly. It is not applicaable to the rural districts; but only to the voting precincts in incorporated towns

The Election Law. Section 1. That . in every primar election of this state there shall be provided at each polling precinct one booth for each 100 enrolled voters or majority fraction thereof. The booth shall be made of wood, sheet metal, way to Camp Jackson: Marshall G. or any other suitable substance, shall not be less than 32 inches wide and 32 White, Clarence A. McElduff, Robert inches deep, and six feet six inches E. Young, Judson B. Campbell, James high, shall be provided with a curtain hanging from the top in front to within three feet of the floor, and shall have a suitable shelf on which the following registrants will report to- voter can prepare his ticket: Promorrow to the medical advisory board vided. That the provisions of this act at Greenville: By order of local board shall not apply to rural voting pre cincts outside of incorporated town

Sec. 2. The poling places shall b provided with a table for the mana gers. The poll shall be provided with a guard rail, so that no one except as pereinafter provided shall approach nearer than five feet to the booths in which the veters are preparing their ballots.

Sec. 3. The tickets shall be printed on clear white paper in the usual following morning at 8.22 o'clock will the top provided with a table for leave for Camp Jackson. The names the managers. On the coupon shall be printed "Official Ballot." - Ward- No .- " The num

of these registrants were published in the Reporter last week. With the sending of \$2 men-12 white and 70 bers shall run seriatim for each club There shall be 50 per cent more ballots than there are voters enrolled at each polling place. Sec. 4. The managers shall be re

sponsible for all ballots furnished When a voter presents himself he Taylor, civilian. Taylor when arrest- shall be given a ballot. The manaed_denied having taken any part in ger in charge of the poll list shall

rothwith retire alone to one of the automatic was used. No cause and booths, and without undue delay preeye-witness to the affair. Taylor pare his ballot by scratching out the names of the candidates for whom he was lodged in the county jail and does not care to vote. No voter shall remain in the booth longer than five minutes. After preparing his ballot did the shooting. Taylor admitted the voter shall present himself to lowing identification Taylor was taken the manager. His ballot must be folded in such a way that the number can be seen and the coupon can be readily detached by the manager without in any way revealing the printed portion of the ballot. If the voter is not challenged, and takes the prescribed oath, the manager shall tear off the coupon, put it on file stamp the ballot, and the voter shall deposit his ticket in the box, and shall immediately leave the polling place. If a voter shall mar or deface his ballot, he may obtain one additional ballet upon returning to the manager in charge of the ballots the ballot so marred or defaced, with the coupon attached. The manager in charge of the poll list shall change the number of the ballot on his poll list, and place the defaced ballot on

> first one with coupon attached. Sec. 5. No person shall be allowed within the guard rail except as heremafter provided. If a voter can not read or write, or is physically abled, and by reason thereof did not sign the enrollment book, he may appeal to the managers for assistance, and the chairman of the managers may appoint two of the watchers rep esenting different factions to assis him in preparing the ballot; Provided. After the voters' vallot has been prepared, the watchers so appointed shall immediately go behind the guard Provided further, That if there be such watchers available, the chairman may appoint two bystanders who are qualified electors to assist the voter in the preparation of

a file. No voter shall be given a sec

ond ballot until he has returned the

his ballot. Sec. 6. From the time of the open ng of the poll until the announcement of the result and the signing of the official returns, no person shall be admitted to the polling place except the managers, duly authorized watchers and challengers, the chairman of the executive committee or members of the executive committee appointed in his stead to supervise this polling place, persons duly admitted for the purpose of voting. police officers admitted by the managers to preserve order or enforce the law: Privided, however, That candidates for public office voted for a such polling place may be present at the canvass of the votes: Provided. Canvass of the votes shall be open to the public.

Sec. 7. If the watchers or officers of the law who are admitted to the polling place by the managers shall nterfere with the managere or ob struct the voting, it shall be the duty of the managers to suspend the election until order is restored, or as may be provided by the rules of the party. No person shall be allowed to approach polling places within 125 feet while polls are open other than the persons herein provided for.

Sec. 8. Upon the close of the executive committee for all ballots delivered to them, and make the following returns: (a) The number of official ballots furnished to each polling precinct: (b) the number of official ballots spoiled and returned by voters; (c) the number of official ballots returned to the executive committee: (d) the number of official

ballots actually voted. Sec. 9. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed except an act to regulate the holdings of all primary elections and the organization of clubs in cities containing 40,-000 inhabitants or more, approved said act, shall remain in full force and

effect. Sec. 10. The state executive committee provided for under the laws regulating primary elections in this state be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to make such regulations as may be necessary to provide for the enrollment and voting of citizens of this state, holding positions under the government of the United States, or any branch thereof, and residing temporarily out of the state, but within the United

Sec. 11. That this act shall go into effect upon its approval by the gov-

IF THE GERMANS WIN

Rudyard Kipling, Thinks that Civilization Will Perish.

Rudyard Kipling, speaking at a war meeting at Folkestone, England said: "What is the personal aspect of the war for you and me? We are fighting for our lives and the lives of every man, woman and child here and everywhere else,

"We are fighting that we may no be harried into actual slavery such as the Germans have established by force of arms in large parts of Europe. We are fighting against eighteen hours a day forced labor under the lash and at the point of the bayonet, with a dog's death and a dog's burial at the end of it.

"We are fighting that men, womer and children may not be tortured and burned and mutilated in the public streets, as has happened in this town and hundreds of others.

"We will go on fighting until this race which has done these things is not in condition to continue or repeat

"If, for no reason whatever, we fall

short of victory, and there is no halfway house between victory and defeat, what happens to us is that every relation, every understanding, every decency upon which civilization has been built will go, will be washed out, because it will be proved unable to endure. The whole of democracy, which at bottom is what the Huns are fighting against, will be dismissed from men's minds because it will have been shown incapable of maintaining itself against the Germans."

G. C. Carson, an automobile thief, has been sentenced to five years by

an Atlanta, Ga., judge.