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IEWS AND INTERVIEWS

Brief Local Paragraphs of More or Less Interest.

PICKED UP BY ENQUIRER REPORTERS

Stories Concerning Folks and Things, Some of Which You Know and Some You Don't Know—Condensed For Quick Reading.

"Any partridges down your way?" Views and Interviews inquired of W. A. Mitchell, prominent young farmer of Bullock's Creek township, the other afternoon.

"Oh, a few," replied Mr. Mitchell; "but," he added laughingly, "I don't want to catch you or anybody else down there shooting them. I never realized until recent years just how valuable birds—any kind of birds and especially partridges, are. I've quit hunting myself and I hate to hear of anybody killing partridges. With the exception of crows there are very few birds in this country that do any harm to crops. They tell me that the partridge is a great destroyer of insects and crop pests and I know from experience that it is so. Now we have the boll weevil and if each partridge eats a dozen boll weevils early next spring the partridge will have helped the farmers like everything. No, sir, I want to see the birds—especially partridges increase in number."

The Clean up Squad.

Miss Ellis of Atlanta, representative of the American Red Cross and advance agent of the government "Clean-Up Squad" now touring South Carolina in the interest of disabled soldiers was a visitor in Yorkville Monday and while here conferred with officials of the American Legion and the local chapter of the Red Cross relative to the coming of the Clean Up Squad to Rock Hill during the week of October 16-22. Local officials pledged their utmost support in the work of bringing ex-service men before the squad for examination. "Every man who served in the world war," Miss Ellis went on to say, "is entitled to an examination by this squad which will have its headquarters in the Chamber of Commerce building in Rock Hill. If any ex-service man is disabled 10 per cent, or more since his discharge from the army he is entitled to an examination and to compensation and the squad will see that he gets it. It would be well for every ex-soldier to take this examination whether or not he is in bad physical condition. The Clean-Up Squad will be in position to give all information about disability claims and compensation and government insurance and every service man in York county owes it to himself and his country to appear before this squad and be examined. It is necessary that each man bring his discharge with him. Without the discharge or a certified copy of it the squad can render no assistance."

\$1 Per Hundred in Texas.

"See you had an interesting article in The Yorkville Enquirer of Tuesday in regard to crop conditions in Texas. I have here a letter from a relative in Texas in which he encloses a Fort Worth, Texas dispatch telling of the demand for cotton pickers and the price being paid in the state and you are welcome to use it if you wish," said a Rock Hill man this morning.

Fort Worth, Sept. 18.—Western Texas is calling for few cotton pickers as compared with former years, said employment officials in Fort Worth, who daily register requests from unemployed men for work in the fields of the state.

Fort Worth has sent approximately 200 cotton pickers to the fields this season, it was announced. Although calls for pickers are received daily, the number wanted is few. The prevailing wage for pickers in Texas, employers report, is \$1 a hundred pounds. Many unmarried men, they say, are reluctant to accept this wage without provisions for meals. However, few employers are offering to "eat" their help, as boarding in the fields is terminated. They employ the men with the stipulation that the workers "eat themselves."

The cotton labor situation, as pointed out at the Fort Worth employment office, is indicated in the announcement that one cotton oil mill here, which usually began operations the first of September will open this year on October 20. Another similar mill has suspended operations indefinitely. The cotton picking in this region will be finished early this year, farmers predict.

Some negro families that work at various jobs in the city during other seasons have gone to the fields for the cotton picking. Among these are colored women, who receive \$1 for doing a family washing in town, but who receive \$1 or more for picking 100 pounds of cotton. They say they prefer to pick cotton at this wage than wash clothes.

Most of the demand for cotton pickers was from south Texas, said W. S. George, head of the employment office. Even there, the decreased demand this year is reflected in the diminished number of Mexican families that made their annual migration from across the Rio Grande for the present picking season.

Insidious Deadly Cancer.

"Ordinarily I do not like the idea of

making myself conspicuous as an alarmist; but the horror of the situation with regard to cancer has overcome me to the extent that any delicacy of feeling that I might otherwise have in that connection has been entirely overcome."

So declared Dr. W. W. Fennell, the well known head of the Fennell Infirmary at Rock Hill, to Views and Interviews Wednesday. The declaration was made in connection with an address that was recently delivered by Dr. Wesley Long at Winthrop college, the manuscript of which Dr. Fennell was submitting for publication. "The doctor has been making special and particular study of cancer for a number of years past, and he is easily the leading authority on the subject in the southeastern part of the country."

"The medical profession has made considerable progress in the study of cancer during the past dozen years or much more progress than the public has any idea of; but now there is need to wake up the public to a sense of its danger in this regard, for after all the most important requisition to the successful handling of the situation is proper educational work."

"We have done a lot during the past few years toward the control, if not the eradication of tuberculosis. Every mature man and woman in this country of reasonable intelligence is aware that the ravages of tuberculosis are not nearly so terrible as they were only a few years back. What has been accomplished has been accomplished largely through educational work. People have been brought to realize how essential is plenty of fresh air, the necessity of being careful with sputum and the like, and to exercise various other precautions. Tuberculosis has not disappeared to be sure; but it is certainly not quite so common as it was."

"For hundreds of years the world understood the deadly nature of yellow fever without any definite idea of the cause of it except that it would not exist in high altitudes or latitudes and it always disappeared with frost. It was commonly believed that frost killed the germs. Not until late in our own generation was it clearly established that the disease was transmitted and communicated by a particular kind of mosquito and it was this mosquito instead of the yellow fever that was killed by frost. Now we stamp out the yellow fever by killing the mosquito by other means."

"For so long back that it is difficult to establish the beginning, the best intelligence of our civilization was firmly convinced that malaria was due solely to poisonous atmosphere. The word malaria comes from two words 'mal' and 'aria' meaning bad air. Within our own generation it has been definitely established that the air has nothing whatever to do with the disease—that it is transmitted solely by mosquitoes, and we know now that the way to avoid malaria is to protect ourselves against mosquitoes."

"Formerly we thought so strongly that we were dead sure of it that we got typhoid only from drinking water. During the Spanish American war it was proved absolutely that typhoid is also carried by the common house fly."

"We now have a serum that is a specific for typhoid, a serum that has robbed diphtheria of its terrors, a serum that has lessened the mortality from spinal meningitis, a vaccination against smallpox, and we are now able to cope with many other scourges before which we were formerly helpless."

"But of all the diseases I have mentioned cancer is the most insidious and most deadly. The medical profession has learned more about cancer within the past fifteen or twenty years than during all time previous; but it is a fact, a terrible fact that the public at large knows less about cancer than it knows about any of the other diseases, and herein lies the trouble. If people could only be made to realize the truth as to cancer so they could be brought to take proper precautions in time, the ravages of this disease would be tremendously reduced."

"Regardless of the popular conception of the matter, I say without hesitation or qualification that more people are suffering from cancer incipient and developed, than from any other disease, and that also cancer causes more deaths."

HICKORY BATHERS

Indecent Costumes Brought to Attention of City Fathers.

Agreeing with assertions made in a local newspaper by persons who are supposed to know that bathing suits worn by Hickory matrons and girls could not pass the censor anywhere on the Atlantic coast—from Florida to Maine, including Atlantic City and Coney Island—members of the city council discussed costumes for the womenfolk at their regular meeting last night, but deferred the question to some future time, says a Hickory N. C. dispatch. This was done in the hope that regulations would be imposed by parents though there was small basis for the hope, it was said. The father of several boys had suggested in a local paper that nowhere in the Atlantic states were such suits worn as in Hickory, and council members, who are not bad observers themselves, agreed with him. The bathing season here is of short duration, it was agreed, and the matter might rest until next spring.

—Daniel DeFoe, author of "Robinson Crusoe" was the son of a butcher.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

Clarence Poe Delivers Worth-While Address.

THE FARMERS NEED BETTER SERVICE

Nation Wide Movement in Which all Farmers Have Heretofore Been Heavy Losers For Lack of Organization and Taking an Interest.

Co-operative marketing was the keynote of an able address that Clarence Poe, Editor of the Progressive Farmer delivered at the "Made-in-the-Carolinas" exposition in Charlotte, last week. The address, in substance was as follows:

"I came as the representative of no mere local movement, but of a movement which is sweeping over the United States. Everywhere farmers are seeing that the only hope for them is to adopt the same common sense methods of selling their products that other businesses use. They see that they must quit 'dumping' their products on the markets of the world, and instead must 'merchandise' their products. That is the whole purpose of the co-operative marketing movement."

Co-Operative Marketing Sweeping America.

"The grain growers of the west are now signing up to sell their wheat co-operatively. Among cotton growers Oklahoma has led the way with more than 400,000 bales of cotton already signed up. Texas with 600,000 and Mississippi a quarter of a million bales. Arkansas and Georgia are getting underway, South Carolina is sure to get its 400,000 bales and North Carolina starting only to get 200,000 bales by January 1, has over 250,000 bales already. Meanwhile the tobacco marketing campaign goes on from victory to victory, and the latest news is that Kentucky will soon sign up 75 per cent. of its barley production."

Condition of Agriculture.

"Cotton farmers as well as other farmers see that something must be done. Farmers as a whole have been producing the world's food and the raw material for its clothing, and have not been getting even their yearly support in return. We have been paying for the privilege of farming by giving up each year a certain proportion of the capital we formerly owned."

"Consider what has happened in the last 40 years. Of American farmers in 1880, only one in four was tenant. In 1910 practically two out of five were tenants."

"These figures mean simply that year after year and year after year we have been giving up a little of our real estate in order to support our families and to stay in the business of making food, tobacco and cotton for other people. We are exactly in the plight of a merchant who finds his inventory showing him worth \$100,000 in January this year, \$90,000 on January 1 next year, and \$80,000 the following January. Such a man would be paying for the privilege of selling food and clothing. We have been paying for the privilege of producing food and clothing for other people."

"But granting that the farmer has not been living on his annual income but has been sacrificing a part of his capital—that is to say, his land—year after year, in order to continue in business, what has been the trouble? And what is the remedy?"

Dumping vs. Merchandising.

"The main trouble, I believe, lies in our present system of dumping farm products on the world's market. The remedy lies in intelligent co-operative marketing."

"I think it is plain enough that the farmer has suffered more than manufacturers, merchants, or union laborers. Why? Because in farming every single individual farmer sells his product for himself, not knowing what grade it is or what price he really ought to get, and without any understanding or co-operation with his brother farmers, and no matter how glutted or overflowing a market may be, we keep on selling and thereby ruining prices for ourselves and all our brother farmers."

"A friend of mine gives the following dialogue as representing all that the farmer has to do with the sale of his products under the existing system:

"What have you got on your wagon?"
"A bale of cotton."
"What grade?"
"I don't know."
"What staple?"
"I don't know."
"What does it weigh?"
"I don't know."
"What price?"
"I don't know."
"Now, I want to ask you if you have ever seen anybody else but a farmer sell his products in this way? When you buy from merchants or manufacturers, they always know what their products ought to bring and they name the price you are expected to pay. That is 'merchandising' a product. When we sell our farm crops, we simply throw them on the market and take whatever the buyers offer. That is 'dumping' a product on the market."
"You never heard of a merchant saying 'I want to sell my stock of goods right away, so what will you give me for my calico, gingham, sheeting, shoes, sugar, etc.'? Come on in and name your price."
"Suppose each factory worker went

out in the fall, loaded up a few wagons with all the manufactured goods he and his family had produced during the year and 'dumped' his year's crop of manufactured goods on the market, naming no price on it, but simply taking the best offer that he could get according to the degree of his ignorance of helplessness! Everybody knows that with such a plan of selling manufactured goods, prices of such goods would be cut all to pieces and profits would disappear. Yet that is the way we sell farm products."

"And what I have just said about the importance of group marketing to manufacturers applies with equal force in the case of organized labor. War time wages of industrial labor climbed higher than wages of farm labor, and yet industrial labor, as a rule, has had its wages cut only a fraction of the extent to which the farmer has suffered losses."

"Why this discrimination? One of the chief reasons is that industrial labor has co-operative marketing of the only thing it has for sale—the daily labor of its members. The farmer sells what he has to sell individually."

Supply and Demand.

"Talk about supply and demand—it has a great deal to do with crop prices, and I would be the last man to say that it has not. But you can take the very same identical conditions of supply and demand and a system of intelligently merchandising farm products should get us twice as great profits as the present system of recklessly dumping farm products. And if we can double profits for North Carolina farmers we will double for North Carolina business men. Remember that. I am delighted that North Carolina business men are showing so much interest in this great movement, as business men all over the South are now doing."

What is the Remedy?

"The remedy that our farmers should adopt, therefore, is the co-operative marketing system, which has already brought prosperity to California, Ireland, Denmark, etc. We must get the farmers in every state to sell their cotton, tobacco and peanuts together in great quantities. We must hire the smartest, brainiest business men we can get as selling agents. Our selling agents must study conditions the world over, ask a fair price, and sell scientifically, gradually, with proper provision for financing the grower while this gradual marketing is effected."

What is the Remedy?

"We must have our crops sold by men who are trying to see how big they can make the farmer's share, instead of how little."

Six Chief Features of Co-operative Marketing.

"Much has been said about the California plan of co-operative marketing, that being the plan on which we are organizing. It avoids the mistake made in former co-operative attempts. It is strict business and appeals to business men and business farmers."

Here are some of the outstanding principles:

"1—We must organize by commodity and not by locality. That is to say, we must organize to market a specific product scientifically, and not just organize a miscellaneous lot of farmers who happen to be living in a certain community, county, or state. A large per cent. of the growers of any one product must sign a legally binding agreement to market all that they produce through the marketing association, which they themselves control."

"2—We must organize commercially, and not just fraternally or sentimentally. It is all well enough to have organizations to develop the fraternal spirit, provide social meetings, visit the sick, bury the dead, etc., but if we are to get better prices for our products we must have an organization specifically devoted to that one particular job."

"3—We must organize permanently, not temporarily. We shall never be successful—and we shall never desire success—until we are ready and willing to stick to one another in a compact business organization through thick and thin, for better or worse, till success is won. The contract is for five years."

"4—We must organize legally, not loosely. We have no place for slackers. No organization can succeed unless every member is legally bound up through an iron-clad legal contract to do his part in making the plan a success."

"5—The association will pay each producer during the continuance of his contract 'pool prices' of the product. That is to say, the farmers' product is graded and turned over to the association. The association managers sell it when they think best. The farmer gets for each grade of any product that he markets the average price of that grade during the season. In other words, the farmer having organized and employed the ablest possible men to sell for him, simply takes their judgment as to when sales should be made and accepts the average price. Just as large an amount as it is safe to advance on that particular grade will be advanced the farmer when he delivers his cotton."

"Each producer simply says in effect, 'I should rather trust the selling judgment of the biggest and brainiest organization we can hire than to trust my own judgment. I know, too, that the plan will insure wise warehousing and fairness in grading and classing which I, as an individual, cannot enforce for myself. I know, too, that by

(Continued on Page Two)

FACTS ABOUT CANCER

Most Dreaded Disease to Which Flesh is Heir To.

CLAIMS ITS VICTIMS IN MULTITUDES

Fearfully Common in All Countries and in All Walks of Life, and Gets in Its Destructive Work, Mainly Because Intelligent People Know So Little About It.

Among the most able, important and worth while addresses before the recent summer school for teachers at Winthrop college, was one by Dr. Wesley Long, noted physician and surgeon of Greensboro, N. C. The attention of The Yorkville Enquirer has been called to this address by Dr. W. W. Fennell, who endorses every word of it, and who is especially desirous of its publication because of the need for education in this connection. Following is Dr. Long's address in full:

I assure you that it is a very great pleasure to visit South Carolina and especially this beautiful, progressive city. Rock Hill has had an interesting history since it was chartered as a village in 1870 and as a city in 1892. The industries which this community has developed are a modern demonstration of what can be done through the enterprise of an intelligent citizenship."

I am especially interested in your State Normal and Industrial college, since we have a like institution in Greensboro of which we are very proud. I can not conceive of any work which a state may do that will bring forth a more abundant harvest than the education of the young women of the commonwealth, who are to be the future wives and mothers of the state."

I thank Dr. Fennell and Dr. Johnson for the honor they confer upon me by inviting me to address the teachers of South Carolina, the representatives of the various welfare organizations of this community, the city fathers and my own professional brethren."

I count myself most happy to speak to you upon a subject that is for many reasons of vital interest to every family; indeed, to every individual in the state."

But, now that I am here and realizing my own limitations, I feel somewhat as I imagine a certain king did when called upon to face an embarrassing situation. As the story goes this king was a mighty warrior. It was his gentle custom, when he captured another king to cut off the thumbs and great toes of his captive and feed him upon the scraps from his table which he threw upon the floor. Imagine a king crawling around upon the dining-room floor, his thumbs and big toes gone, scrambling for a piece of bread. After he had caught and treated seventy kings in this manner, the tide turned and he was taken prisoner. According to the historian, when our king was sent for to come into the presence of his captor he remembered his own atrocities, and as he approached his majesty, "he walked delicately."

Coming upon the sacred soil of this great commonwealth, standing in this famous institution of learning, looking into the faces of those to whom is committed the education of the youth of the state, and realizing the importance of the mission upon which I have come, I feel that I too should "walk delicately." Therefore, if I seem to be embarrassed, remember please that I am your captive, a most willing one I assure you, and deal gently with the young man."

In order to get an intelligent conception of that dread disease called "cancer," it is necessary for us to consider one or two primary principles. Embryology is the science of growth and the study of it explains many of the mysteries of life."

The development of every living thing, whether animal or plant life, depends upon cell growth or cell division. All life starts from a single cell. One cell divides and becomes two cells, two cells divide and become four cells and so on. Without cell division there can be no growth. We are told that order is Heaven's first law. Embryologists learned long since that order is also the law of growth. As cells multiply by division, they arrange themselves systematically, orderly, observing always the patterns of their peculiar species and the special part of the individual to which they belong. Agassiz says: "I can not repeat too emphatically that there is not a single fact in embryology to justify the assumption that the laws of development now known to be so precise and definite have been less so, or have ever been allowed to run into each other."

As an example, the cells of the skin are arranged in overlapping layers, somewhat like the shingles on a house, while the cells of the secretory glands and other specialized structures are placed in single layers resembling up-standing columns packed closely together. Always there is beneath the cells a so-called basement membrane, which has among other duties, the special function of limiting the advance of cells in its direction."

The first thing to be observed in the development of cancer is that it is characterized by exuberant, irregular cell growth. Not only is the multiplication of cells enormously increased, but the order of their arrangement is seriously disrupted. The cells crowd upon each other making many layers, where formerly there was only one; they force their way through the basement mem-

brane and invade all surrounding structures. In a word, cell growth goes upon a rampage, and order gives place to chaos.

It is interesting to note in this connection that plants and trees have cancer just as a human being does, and for the same reason.

The second peculiarity about cancer is its relation to chronic irritation. As the constant drop will wear the rock, so irritation continued for a sufficiently long while will disturb cell growth. The result is that cell division is speeded up, as it were, and instead of simply producing new cells, sufficient to maintain the normal equilibrium, we have the exuberant sprouting cauliflower growth, characteristic of malignancy."

We are all familiar with cancer of the lip, and its frequent occurrence in men who smoke a short stem pipe, holding the stem almost constantly between their teeth. It is the irritation due to the pipe stem and the nicotine that disturbs the cell growth of the buccal mucosa, thereby initiating the morbid process which we call cancer. Once started, cancer grows without further attention upon the part of its host. May I express the hope that if the ladies of South Carolina ever adopt the ultra fashionable habit of smoking a pipe, as I understand they are now doing in London, that they will not use the short stem variety.

Chronic irritation is often produced by curious customs, but its effects are the same as those we see in every day life.

In certain countries the chewing of betel nuts is universally practiced by the women. They hold a large wad of the nut inside of the cheek, thereby often causing cancer.

In India, oxen are used as draft animals almost exclusively. Instead of placing the yoke upon the neck as in this country, it is fastened to one horn. It has been observed that cancer of the horn upon, which the yoke works, is quite common, while it never occurs in the other horn.

The irritation need not necessarily be mechanical, sometimes it is due to thermic influences, especially heat. Dr. Wm. J. Mayo lays particular stress upon the influence of both heat and cold as a cause of cancer.

In certain parts of China, where the principal article of food is rice, it is customary for the women to wait upon the men first, serving them while the rice is hot. Afterwards the women take their rice after it has become cool. Cancer of the esophagus is quite frequent among the men of China, while the women never have it. So there is some advantage of being a woman—in China.

In the region of the Himalaya mountains, there is a country known as Kashmir. Those of you who have read Moore's Lalla Rookh know something of its fame. It is more than twice the size of the state of South Carolina and contains a population of 3,000,000. The country is a cup-shaped valley five or six thousand feet high, surrounded with mountain ranges upon which lays perpetual snows. One of these mountains, Nangar Parbat, 26,656 feet, is the fourth highest mountain in the world. The people of that country are subject to many calamities, such as floods, earthquakes, famine, pestilence and fires destroy the wooden, thatched-roofed houses. One of the peculiar customs of these people is that they wear a small brazier under their clothing, which swings against the skin of the abdomen. In this brazier they carry live coals of fire to keep them from freezing. The almost constant presence of the fire burns the skin of the abdomen, resulting in cancer so frequently that it is known as the Kangri cancer.

Again, the irritation of certain chemical agents play an important part in cancer production. The reaction of the stomach secretions, is, as you know, distinctly acid, while that of the duodenum, being that portion of the bowels which joins the stomach, is alkaline. Cancer of the stomach is quite common, comprising about 38 per cent of all the cases occurring in every portion of the body, while primary cancer of the duodenum has rarely been seen.

Cancer of the stomach presents a rather complicated picture. The late symptoms, such as pain, hemorrhage, vomiting, emaciation, tumor, etc., points clearly toward the cemetery by the short road. Recently a dear little woman, who was emaciated till she was only a "hank of hair and a pack of bones," as she expressed it, was referred to me for operation. (She had passed through the hands of the stomach specialists, who told her six months previously, that she had a growth in her stomach which they thought they could "wash away.") I could do nothing more than a gastro-enterostomy, which gave her temporary, but grateful respite in the downward course. Persons who have pronounced persistent stomach trouble, should seek competent professional advice, and do it early. They should have a gastric analysis and X-ray examination, both fluoroscopic and radiographic, and above all go to a surgeon and an internist who work harmoniously and intelligently together.

Perhaps the most irrefutable argument that cancer is due to irritation, is the fact that out of every 100 cases of cancer of the uterus, 97 of them occur in women who have borne children. In other words, the uterus that has not been traumatized is practically free from the danger of cancer. I think one

CLOVER NEWS BUDGET

Not a Single Bale of New Cotton Placed in Local Warehouse.

COLORED FARMER SUFFERS LOSS

Swimming Pool Popularity Waning—Hard Time Getting Water From New Well—Work on Church Building Temporarily Stopped—Other News and Notes.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)
Clover, Sept. 22.—Of the several hundred bales of new crop cotton ginned here so far this season not a single bale has been stored in the local warehouse, according to V. Q. Ham-bright, custodian. Not more than 10 per cent of new crop cotton has been carried home after ginning; but the great majority has been sold as it has been ginned. Clover cotton men are busy. Clover merchants and other tradesmen are busy receiving payments on last year's accounts and since the opening of the season the town has been a veritable hive of industry. The first idea of farmers of this section who are selling cotton is to pay old debts as far as possible and then buy necessary supplies with what is left. Consequently everybody is happy and predictions of booming business along all lines here this fall are being freely made on every side.

Mr. Stroup to Marry.

Invitations were received here this week to the marriage of Mr. M. M. Stroup of Clover, to Miss Clara Beatrice Cook of Iva, S. C., the wedding to take place on Wednesday, October 5. Mr. Stroup is assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Clover. Miss Cook is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Cook of Iva.

Negro Farmer Suffers Loss.

Jack Jackson, a well known colored farmer had the misfortune to lose his barn, two mules, a horse, an automobile and a lot of farming machinery and provender by fire Friday night. The origin of the fire is unknown. Jackson had returned to his home late in the evening, having been out in his automobile. It is possible that the barn caught fire from the automobile but there is no certainty about the matter. There was no insurance.

Clover Chamber of Commerce.

Plans are being discussed for several interesting and valuable meetings of the Clover Chamber of Commerce during the fall and winter, according to members of that organization, which was formed in Clover several weeks ago. The Chamber of Commerce of which C. N. Alexander is secretary has a membership of seventy or more and all of the members are citizens who are anxious to see the town of Clover grow. The Chamber has not been very active here of late, but it is expected to take on new life this fall and winter.

Baseball is Missed.

The baseball season is at an end. Hawthorn Park, where many an exciting and interesting game has been played during the summer just coming to a close is deserted and lonesome looking and Clover fans and fanatics are missing keenly the sport, fun and amusement afforded them during the baseball season. While the Clover High school may go in for football and basketball the town will be devoid of sports of any character for several weeks now.

Work on Church Held Up.

Work on the new First Presbyterian church building has been held up temporarily because of the inability of the carpenters to get certain necessary supplies just at this time. It was stated today that there is no foundation for a rumor which has been prevalent to the effect that the building will have to be abandoned for the present because of the shortage of building funds; but on the other hand it is certain that the work will be pushed as rapidly as the necessary materials can be assembled on the grounds.

The Swimming Pool.

With the coming of the close of summer, interest in the Clover swimming pool which has afforded so much pleasure and enjoyment to people young and old has begun to lag. While there are lots of youngsters in the pool daily, still there are not so many grown-ups around now as there were a month or six weeks ago. That the swimming pool has been a community enterprise well worth while this summer there is no question and Clover people say that next spring and summer it will prove more popular than it has this summer.

Trouble Getting Water.

Hard rock which underlies the surface of the earth in the vicinity of Clover is proving a sort of "Jonah" for the well digger who is engaged in boring a fourth well for the town of Clover. Up to Wednesday the contractor had bored to a depth of about 166 feet without finding a sufficient flow of water and there was no indication of when it would be reached. The town's water supply is derived from a system of deep wells and recently it was found necessary to add another deep well to the system.

Personal Mention.

Miss Ethel Adams has entered Winthrop College, Rock Hill.
Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Niell recently visited Rev. and Mrs. A. A. McLean at Lenoir, N. C.

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