


FORT MILL TIMES
Published Thursdays.
Editor and Proprietor



Subscription Rates:
One Year \$1.25
Six Months .75

The Times invites contributions on live subjects but does not accept for publication more than 500 words on any subject. The right is reserved to edit any communication submitted for publication.

In application to the publisher, advertising rates are made known to those interested. Telephone, local and long distance. No. 112.

Entered at the postoffice at Fort Mill, S. C., as second class matter of the second class.

THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1918.

York County News Matters.

(Yorkville Enquirer.)
A description has recently reached America from a relief worker in Urumia, Persia, telling of the horrible destitution in that city and the surrounding country, and appealing for more aid to be sent. No part of Western Asia has suffered more than this during the war.

The widow and other relatives of W. T. Sims, the negro preacher who was lynched by a mob at the home of Bob Burris, on the road between Yorkville and Sharon last August, have instituted proceedings against the county for damages.

A Yorkville officer with the American forces in France has gotten by the censors with information as to where he is located by telling his folks that he is stationed between the residences of Mr. W. W. Jenkins and Mrs. J. L. Williams. The name of the residence between is the name of the city in which the officer is located.

Three little white boys, two of them aged 12 years, and one aged 9 were before Magistrate Comer this week on the charge of housebreaking and larceny. They stole cigarettes, chewing gum and other articles, and were bound over to court.

For the Farmer's Relief.

The national food administration has given authority for a modification of the pound-for-pound law in order to give relief to the farmer in South Carolina who has his own corn ground locally. Much dissatisfaction has been caused among farmers, who felt that it was unreasonable to ask them to buy Northern or Western meal when they had their own home ground meat they could use. There was no protest concerning reduction of the consumption of flour, but simply that the farmer did not wish to buy meal from his store when he had better meal or grits at home.

Under the new rule the farmer can have his corn ground by a miller, who will give him a certificate. This certificate must be filed with the grocer by the farmer, whereupon he can buy an equal amount of flour, not in excess of half a barrel.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT HELPS PAY FOR BREAD

There has been much misunderstanding about the bread program in England. It is true that the Englishman buys a loaf of bread for less than an American can, but it is poorer bread, and the British government is paying \$200,000,000 a year toward the cost of it.

All the grain grown in Great Britain is taken over by the government at an arbitrary price and the imported wheat purchased on the markets at the prevailing market price. This is turned over to the mills by the government at a price that allows the adulterated war bread loaf of four pounds to sell at 18 cents, the two pound loaf at 9 cents and the one pound loaf at 5 cents.

In France, under conditions somewhat similar, but with a larger extraction, the four pound loaf sells for 16 cents.

MAKING MEATLESS DAYS PERMANENT.

In the meatless menu there is a fertile field for developing new and nourishing dishes, according to E. H. Niles, writing in the Hotel Gazette, who believes that the present shortage of meat and fats will not end with the coming of peace, but may grow more acute and continue for five or six years, thus making it worth while to develop menus of grain, vegetables and fish on a more or less permanent basis. Meat can be replaced by cereals and other protein foods, or may be served in very small portions as a flavoring for other food. In making up meatless menus this author finds our American Creole and southern cuisine a broad field for investigation.

WHEATLESS BISCUITS.



Parched cornmeal is the feature of these excellent wheatless biscuits. First, the cornmeal—one-half a cup—is put in a shallow pan placed in the oven and stirred frequently until it is a delicate brown. The other ingredients are a teaspoon of salt, a cup of peanut butter and one and a half cups of water. Mix the peanut butter, water and salt and heat. While this mixture is hot stir in the meal which should also be hot. Beat thoroughly. The dough should be of such consistency that it can be dropped from a spoon. Bake in small cakes in an ungreased pan. This makes 16 biscuits, each of which contains one-sixth of an ounce of protein.

WAR TALKS

By UNCLE DAN
Number Three

How War Methods Have Changed
Everybody Must Help.

"Hello, Uncle Dan, Jimmie and I have been waiting for you."
"Sorry if I have kept you long," said Uncle Dan. "Your mother has been telling me how bashful I used to be. She said if a girl spoke to me I would blush to my hair roots. Well, I reminded her of the time your father first came to see her and the joke we played on them, so I guess that will hold her for a while."

Continuing, Uncle Dan said: "You want to talk more about the war, do you? Well, war methods have undergone many changes and they are still changing. No two wars are fought alike. In early times, the weapons were stones, clubs, spears, bows and arrows, swords, etc. In this kind of warfare, victory was with the strong right arm. Men of enormous size and strength were the great warriors. The invention of gunpowder, however, has changed all this. It has enabled men to kill one another at a considerable distance, and do it wholesale. The war, as we know it now, is a combination of chemicals, machinery, mathematical calculations and highly trained men. Just think of it! Airplanes, submarines, armored tanks, or caterpillars, poison gases, and curtains of fire are all used for the first time in this war; and they are destructive beyond anything heretofore known."

"The methods followed by the Kaiser and his allies are simply devilish. He must answer in history to the killing of thousands of innocent women and children. He has broken every international law and every rule of warfare; he has bombarded hospitals and undefended cities, sunk Red Cross ships on errands of mercy; he has destroyed cathedrals and priceless treasures of art that can never be replaced; he has made slaves of his prisoners; he has tried to get us into war with Japan; his emissaries have blown up our ships, burned our factories and fired our forests. He knows no mercy or honor. The most charitable view is to take of this blood-thirsty tyrant is that he is crazy."

"One thing is certain," continued Uncle Dan, with great emphasis, "our liberty, the safety of our homes and our country, and the security of the world demand the speedy and absolute overthrow of the Kaiser and crushing out once and forever the reign of Prussian brutality."

"How about the German people," said Billie.
Uncle Dan replied: "The splendid German people were happy, thrifty, prosperous and contented. They have been tricked into war and made to suffer the tortures of the damned; they have been cruelly and systematically deceived. God grant that the real facts may get to them, and if they do, Lord help the Kaiser!"

"Of course the allies will win," said Mrs. Graham.
"Probably so," said Uncle Dan. "But if we are to win, we must go the limit. We must check the awful destruction to shipping by the German submarines, or we may not be able to get food and supplies to our own men and to our allies; we must also put hundreds of thousands, and perhaps millions, of first-class soldiers in the battle line."

"Food is the first consideration," Uncle Dan continued. "No army can hold out against hunger. It has been said that food will win the war, and this is largely true. Hence the importance of the farm in the war plans of our country."

Mrs. Graham interrupted by saying: "In view of the importance of farming, don't you think, Daniel, that the farmers ought to be exempted from war service?"

"No, a thousand times no," said Uncle Dan, striking the table so hard to emphasize his protest that he tipped over a vase of flowers. "We must have no class legislation. The duty to serve is the common duty of all, and no class must be relieved of this obligation. The question of exemption must be a personal one and decided by the facts surrounding each case. In no other way can we have a square deal, and to insure this, it is the duty of congress to pass immediately the Chamberlain bill, or some such measure, which is fair to all classes. It would settle all these questions and do it fairly. Safety now and safety hereafter demands such legislation, and let me suggest that you and your friends get busy with your congressman and senators and urge them to prompt action."

"It is time for us to realize that we are not living in a fool's paradise; that this great country of ours cost oceans of blood and treasure and it is only due to the loyalty, sacrifice and service of our forefathers that we have a country, and it is our highest duty to preserve it unimpaired and pass it on to posterity, no matter what the cost may be. Our citizenship and their ancestors came from all parts of the world to make this country a home and enjoy its blessings and opportunities; hence, in the crisis before us, it is the duty of everyone to stand squarely back of our country and be prepared to defend the flag. Everyone in this crisis is either pro-American or pro-German. Great as the country is, there is not room enough for two flags."

IT GIVES THE BEST RESULTS.
LIGHT, ADAPTED TO ALL WEATHERS.
THE SMITHSONIAN TRUSS
HOLDS IN ANY POSITION.



BIG CLEARANCE CASH SALE

OF
Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Etc.,

BEGINNING

Wednesday, February 20th,

And continuing throughout February---10 Days. Goods will be sold at
Less Than Manufacturers' Prices

To-day, and the only reason we make this sacrifice, we have too many goods and need to turn them into Cash. The following prices will do the selling:

25c quality Unbleached Sheeting, 36 in. 19c	5.00 to 6.50 Dress Skirts \$3.98	1.00 Wool Underskirts 75c	5.00 Boys' worsted Suits, 5 to 14 years 3.98
17c quality Unbleached Sheeting, 30 in. 12 1/2c	3.75 to 5.00 Dress Skirts \$2.98	50c Wool Underskirts 40c	7.50 Boys' Blue Serge Suits, 8 to 14 years 6.25
45c Unbleached Sheeting 10-4 35c	3.50 Ladies' Rain Coats \$2.75	1.00 Black Satin Underskirts 75c	10.00 Boys' Blue Serge Suits, 14 to 18 yrs. 7.25
25c quality Madras, skirt patterns 20c	6.00 Ladies' Rain Coats \$4.48	1.00 Scarf Sets 75c	Men's heavy wool Suits, carried over from past seasons that sold from 15.00 to 18.00, sale price 8.98
25c quality Middy Cloth 17 1/2c	50c Rain Caps 35c	1.25 Flannelette Kimonas 85c	Brown and Gray Serges this season's goods, sold for 15.00 to 18.00, sale price \$12.98
30c quality Middy Cloth 20c	12 1/2c quality Gingham, dress pattern 8 1-3c	1.00 Outing Gowns 79c	Blue Serge Suits, this season's goods, sold for 17.00 to 20.00, sale price \$13.98
35c quality Middy Cloth 27c	15c quality Gingham, dress pattern 10c	50c Turkish Towels 40c	All boys' and men's Odd Pants sold at 20 per cent off the regular price.
25c Pajama Check, 36 in. 20c	15c Quilt Cloth, 36 in. 10c	Reduction on all Laces and Embroideries.	Men's Hats 25 per cent off the regular price.
20c Pajama Check, 36 in. 16c	25c quality Unbleached Canton Flannel 20c	3,000 yards of Gingham just received, plaid and fancy stripe 25c	\$7,000.00 worth of Shoes for you to select from, 15 to 20 per cent, less than the regular price.
15 and 20c quality Duckling Fleece 12 1/2c	20c quality Unbleached Canton Flannel 16c	10c Talcum Powder 5c	A few Men's and Boys' Sweaters at a big reduction.
15 and 20c Flannelette 12 1/2c	20c quality Hickory Shirting 14c	One big counter of remnants of all kinds for this sale.	\$2.00 Overalls \$1.59
25c quality Huck Toweling 17 1/2c	22c quality Cheviot Shirting 16 2-3c	85c Blue Chambray Shirts 69c	
35c Gingham Aprons 25c	15 and 25c Kimona Crepe 10 and 20c	1.25 Union Suits \$1.00	
55c Baby Blankets 50c	20c Outing 13 1/2c	85c Boys' Union Suits 65c	
35c Bureau Scarf 65c	15c White Ratine for Skirts 8 1-3c	1.00 Men's Fleece Undershirts 75c	
55c Bureau Scarf 45c	50c quality Bleached Sheeting, 10-4 45c	1.00 Men's Fleece Undershirts 75c	
50c Bureau Scarf 40c	Crochet Thread, all colors 8 1-3c	1.50 Dress Shirts 1.25	
25c Bureau Scarf 20c		1.25 Dress Shirts 1.00	
50c Collars 40c			
25c Collars 20c			

Now Is Your Opportunity to Make YOUR DOLLARS DO DOUBLE DUTY.
Not until the great World War is over will you meet with such low prices again.

E. W. KIMBRELL COMP'Y
FORT MILL, S. C.

"Jimmy" Moriarity, a blind pencil seller, identified by a voice a man whose face he could not recognize. A few weeks ago John Reggioni went to the blind man's little room, offered to sell him two chickens and discovered he was really blind. He concluded Moriarity was a miser, too.
New Year's eve he came to collect. He did not knock at the door, but when Moriarity approached he sent the old man to the floor with a blow.
Reggioni, accompanied by seven others, was taken to the blind man. Moriarity, after the fourth man had said, "Any chickens today," shouted: "That's him."
Reggioni then confessed he had stolen 17 cents.
The blind man said later that after hearing Reggioni's mother speak he would not prosecute.—New York Dispatch Philadelphia Ledger.

DR. A. L. OTT,
DENTIST
Office hours, 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.
(Dr. Spratt's office)
Belk Building, Fort Mill, S. C.

LONG TERM FARM MORTGAGE LOANS.
Interest: SPECIAL RATE 6 per cent, depending on conditions as to amount and credit period and annual installments offered, and as to borrower's urgency in having loan closed.
ORDINARY RATE 7 per cent on a quick 5 to 10-year loan not under \$300.
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Old newspapers for sale at The Times office.

Good Groceries

Are always in demand, and that's why we have so many
Satisfied Customers
in this city and community. Everything is pure, fresh and nice at this store and we back this up with a guarantee to please you.
Culp's Grocery,

ANNUAL ASSESSMENT FOR 1918.

Notice of Opening of Books of Auditor for Listing Returns for Taxation.
Auditor's Office, Dec. 1, 1917.
Pursuant to the requirement of the Statute on the subject, Notice is hereby given that my books will be opened in my office in York court house on Tuesday, January 1st, 1918, for the purpose of listing for taxation all Personal and Real Property held in York County on January 1, 1918, and will be kept open until the 20th day of February, 1918, and for the convenience of the Taxpayers of the County I will be at the places enumerated below on the dates named.
At York, from Thursday, February 7, to February 20, 1918.
All males between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, are liable to a poll tax of \$1.00, and all persons so liable are especially requested to give the numbers of their respective school districts in making their returns.
BROADUS M. LOVE,
Auditor York County.



If You Had to Borrow Money

You cannot borrow a dollar without credit. Is your credit established anywhere?
One of the best ways to establish your credit is to have an account at the Savings Bank. Build it steadily and show by your transactions that you are a safe loaning risk.
The Savings Bank welcomes accounts of responsible people who desire to establish their credit. You cannot do it in a week or a month, however—you've got to start and build it up.
Why not start to establish your credit here now?
4 Per Cent Interest Paid on Savings.
The Savings Bank

Is Your Money Supporting the Government?

At this critical period in our history our manufacturers are offering their mills, and our young men are offering their services to the United States government.
Would you like to do your share and help by putting your money where it will support the New Federal Reserve Banking System, which the Government has established to stand back of our commerce, industry and agriculture?
You can do this by opening an account with us, as part of every dollar so deposited goes directly into the new system, where it will always be ready for you when wanted.
First National Bank
W. B. ARDREY, President.
J. L. SPRATT, V. Pres. Acting Cashier.