

# THE FORT MILL TIMES

Established in 1891.

FORT MILL, S. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1918

\$1.25 Per Year.

## VON HERTLING IS NOW IN AGREEMENT

CAN FUNDAMENTALLY AGREE WITH THE FOUR PRINCIPLES OF SPEECH.

### SPEAKS IN THE REICHSTAG

"But These Principles Must Actually be Recognized by All States and Peoples."

Amsterdam.—Speaking before the Reichstag the Imperial German chancellor, Count von Hertling, made this declaration:

"I can fundamentally agree with the four principles, which in President Wilson's view must be applied in a mutual exchange of views, and thus declare with President Wilson that a general peace can be discussed on such a basis.

"Only one reserve need be made in this connection: These principles must not only be proposed by the President of the United States, but must also actually be recognized by all states and peoples."

"But this goal has not yet been reached. There is still no court of arbitration established by all the nations for the preservation of peace in the name of justice. When President Wilson incidentally says that the German chancellor is speaking to the tribunal of the entire world, I must decline this tribunal as prejudiced, joyfully as I would greet it, if an impartial court of arbitration exists and gladly as I would, co-operate to realize such ideals.

"When England talks about the peoples' right of self-determination, she does not think of applying the principle to Ireland, Egypt and India.

"It has been repeatedly said that we do not contemplate returning Belgium, but that we must be safeguarded from the danger of a country, with which we desire after the war to live in peace and friendship, becoming the object or jumping-off ground of enemy machinations. If, therefore, a proposal came from the opposing side, for example, from the government in Havre, we should not adopt an antagonistic attitude, even though the discussion at first might only be unbinding.

"Meanwhile, I readily admit that President Wilson's message of February 11 constitutes perhaps a small step toward a mutual rapprochement."

## TWELVE PERSONS KILLED IN REAR-END COLLISION

Southern Train No. 42 From Asheville Crashes Into No. 18 From Greenville.

Columbia, S. C.—Ten persons were killed outright, two died of injuries and between 25 and 35 others were more or less seriously injured when train No. 42 of the Southern railway from Spartanburg crashed into the rear of train No. 18 from Greenville, near Frost's station, five miles north of here.

Railroad officials said all the dead were passengers on train No. 18. The dead are:

W. C. Tomlinson, Raleigh, N. C.  
Sarah W. Pethel, Kannapolis, N. C.  
J. B. Marshall, Anderson, S. C.  
P. Frank Baxter, contractor, Newberry, S. C.

M. A. Leaman, traveling salesman, Greenwood, S. C.

Otis B. Brodie, Wagener, S. C.

J. F. Nathias, address unknown.

H. L. Ivester, Ware Shoals, S. C.

Joe F. Moats, Newberry, S. C.

Mrs. Sarah Ellen Johnson, Columbia, S. C.

W. W. Richardson, traveling salesman, Atlanta.

Seriously hurt:

All of the injured are in hospitals here. Among those reported to be seriously hurt are: A. M. Kirby, Princeton, S. C.; R. Anderson, Seneca, S. C.; W. C. Davies, Dover, Ohio; J. A. Shands, Troy, S. C.; A. S. Tompkins, Edgefield, S. C.

## FORTY-FOUR ARE FOUND ALIVE ON THE FLORIZEL

St. Johns, N. F.—Boat crews from the Newfoundland steamer Prospero, braving the breakers which are battering to pieces the wreck of the Red Cross liner Florizel on the ledges north of Cape Race, took off 44 survivors, all that were left alive of the ship's company of 136. The death list stands at 92. Of the rescued, 17 are passengers. Only two of the 12 women on board and none of the four children were saved.

## FIVE KILLED IN AIRPLANE ACCIDENTS IN FRANCE

Washington.—The deaths of a lieutenant and four cadets resulting from airplane accidents were reported to the war department by General Pershing. The dead are: Lieut. Leland J. Hagadorn, Orleans, N. Y.; Cadets Clark B. Nichol, Philadelphia; J. F. Stillman, New York city; Donald E. Carlton, Providence, R. I.; and Arthur H. Wilson, Philadelphia. The message gave no details of the accidents.

## COL. SAMUEL M'ROBERTS



Col. Samuel M'Roberts, formerly executive manager of the National City bank of New York, heads the newly created procurement division of the reorganized ordnance bureau of the army. He will pass on all contracts for supplies of all kinds for the army, and will have the task of feeding, clothing, arming and equipping the millions of men the United States will have at the front.

## PUTS BLAME ON RAILROADS

SHORTAGE LIKELY TO CONTINUE 60 DAYS, SAYS ADMINISTRATOR HOOVER.

Declares Situation to Be Most Critical in Country's History—Many Food Stores at Point of Exhaustion.

Washington.—The eastern part of the United States faces a food shortage likely to continue for the next sixty days.

In making this disclosure Food Administrator Hoover declared that the situation is the most critical in the country's history and that in many of the large consuming areas reserve food stores are at the point of exhaustion.

The whole blame is put by the food administrator on railroad congestion, which he says also has thrown the food administration far behind in its program for feeding the allies. The only solution he sees, is a greatly increased rail movement of foodstuffs even to the exclusion of much other commerce.

It was evident that the railroad administrator is inclined to resent Mr. Hoover's blame of the railroads, and Director General McAdoo declared he was ready to provide every transportation facility for expediting food movement.

The railroad administrator, he said, had suggested that farmers be urged to release their grain holdings that large numbers of available cars might be utilized in moving them.

Cereal exports to the allies, Mr. Hoover's statement says, will be 45,000,000 bushels short on March 1 and meat shipments also are far short of the amounts promised.

Inability to move the crops, Mr. Hoover sets forth, has suspended the law of supply and demand and has created a price margin between producer and consumer wider than it ever was before.

A large part of the corn crop is about to spoil because it is not moving to terminals for drying. The percentage of soft corn in last year's crop, all of which must be dried if it is to be saved, is the largest ever known. Estimates placed the amount as high as a billion bushels.

Potatoes, the food administrator declares, are spoiling in the producers' hands while consumers have been supplied only from summer garden crops and stores carried over.

## At Reports That German Airmen Control American Sector.

Washington.—Army officials showed every evidence of surprise at press dispatches from France telling of German control of the air over the sector of the front held by the American forces. They would make no comment for publication, however, and Secretary Baker also was silent beyond saying that his advices from General Pershing made no mention of such a situation.

## TO INCREASE RAIL AND WATER COMMODITY RATES

Washington.—The interstate commerce commission has authorized the Morgan line and the Southern Pacific railroad to increase rail and water commodity rates on traffic from New York and Norfolk to Galveston by water and to California by rail to the level of all rail rates. It is in line with the commission's decision in the recent decision in the inter-mountain rate case.

## RED CROSS LINER GOES TO PIECES

ALL ABOARD NUMBERING 140 ARE LOST WHEN SHIP IS WRECKED IN BLIZZARD.

## BODIES WASHED ASHORE

Nobody Catches Line Shot Out by Gunners—Twelve Women and Four Children Among the Passengers.

St. Johns, N. F.—The crack Red Cross liner Florizel, from St. Johns for New York, by way of Halifax, with 140 persons aboard, including 78 passengers, piled up on the ledges near Cape Race during a blizzard and it is believed that all on board were lost.

Naval gunners sent on a special train from this city, shot a line across the bow of the partly submerged ship but waited in vain for it to be hauled aboard. Just before darkness blotted the wreck from view, five men, driven from the forecastle by the giant seas, were seen to climb the forward rigging signalling feebly for help. But when they failed to make fast the line it was feared that they had succumbed to the cold and exposure. Those five were the only ones visible on board several hours after the ship struck.

Somewhere beyond the white maelstrom of breakers two staunch rescue steamers, the Terra Nova, and the Home, manned by New Foundland sailors, lay in waiting for a favorable moment to send a boat through the surf, but though the storm appeared to be subsiding, it was feared that it would be daybreak before the sea moderated enough to make it possible to approach the wreck.

Included among the passengers were 12 women, and four children. Among the first-cabin passengers were John Shannon Munn, a managing director of the firm of Bowring Brothers, Ltd., owners of the liner, and his three-year-old daughter, Betty. They were going to New York to meet Mrs. Munn and Sir Edgar Bowring, one of the owners of the line, for a visit of two months in Florida.

Six cadets of the royal flying corps, on their way from New Foundland to join their comrades, were aboard. The body of one member of the detachment, Fred Snow, was included among the six washed ashore. Another New Foundland officer who, it is feared was lost, was Michael Sullivan.

## U. S. ARMY OFFICER GIVEN 25 YEARS

Wanted to be Relieved of Commission Saying He Could Not Fight Friends.

New York.—Capt. David A. Henkes, Sixth infantry, U. S. A., has been sentenced to dismissal from the service and confinement at hard labor for 25 years by a general court-martial held at Governor's Island.

Captain Henkes, who was stationed at San Antonio last May, wrote the secretary of war, urging him to accept his resignation, which he had already submitted, and giving reasons which, he declared, would no longer allow him to serve as an officer of the American army.

"Further service as a commissioned officer must sooner or later take me to Europe and there bring me in contact with my relatives and friends, although for the time being my legal enemies," Captain Henkes wrote. "My father came from Germany; my mother was born here shortly after the arrival of her parents. We have many other relatives and friends there.

"I cannot force myself to the conviction that I am capable of making war on my kindred upon their soil in a manner that would become my duty and station. I earnestly request that I may not be required to undergo this ordeal. I seriously doubt my ability to withstand it, and would avoid, in the interest of my country, family and friends, what at least appears to be the probable consequences."

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY READY TO CONCLUDE PEACE

Amsterdam.—Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, according to a dispatch from Vienna, has sent a message by wireless telegraph to Leon Trozky, the bolshevik foreign minister, stating that Austria-Hungary is ready conjointly with her allies to bring the peace negotiations with Russia to a conclusion.

## JAPANESE PLAN TO TAKE ACTION IN SIBERIA SOON

Harbin.—The Japanese, according to reliable authority, intend to take action in Siberia at an early date, and there are evidences that the Japanese have long been preparing to carry out this move. The situation in Siberia is considered extremely grave, owing to the inability of the Cossack General Semenov, to secure allied support for which he has appealed to the Japanese.

## MRS. N. DE R. WHITEHOUSE



Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, chairman of the New York state suffrage party, who has been selected by Chairman George Creel of the federal committee on public information as one of a group of prominent persons to bring to the German people, through neutrals, the war aims and intentions of the American people. She is the first woman to go abroad on such a mission for this government.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY BAKER

PLANES SHIPPED NEARLY FIVE MONTHS AHEAD OF ORIGINAL SCHEDULE.

Marks Final Overcoming of Many Difficulties Met in Building New Industry—Only a Few Yet Shipped.

Washington.—The first American-built battle planes are en route to France, nearly five months ahead of the original schedule.

In making this announcement, Secretary Baker said the first shipment, although in itself not large, "marks the final overcoming of many difficulties met in building up this new and intricate industry."

"These planes," Mr. Baker said, "are equipped with the first liberty motors from machine production. One of them in a recent test surpassed all records for speed and climbing for planes of that type. Engine production, which began a month ago, is now on a quantity basis, and the peak of production will be reached in a few weeks. Only the 12-cylinder type is being made, as developments abroad have made it wise to concentrate on the high-powered engine instead of the 8-cylinder."

Optimistic as these statements appear, the secretary said they should not be exaggerated and should be considered in the light of these facts:

That after three years of warfare the total number of planes able to take the air at one time on either side of the western front has not been more than 2,500.

That 46 men are required on the ground for every plane in the air, making a total of 115,000 men needed for the present maximum of 2,500 planes.

That for every plane in the air, there must be two replacement planes on the ground and one training plane for every pilot who eventually reaches the front, with a spare engine for each plane.

After reviewing the many obstacles that had to be overcome in getting the aircraft production program underway, Mr. Baker said the great problem now remaining is to secure the thousands of skilled mechanics, engine men, motor repairmen, wood and metal workers, etc., needed to keep the planes in perfect condition and without which the machines turned out soon would be useless and the flyers helpless.

## KAISER REPLIES TO CARRANZA'S TELEGRAM

Mexico City.—Emperor William's reply to President Carranza's birthday message to him on January 27, was given out officially here. It reads:

"I am very grateful to you for your amiable telegram of felicitation on the occasion of my birthday. I send to you, Mr. President, my sincere thanks together with my best wishes for your self and for the prosperity of the Mexican people.

"WILHELM, King and Emperor."

## MRS. VANDERBILT DENIED USE OF A PRIVATE CAR

Washington.—The railroad administration refused Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt a private car to carry her from New York to Spartanburg, S. C. She offered to pay 40 ordinary passenger fares for the privilege of an exclusive car, but the administration explained that the railroads in the emergency cannot afford to devote an entire car to one person or a small party.

## ORDERS GUERRILLA WAR BE STARTED

RUSSIAN OFFICIALS TAKE STEPS TO CHECK MARCH OF THE TEUTONS.

## ARE GIVING OVER TO ENEMY

Under Penalty of Death Russians Are Ordered by Bolsheviki to Resist Advance of Germans.

Facing absolute subjection at the hands of the advancing Germans, the Russian premier and commander-in-chief have taken what steps they could to initiate at least a nominal defense against the invaders of their country. Orders directing that guerrilla warfare be carried on and placing Petrograd in a state of siege have been issued by Lenine and Krylenko, and it is expected that the Germans will meet with some resistance before long.

That the Teutons can be temporarily checked, however, is doubted even in Petrograd. The Russian army's debacle apparently is so complete that there is no shadow of authority over its units. Berlin reports that the first Estonian regiment has deserted in a body and offered its service to the German commander who is operating in the northernmost Baltic province. The Russian navy, too, is completely disorganized and, while it is desired to withdraw the warships from Reval and Helsingfors to Kronstadt, it is believed that this operation is impossible, in view of the disuse into which the Baltic fleet has fallen. Only the submarines are in a seaworthy condition, it is reported.

There is as yet no definite advice as to the rumored fall of the Lenin-Trotsky government. The proclamation directing that resistance be offered, did not bear the name of Trotsky who hitherto has been a virtual dictator, which may be significant.

The Germans have pushed still further eastward. In the far north, the village of Hapsal, on the south coast of Finland has been captured. Further south the city of Riehsita, about 100 miles east of Riga, has been entered by the Teutons, who report that they were welcomed by the people. Still farther south the village of Leuzin, east of Minsk, has been taken.

## LARGE DETACHMENTS ORDERED TO CAMP GREENE

Will Be an Assembling Point and Probably an Aviation Camp.

Washington, D. C.—The war department took the first step in rehabilitation of Camp Greene as an assembling point. This was in the ordering of a detachment of from 10,000 to 12,000 men to the ordnance depot.

Assistant Secretary Crowell stated that arrangements for assembling these men are now under way.

Secretary Baker stated that it is his intention to send inspectors to Camp Greene at once to look over the location for a signal corps depot. All indications point to utilization of the camp to its full capacity.

It would be advisable for the city and township road building authorities to proceed with their work and anticipate completion of the camp as the government may be depended upon to carry out its part of the contract.

Secretary Baker expressed the opinion that Charlotte is going to have a better camp than before. It has never been regarded as a training camp and never was so intended. It will be remembered that Secretary Baker made that statement a couple of months ago but its establishment as a permanent military assembling camp may be accepted as a settled fact and that as such it will be likely developed steadily to full growth.

Divisions now there are to remain there until ordered to France, and that date seems indefinite.

## VON KUEHLMANN AND CZERNIN GO TO BUCHAREST

Amsterdam.—According to The Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German foreign minister, has gone to Vienna where he will be joined by Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian minister. The will travel together to Bucharest, where they will open discussions of peace terms with General Pofzoa Avensco, the Rumanian premier and commander of the Rumanian forces in Dobrudja.

## U. S. SOLDIERS ACCUSED OF PLOTTING TREASON

Camp Lewis, Tacoma, Wash.—Four national army soldiers are held in the guardhouse awaiting a presidential warrant from Washington which will mean their internment as enemy aliens who plotted not only to shoot their officers the first time they got into action in Europe, but also to deliver all the American soldiers in their organization to the German army.

## BANK CLOSES FIRST YEAR

Loans in Excess of Eight Millions Approved Since Organization of Institution.

Columbia.—The first anniversary of the Federal Land Bank in Columbia was observed, President von Engelken said, by the entire force putting in one of the busiest days of the last twelve months.

One year ago the institution existed only on white paper. The staff of officers met in a room at the Jefferson Hotel. No two had ever met before. All had qualified as to appointments, but the only instructions given were a copy of the law, creating the bank and the brief admonition, "Go to it." During the interval between that day and the meeting the bankers have been "going" and loans in excess of \$8,000,000 have been approved. Of this amount, only \$1,700,000 has been closed incident to unavoidable delays in procuring abstracts. The little staff of six has grown into a well ordered working force of 75 men and women.

Mr. von Engelken emphasized that a new plan has just been approved, whereby abstracting conditions are to be greatly improved. The new arrangement is to accept all titles traced back 20 years with an insurance plan to withstand possible loss from title irregularities back 50, 60 and 70 years, through which titles were previously traced. Borrowers will likely find the latter plans also less costly, bank officials explained.

## Lynch Negro at Fairfax

Fairfax.—For shooting to death William Wilson, a highly respected young white man, here, Walter Best, a negro, was taken from Sheriff J. B. Morris and Deputies J. F. Grubb and John B. Rose by a mob of 100 men one mile from Fairfax and his body hanged to a tree alongside the public road and riddled with bullets. The officers had come to Fairfax to take the negro to the county jail in Barnwell.

The killing of William Wilson took place at J. T. Wilson's shop on Hampton avenue, one of the main thoroughfares of the town, where young Wilson, a cousin of the owner of the shop, was employed.

Walter Best came to the shop with an automobile tire and demanded that it be repaired free of charge, claiming that J. T. Wilson, Jr., who is a soldier at Camp Jackson, had repaired the tire some time ago and guaranteed it. J. T. Wilson, Sr., disclaimed responsibility and refused to repair the tire without being paid for the work, whereupon Best used some insulting language and Mr. Wilson ordered him to leave the shop, but he refused to go and young Wilson stepped between J. T. Wilson, who is in feeble health, and the negro and ordered the latter to leave the premises. Instead of doing so Best drew a pistol from his hip pocket and fired at young Wilson at close range with fatal effect.

## Grant Visits Lee.

Spartanburg.—U. S. Grant, 4th, called on Robert E. Lee, Jr., at Camp Wadsworth. Grant is a corporal in the 27th division and Robert E. Lee, Jr., a grandnephew of the commander of the Confederacy, is a lieutenant in the Fifty-fifth Pioneer infantry. He arrived here from a training camp in Virginia. The meeting was evidently enjoyed by each.

## Wilson Commends South Carolina.

Columbia.—David R. Coker, chairman of the State Council of Defense, received from President Wilson the following telegram, commending the meetings held in Greenwood and Sumter, at which plans were laid for the better prosecution of war work in this state. The telegram follows:

"D. R. Coker, Chairman of the State Council of Defense:

"I congratulate South Carolina upon patriotic spirit that has led to this war conference. From the personal contact among war workers in such meetings there comes an understanding and inspiration that will soon be reflected in a like enthusiasm and unity of purpose among their fellow citizens. It is only by the united and determined efforts of all loyal Americans that this people will win its great fight for fair and honest dealings among the nations of the world.

(Signed) "Woodrow Wilson."

## SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS ITEMS

When you want to get into a money making business, raise hogs, says Dr. W. W. Fennell, of Rock Hill, who speaks from experience. Some time ago Dr. Fennell purchased a farm near the city and in November, 1916, he decided to raise hogs for sale. He purchased several brood sows, registered Duro-Jerseys, and since that time he has sold over \$1,200 worth of pigs butchered hogs valued at around \$250 and still has on hand about \$400 worth of hogs and pigs.

## SWERINGEN TELLS HOW TO GET HELP

MANY RURAL SCHOOLS ARE AID IN CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BUILDINGS.

## STATE FUNDS APPROPRIATED

Community, County, and State Co-operate in Providing Means for New Structures.

Columbia.—In the public school section of the general appropriation bill one of the most helpful items provides \$50,000 to aid in the erection of school houses.

This law was enacted in 1910 with an initial appropriation of \$20,000. The building fund has been renewed annually since except in 1913, when State aid was withheld by the legislature.

## Rural District Benefited.

The greatest beneficiaries of the State and county school building acts are the rural districts. Under these laws any community desiring a new school building must supply from regular or extra sources 50 per cent of the cost. The county supplies 25 per cent and the State 25 per cent. The amount of extra aid allowable from the county can not exceed \$300. In case of consolidation, a bonus of \$50 may be added. Thus a rural district erected a new school house at the cost of \$1,200 furnishes \$600, receives \$300 from the county and \$300 from the State. If the schools or two districts consolidate, the community supplies \$600, the county \$350 and the State \$350.

## School House Construction.

Many boards of trustees have built or will build in spite of this increased cost. Every day brings to the State superintendent's office new building applications. One county superintendent writes that nine new school houses must be paid for partly by State aid this spring. This is an exceptional demand from one county, but every indication points to the exhaustion of the State fund as usual.

A brief summary of State building aid during the last eight years shows how much has been accomplished and how much remains to be done:

Buildings	Cost	Appropriation
1909-10	103	\$344,618.88
1910-11	82	298,314.34
1911-12	89	293,658.36
1912-13	141	383,961.74
1913-14	140	449,686.00
1914-15	140	342,825.50
1915-16	180	613,591.12
1916-17	182	453,874.38

Total number of buildings erected, 1,057.

Total receiving aid, 734.

All building applications on file with the State superintendent will be paid in May. Trustees desiring to secure State aid should be careful to observe the requirements of the law.

School houses erected at public expense should be located on land belonging absolutely to the public. Sites owned conditionally can not be legally used for school buildings receiving extra State and county aid. The State board of education recommends a school plot of at least four acres. Lots of smaller size should not be accepted by the county superintendent and can not be accepted by the State board of education without a full and satisfactory explanation of the local conditions preventing a better location.

In order to secure proper heating, lighting, seating and ventilation, plans approved by the State board of education ought to be employed. Such plans will be furnished free by Clemson College. In case any local board desires to erect a large or expensive school house, the State board of education recommends the employment of a special architect to furnish blue prints and supervise construction. Local school officers should submit all plans to the State board of education before beginning work on their houses. If State aid is desired.

## Make Negro Enlist.

Chester.—A negro named Will Elder, living near Richburg, was taken in charge by citizens of that community on the serious charge of writing an obscene letter to a white woman and after a conference of citizens, was told that the charge against him would not be pressed on condition that he would enlist in the army and upon the expiration of his enlistment would not return to this part of the country. Elder was glad to do as ordered and enlisted at once.