

## LARGE NUMBER GERMANS RUSHED TO AID AUSTRIA

### Italians Show Steady Nerve—Petrograd Reports German Retreat at Northern End Line—British Consolidating Their Positions.

(By Associated Press)

War Front, Oct. 25.—Cadorna skill and strategy which resulted in brilliant achievements on the Italian front are being put to the test against a large force of Germans who were rushed to that theatre to bolster the losing Austrians. While Teutons report they took only three forward positions in first thrust they claim to have captured 6,000 prisoners. Cadorna reported Italians "steady and prepared" for Teuton offensive. Petrograd reports Germans retreating from Northern end of line was begun Saturday and continues, also that Germans are destroying all roads, bridges and buildings in their wake. Vanguard of the Russians has lost touch with them at times. The French have pushed forward again on the Aisne front, but seemingly on narrower front than marked great success of Tuesday. Paris reports 25 Teuton aviators forced out of action. The British are consolidating their position under more favorable weather conditions.

(By Associated Press)

London, Oct. 25.—The London correspondent of the Daily Mail studying the Irish situation, says West Ireland is on the verge of rebellion and adds Sienn Fienners believed to be operating in parliament, which shows that the government is afraid of them.

(By Associated Press)

Petrograd, Oct. 25.—The evacuation by civil population of naval base of Krostadt began today.

(By Associated Press)

Jassi, Rumania, Oct. 25.—Rumania will fight to bitter end for the restoration of the rights of small nations, Queen Marie told the Associated Press today. She said the great aid being rendered by the United States was realized and fully appreciated.

(By Associated Press)

Washington, Oct. 25.—Cotton ginned prior to October 18th is 5,571,000 bales—counting running as half bale, 43,000. South Carolina ginned 580,000.

(By Associated Press)

Washington, Oct. 25.—It is indicated at 11 o'clock today that Liberty Loan sales have reached three and one-half billion dollar mark, if not more. Reports from all over the country said the various committees have been flooded with applications and it is believed the total obtained on yesterday will not be known until after the campaign closes.

(By Associated Press)

Petrograd, Oct. 25.—A preliminary Russian parliament, newspapers say, soon will discuss the fate of the Romanoff family. Particular attention will be given the question of eventual banishment from the country.

(By Associated Press)

Washington, Oct. 25.—The elimination of the excessive commissions to brokers, commission merchants and auctioneers of food has been provided by special regulations going into effect November 1st. The movement is designed to protect the consumer and producer shipping to market on consignment.

## SECOND LIBERTY LOAN SWEEPS COUNTRY; MORE THAN THREE AND HALF BILLION MARK

(By Associated Press)

Washington, Oct. 25.—The treasury officials are convinced that the second Liberty Loan Bonds will pass the three billion mark and well on the way to the five billion mark. Cheered by the stimulus given campaign day, the workers throughout the country are renewing their efforts. The big celebration in the East was postponed on account of the bad weather will be held today. The submarine and British tank aided in the celebration in New York and the Liberty Bell held first place in the Philadelphia parade.

## FOOD PLEDGE WEEK BEGINS SUNDAY

### Nation-Wide Movement in Which Everybody Can Help—Not to Eat Less But More Wisely.

(By Associated Press)

Washington, Oct. 25.—With National Food Pledge Week only a few days off, the Food Administration today announced that its army of half a million men and women volunteer canvassers is mobilized and ready for the campaign under the various State Food Administrators.

Food Pledge Week begins Sunday, October 28 and ends November 4.

The 500,000 canvassers reported on a preliminary survey several days ago that they were sure to get the signatures of approximately 13,000,000 housewives to the Food Pledge. A million and a quarter of the country's 22,000,000 housewives already have signed the card promising to conserve food. This leaves between seven and eight million unaccounted for, and the Food Administration today expressed the conviction that all of them will be pledged before the campaign ends.

Reports show that school children are organized in many places as volunteer assistant units to help in the campaign to enlist all the country's twenty-two million housewives in the work of conserving "war foods" of which there is a world shortage.

Among the 500,000 workers who will visit every home in the country is a large number of "war mothers", women whose sons or other male relatives have gone to the front or are in training in this country.

Sunday, the opening day of the campaign, will be marked by war-food conservation sermons by the country's 100,000 ministers in churches all over the land. The Food Administration states that the response of the ministers has been extraordinarily generous in this respect.

State, city, county and local organizations constitute the working machinery of the campaign. Beginning and continuing until Saturday, these workers will make a house to house canvass of the country, inquiring of each housewife of the 22,000,000 families in the United States whether she has enrolled as a member of the Food Administration by signing the Food Pledge Card.

The workers will carry cards for those housewives who have not yet enrolled. To each housewife who hasn't a "Home Card," telling what foods the government would like to have them conserve and why, they will present one.

The workers will explain briefly and clearly what the government's food conservation idea is and what is asked of each housewife.

The Food Pledge is not, Food Administration officials pointed out today, an effort to get people to eat less, but to substitute those foods of which the country has an abundance for those that are urgently needed by the peoples of the Allied Countries in Europe and their armies and ours.

President Wilson, in a letter to the Food Administrator, has said: "In no other way can they (American women) so greatly assist as by enlisting in the service of the Food Administration and cheerfully accepting its direction and advice. By so doing, they will increase the surplus of food available for our own army and for export to our allies.

"To provide adequate supplies for the coming year is of absolutely vital importance to the conduct of the war, and without a very conscientious elimination of waste and very strict economy in our food consumption, we cannot hope to fulfill this primary duty. I trust, therefore, that the women of the country will not only respond to your appeal and accept the pledge to the Food Administration which you are proposing, but that all men also who are engaged in the personal distribution of foods will cooperate with the same earnestness and in the same spirit."

The obligation assumed in enrolling as a member of the Food Administration is simple. It involves no dues or other fees.

Following is the briefly worded pledge each housewife is asked to sign:

"I am glad to join you in the service of food conservation for our nation and I hereby accept membership in the United States Food Administration, pledging myself to carry out the directions and advice of the Food Administration in my home, in so far as my circumstances permit."

"A 'Membership Window Card' will be delivered to each enrolling member upon receipt of the signed pledge, and from time to time suggestions will be sent out, these suggestions, taken as a whole, constituting a se-

## LIBERTY BONDS AT JONESVILLE

### List of subscribers to the second Liberty Loan through the Everybodys Bank, up to and including the 24th:

William Monroe Geer	50.00
Mrs. Mary S. Geer	100.00
T. A. Littlejohn	50.00
Mrs. T. A. Littlejohn	50.00
W. L. Littlejohn	100.00
Miss Alice Littlejohn	1200.00
L. K. Littlejohn	100.00
Thos. F. Littlejohn	50.00
G. W. B. Smith	50.00
Everybodys Bank	5000.00
Jas. H. Harmon	50.00
Jno. T. Scott	50.00
Mrs. Jno. T. Scott	50.00
Miss Sarah Scott	50.00
John Thomas Scott	50.00
Josephine Scott	50.00
Dorothy Scott	50.00
William Scott	50.00
James Albert Scott	50.00
J. H. Alman	50.00
J. W. Lipscomb	50.00
Mrs. J. W. Lipscomb	50.00
E. L. Littlejohn	200.00
Reuben Lindsay	200.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7750.00</b>

### List of subscriptions to second Liberty Loan through Bank of Jonesville:

Mrs. S. C. Southard	\$1000.00
Henry Tinsley	1000.00
Rev. W. S. Porter	100.00
Union Coca-Cola Co.	100.00
Miss Anna Hames	50.00
Mrs. H. T. Hames	50.00
Mrs. C. M. McWhirter	500.00
C. N. Lawson	50.00
Bank of Jonesville	5000.00
Mrs. J. R. McWhirter	1000.00
Mrs. W. A. McWhirter	1000.00
Dr. H. T. Hames	50.00
C. N. Alexander	100.00
W. P. Leister	50.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,050.00</b>

### Grand total reported to date through Union county banks:

M. & P. National Bank	\$20,200.00
Nicholson B. & T. Co.	55,950.00
Citizens National Bank	20,250.00
Everybodys Bank	7,750.00
Bank of Jonesville	10,050.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$114,200.00</b>

Bank of Carlisle report not yet received.

## Let the Boys Smoke.

Previously reported \$1.50  
Mrs. C. G. Humphries 25

**Total** \$1.75

The money for smokers comes in very slowly, and the boys in France are crazy for American tobacco.

Won't you help send some to them?

ries of lessons in home economics.

"There is no threat of privation," said the Food Administrator in a statement formally announcing "Food Pledge Week." "We wish only that our people should eat plenty, but wisely and without waste. Wisdom in eating is to make possible such adjustments in our food consumption, shipping and war necessities as will allow us to fulfill our duty in exports to our allies. By elimination of waste we serve ourselves economically and morally.

"This is a duty of necessity, humanity and honor. As a free people we have elected to discharge this duty, not under autocratic decree, but without other restraint than the guidance of individual conscience. Upon the success of this unprecedented adventure in democracy will largely stake the issue of the war."

The problem of America, as the Food Administrator sees it, is to feed our allies this winter by sending them as much food as we can of the most concentrated nutritive value in the least shipping space. These foods are wheat, beef, pork, dairy products and sugar. This is to be accomplished, the housewives will be told, by eating less of these and more of other foods of which we have an abundance, and by wasting less of all foods.

There is a superabundance of vegetables, especially of potatoes but they cannot be shipped to our allies because they require from four to ten times the tonnage of more concentrated foods, and the saving of ocean tonnage is one of the vital problems of the war. The Food Administration, therefore, urges the liberal use of vegetables, and of fruit, poultry, fish, and other sea foods, with a larger use of corn meal for the purpose of saving wheat. As these foods are healthful and relatively low in price, it points out, the American people are not asked to endure privation, but merely to change their eating habits, and to avoid waste.

## Early History of Union County

### Historic and Interesting Incidents of the Old Days of Unionville—Graphic Description of Some of the Old Landmarks That Have Long Since Passed With Time.

(By Mrs. J. W. Mixson)

This flourishing little city of the Piedmont district, the county seat and metropolis of Union county, is situated on the Southern railway, and is the only important stop between Columbia and Spartanburg. It has an elevation of 600 feet above sea level, and a salubrious climate.

The last census (1910) gave a population of 5,623, but a city census in 1916 showed that there are 13,000 persons living within a radius of 3 1/2 miles of the court house. Union is a manufacturing centre, having four large cotton mills and two hosiery mills. Other industries include an ice factory, oil mill and fertilizer plant, cotton ginneries and flour and grist mills.

The city owns its own electric light and water works, with filter and sewerage system.

### Public Buildings.

The Court House is a handsome structure, costing \$75,000, erected in 1911, on the most improved modern plan.

The United States government put up a postoffice building in 1912 valued at \$60,000.

The Union Carnegie Library, the first one established in the State, cost \$15,000 and was erected in 1905.

The City Hall, including armory and fire department, was put up at a cost of \$1,000.

During the administration of Col. T. C. Duncan as mayor, the City purchased eight acres of land to be used as a public park—this includes a ball ground, and a concrete swimming pool, the latter a source of infinite enjoyment to the members of both sexes, living as they do in an inland town.

Union's "White Way" bears the mark "Made in Union" and is a source of pride to the citizens, and a matter of comment to visitors and the traveling public.

Union boasts of three banks, a daily newspaper, The Union Times, and two weekly newspapers, The Union Times, and Progress.

And yet, little more than a century and a half ago, the town and the surrounding district was a wild, unsettled country.



MRS. J. W. MIXSON.

The land was secured by a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, by Governor Glen.

The settlement of the country did not take place until about 1755. The first settlers were Scotch Presbyterians from Pennsylvania, who settled toward the North, and Episcopalians from Virginia, settling a little farther South. Landrum and Logan have written of the early settlement of the district, and Howe published a comprehensive history of the Presbyterian church which contains much valuable information, but little has been written that pertains to the town itself.

From the oldest inhabitants some facts handed down by tradition, have been gleaned and it is our purpose to preserve these memories, not only for our own information, but from a sense of pride, and for the benefit of future generations.

The first settlers were in constant dread of the Indians and often had to take refuge in block-houses or forts built for their protection. On one occasion, they had retired to Otterson's Fort which was defended by John Peter Sartor and his brother, and tradition tells us that the birth of the first white child in the settlement took place within the fort, which was on land later owned by Wm. Cole Lyles and now called Bole's Hill or Red Point. In 1765, the first meeting-house was built near Brown's Creek; later the site was changed and the name Union given to the house

of worship because it was intended to be used alike by Presbyterians and Episcopalians.

It was a noted place and the name Union was transferred to the whole district. The town was first called Unionville, but gradually the suffix was dropped.

Little is known of the appearance of the place before 1800 when the seat of government was moved from Pinckneyville. At that time there were about 200 people in the village and a score or more buildings.

In Mill's Statistic, published 1826, we are told that Unionville is pleasantly situated at the head spring of Shoaly Creek, a branch of Fairforest, nine miles from Broad River. Mills also speaks of a "respectable Academy" and a Presbyterian church, and tells us that "literature had made some progress but was mostly confined to professional men.

In the Statutes of S. C., Vol. 8, p. 263, we find mention of the Union Library Association, chartered by the Legislature A. D. 1811, and Mills records a "respectable library at the village." There is no account of articles manufactured for sale in the town except the tanning of raw-hides.

Coarse cloth for home use was made in nearly all the homes; every household having its own spinning wheel and hand-run loom.

The oldest part of the town is around the court house. The business portion extended to where Farr & Thomson now stands.

The records at the court house go as far back as 1782, the first year that Union is spoken of as a county. However even after that, the district continued to be used down to Reconstruction times.

The first court in Unionville was held in an old wooden building, across the street from the court house, behind J. B. Porter's old store.

Some of the oldest deeds on record at the court house are as follows: William White to Henry Long, 1787; Robert White to John Layton, 1787; Robt. Bullington to Henry Davis, 1791. John Herndon to John Thompson and wife, 1794.

Joseph Hughes to James Gage, 1799. John Goch to John Gage, 1799. Jesse Lyles to James Clowney, 1813.

The land for the court house and jail was given by Col. Thomas Brandon as shown by an old deed which reads partly as follows:

"Thos. Brandon to Union County. "In consideration of the love and affection which he hath and beareth to the said county of Union \* \* \* bequeaths twenty (20) acres of land to be used as a site for a jail and a court house \* \* \* henceforth, forever, and hereafter.

Signed, sealed and delivered Dec. 26, 1787.

John McCool, C. of C.

Witnesses,  
John Ewart,  
John Haile."

Wooden buildings were first put up, but in the course of time these were replaced by stone structures. The date on the jail is 1823. The walls were commenced in brick, but fine building rock being discovered within a mile of the village, it was substituted and both jail and court house were built of granite, quarried in Union county.

The old court house, which is described by Mills as a "handsome building on the most approved plan" was torn down a few years ago and replaced by the present structure, of Doric Architecture, at a cost of \$75,000.

The old building had a double flight of circular stairs on the outside and above the balcony where these met, there was a stone arch bearing the date 1822. The top stone of the arch (the one with the date on it) is now in the yard of Sheriff J. G. Long, Sr., highly prized by him, because his grandfather, Womack Fowler was a mason and helped to put the stone in place.

There is a story about how the name Womack came into the family. Mr. Fowler, the great-great grandfather of Sheriff Long, was a staunch Whig, and in common with the other inhabitants of the district, suffered much from the depredations of the Tories. On one occasion, hearing of an impending out-break, he took his family to Virginia for protection and spent one night on the road with the family of General Womack. When Mr. Fowler asked for his bill, the gentleman told him that the only charge he would make, was that he should name his next son Womack, and this was done.

No records were found in the corner stone of the old building except a broken quart bottle, and it was under the S. E. corner and not the N. E. as (Continued on last page)