

NOTE ISSUES BONDS.

Watts, S. C., Sattidy nite. deer editorial,—please say in yore payper that the farmars nashunal and peeples bank of watts s c is off. the war tax are too high fur bankin. and then i see where i am goner git in trubble with my nabars. every since i give the notis of my bank in yore payper Henry has binn oaver to my hous neerly evry day. i sees that he wishes ter bec ther hed derrector. then when i am up toun you see that my ole frend pres Cheethum is talkin ter mee all ther time and he keeps bringin up bout ther bank an i knose that it wood bee but nattaral that press wood want ter bec ther hed derrector. then agin sum of my nabars has bin hintin roun me bout ther kine of kolataral which they wishes ter put up in ser bank, askin me ter look oaver a "surtin cow with horns fore yeers ole, red with white spots" an i seas that i is goner hafter refuse sum good nabur a lone or go in ther cow bizness an as i kounted on bein a banker an not goin in ther cow bizness i is out. i see that Uncal Sam who lives in washuntun has vollanteared ter ther war. he is gittin up a large kumpy to go oaver with him, an as he may nead sum munny he is selling sum bonds. Now it have struck me if on eman, even if he are Uncal Sam, can issure bonds and sell them why cant dote smith do the saim thing. i talkt the whoal thing oaver with lizzie and while she do not look at the matter as konfidentially as I do, it do seam ter me that the idear are a good wun. so i run up ter toun tuther day and seed my frend judge holanswirth and laid my plans befor him and it have his konkurants and i sais ter him i am afrade ter trust the idear to a laryer so you git me up a form for my bonds and i will git them printed at the pres and banar and will git the saim croud which sole Uncal Sams bonds behine them an flote a few thousand right hear in abvul and watts, s. c. so he got down his form book and at it he went, but he said he wood studdie the matar oaver to its merturity and send the form by nex male which he did. the bond which he sent an which i wisht printed read as follars and if korreck ples print bout ten thousand fur a startar. "United States of America Precinct of Watts, S. C. Know all men by these presents that I, Dote Smith, of said United States and Watts, S. C., acknowledge myself bound to bearer in the sum of one thousand dollars, which amount I promise to pay fifty years from date, to the payment of which with interest from date at four per cent I pladge myself with all my rights, titles, hereditaments and appurtenances, hereby binding myself, my heirs, executors and administrators by these presents. Witness my hand and seal this Jany. 1st, 1918. Done and ratified at Watts, S. C., the day and year already written." Now i have red oaver this here form an as a furm frend and not as a laryer befor you have printed sed bonds please give saim yore prayerful konsiderration and see that evry thing is all rite. i wood like fur sed bonds ter specify if intrust is not paid till end of time with prinsipul so as to maik sed bonds as long time a paiper as possabul which peepul up north like as they do not want ter go ter the trubbal of seekin moar investments. I wood like ter give them a good permanint investment. git this fixt rite. then sea bout this hear herrydi-termins. if that includes houshole and kitchan furniture and cows strike it out at wunst, as it needs to me like that it mite be a mortgage on sed pursunal propartie. I has already swoar that i will nevar give a mortgage of my houshole and kitchan plunder, nor my cows, so see to this. Then agin i wisht you to pay pertickler strick attention to that klaus which said that i bines miself, an my airs and executions etc. fur ther payment of sed bonds. now i do no tmine bindin out my administerstais nur ther executioner, as i is goner range it so that dick sonlie will be pinto to this offis, an i has warned lizzie if i issure sed bonds not to be pinto ter neether wun of theas plaises. so i kin handle this. but you see bout the bindin of myself an airs. now i will not bine my airs out to pay

theas bonds and least off all myself if it means that we must wirk it out. no sur. Then i wishes you to look into the check law and sea if these bonds cood be took fur a check and if not paid in thirty days cood a felar be indited fur so dooin. this is a verrie important mattar and i want sum of yore best law on ther subjec befor i has gone in where i cant git out. But keep the idee quiet becase as soon as it gits out that bonds be issured the market bout watts s. c. and abvul i feer will be fludded. so i wishes ter git my bonds on ther markit befor the plan is ginnerly knone. Yours as iver, dote. **JUMPED INTO SEA TO SAVE GERMANS** Americans Risked Lives to Rescue Huns on Submarine Destroyer Captured. Base of the American Flotilla in British Waters, Nov. 26.—It is now permissible to give the details of the capture by Americans of the entire crew of a U-boat that was sunk by depth charges. The explosives had disabled the U-boat and forced it down, bumping along the bottom of the sea and striking terror to the hearts of the crew. Then the commander, in order to lighten her, emptied the tanks. To the great relief of the crew, the U-boat responded and arose to the surface with such a rush that some of the Germans were thrown about and injured. The U-boat appeared on the surface within several feet of an American destroyer. The submarine's hatch flew open and the Germans scrambled out of the conning tower, coatless and shoeless, ready to swim for it. They lined up along the narrow deck with hands in the air, shouting, "Kamerad." **Jumped Into Sea.** The U-boat remained stationery and the destroyer moved close up and heaved a line, which the Germans made fast. This was no sooner done than it became apparent that the crew had succeeded in opening the seacock, for the submarine began to settle at first slowly then more rapidly. As she did so the Germans leaped into the water and swam toward the destroyer. Some of the American sailors jumped into the sea to rescue the injured. The last German was lifted aboard the destroyer, the hawsar attached to the U-boat parted under the strain and the U-boat disappeared. **Made Comfortable.** All the Germans were given steaming hot coffee and dry clothing and were otherwise made comfortable for the run to the base. But one of their number, a machinist, had suffered greatly from shock and exposure, and died on the way. He was buried with full military honors from the deck of the destroyer, the American commander officiating at what was the first funeral so far held in this war on an American destroyer. When the destroyer reached her base the prisoners were almost wholly clad in American naval outfits. They appeared especially fond of the American shoes, which were the first they had ever worn. **AMERICANS GET FRENCH HONORS** Men Told to Keep Medals in Possession But Not to Wear Them. With the American Army in France, Nov. 26.—The French war cross has been conferred on the 15 American officers and men who were cited with their company by the French general commanding the sector in which the Americans were stationed at the time of the first German raid in the night of November 2-3. The men were decorated today and were informed that they must keep the medals in their possession, but must not wear them until congress gives its authorization. The ceremony was an impressive one. An American major general presented the decorations and citations, giving the regimental colonel those for the men who were killed. They will be sent to their next of kin. In referring to the action of this American company, the French general said: "On the night of November 2-3 this company, which is in the line

for the first time, met an extremely violent bombardment, despite which it seized arms and offered such stubborn resistance that the enemy, although numerically superior, was obliged to retire." The general specially cited in the order of the day Corp. James D. Gresham and Privates Merle D. Hay and Thomas F. Enright, "who died bravely in hand-to-hand fighting with the enemy, who has penetrated the first line." The others cited were Lieut. William H. McLaughlin, Lieut. R. O. Patterson, Lieut. E. F. Erickson, Sergt. John Arrowood, Corp. David M. Knowles and Corporals Homer and Givens and Private Charles Massa, William D. Thomas, George Hurd, Boyce Wade, Robert Winkler and John J. Jarvis. **U. S. MAY BE ABLE TO SETTLE RUSSIAN TROUBLE** President Wilson Has Gathered Some Facts as to Situation and May Act Without Delay. Washington, Nov. 26.—Word received by the state department indicates that the United States may yet bear a vital part in the settlement of Russia's troubles. The following facts were learned: First: The Russian northern armies are threatened with starvation and this may cause a new revolt. Second: The Lenine-Trotzky government is in wireless communication with Berlin. Third: The new socialist government raised banners at some point near Petrograd, threatening to overthrow Bolsheviki. Fourth: Notice of Trotzky asking for an armistice is before President Wilson. It may afford an opportunity for the president to arouse Russia to the German peril through such ringing messages as he sent to the Moscow conference and may afford an opportunity for the overthrow of Lenine and Trotzky through a pointed ignoring of suggestions by the United States and the allies. **FRANK CARWILE EXPRESSES HIS OPINION** Mrs. Frank Carwile suffered a slight stroke of paralysis of the tongue Saturday and shows very little improvement at this writing. She confined to her bed. Her sister, Miss Maggie Cochran, has been with her for a few days. The weather has been cold for the last week and several porkers have suffered a sore throat. McMurray made an address to the Antreville school on the pig and boys corn club Tuesday. If the speakers will furnish the feed the boys will do the rest. 30 cent cotton. Gee Whiz! Who can stand it? The drunken negro driver who had his employer's car without his consent and ran over and killed that officer in Greenville Monday, should pay the full penalty of the law if it takes his life to do so. The idea of a person being hurled into eternity on account of a drunken fool is terrible to think of. And the devil who sold him the liquor is just as low down as his boss (Satan) wants him to be. And yet we live in a country where we have prohibition of liquor but not devils who make and sell it. Well some of them are going to that country where they will get mighty thirsty. We have read your editorial on the country's backbone and are of the opinion that you are wrong as to the cities and towns being the backbone of the nation. Who built them but the man behind the plow? Were it not for his support they would cease to exist and the doors of every store and cotton mill would close at once. Who is feeding the Allies and our soldiers but the farmer and yet you give him very little credit. Does Editor Greene forget the fact that he came from the country and the farm? The boys of the country are just as patriotic a sthose from the cities and towns, take them from this country and you will easily see the sons of the farmers are in the majority in the training camps and when the test comes to battle for their country's honor they will be the bravest of the brave. We have two enlisted and the other one is too young or he would be there and if the time should come for your humble servant to shoulder his gun in the defense of our women and American homes we will not be found slacking. We do not write this in a spirit of

antagonism nor do we aim it to start a controversy but don't hit the farmer so fearful hard for we are going to defend him and his patriotic sons every time and don't you forget it. **ADDRESSING MAIL TO MEN AT CAMP** Memorandum Issued Giving Complete Instructions Regarding Soldier's Mail ALWAYS GIVE FULL NAME Much difficulty is experienced in handling mail for soldiers on account of improper or insufficient address and to reduce such mistakes in the future a full and complete memorandum on the subject has been prepared and issued by the statistical department of the 30th Division. The memorandum also gives all necessary instruction regarding the manner of packing and addressing, date of mailing, contents which will be allowed in, etc., packages destined for members of American forces in Europe. It follows: "1. All mail should be very definitely addressed; that is, not only the names of the larger organizations but the smallest unit to which a man belongs should be put in address, thus: JOHN DOE, Co. C. 118th Infantry, Sevier Branch, Greenville, S. C. "2. The full name of the addressee should be given as there are to be found a large number with the same name and initials in camp. "3. The return address of the sender should always be placed on letters and packages. "4. All packages should be securely wrapped and packed in substantial boxes and address written in ink. Perishable matter ought never to be packed in pasteboard boxes as it is liable to decay and run, ruining the package and making it and other mail hard to handle. Pencil marks are easily rubbed off, and become blurred when wet by decayed matter. "5. Christmas boxes for soldiers in Europe. The following extract from Bulletin No. 63, war department, Washington, D. C., dated October 26th, 1917, is of great value to those desiring to send Christmas boxes to the soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe: "(a) If Christmas presents are sent by parcel post, they must conform to the specifications below under "b." "(b) All boxes shipped by express should be limited to twenty pounds in weight, measure not more than two cubic feet in volume, be of wood, be well strapped, and should be hinged or screw on top to facilitate opening and inspectin. No perishable food products, other than those inclosed in cans or glass jars, should be packed in any such shipments. "(c) Mail and express matter should be addressed as now prescribed by postal regulations, and both classes of shipments should be marked 'Christmas Box,' and should be sent care of the Commanding General, port of embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., pier one. "(d) The commanding general, port of embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., will cause every parcel, whether a mail or express shipment to be opened and strict search made to see that nothing of an explosive or other dangerous charcter is loaded aboard ship. "(e) The contents of each package will be clearly stated on the outside by the proper words which will clearly indicate the general nature of the contents. The shipment of Christmas boxes may begin immediately on the publication of this bulletin, and n oboxes will be forwarded overseas which do not reach Peir 1, Hoboken, N. J., on or before December 5th, 1917. The name of the sender must be clearly marked on the outside of each box." **MANY TROOPS TRANSPORTED** Washington, Nov. 26.—Troop movement figures to date indicate that the railroads of this country have safely transported approximately 1,500,000 soldiers to training camps and embarkation points since August 1st, according to a statement just made public by Chairman Fairfax Harrison, of the railroads' war board. Five hundred thousand of these men have made journeys neces-

Fowl Poetry
A big
—Thanksgiving
turkey, fat,
juicy, &
nice
but
for
an
ed-
itor I'm
too high
priced, for he, poor
old soul, couldn't find
in his pocket change enough
to buy an old pewter locket. So
the rich man's table I'll have to
adorn and leave the poor editor
hungry and forlorn—to drink,
in his grief the dregs of the
cup and howling each
week that
delinquents
pay up
This is merely another example of the
versatility of our Linotype. It can read,
too, when the occasion demands. Sounds
fishy, but 'tis true.
—Buena Vista (Ga.) Patriot.

sitating overnight travel and have been moved in tourist or standard sleepers furnished by the Pullman company. On one of the long hauls, 8,000 men were moved from a training camp on the western coast to a point on the eastern coast, a distance of 3,700 miles in a little less than a week. The men travelled in sixteen sections, each section comprising 12 tourist cars and 2 baggage cars. In order to centralize the furnishing of sleeping cars at points most convenient to the government and to utilize these cars to the best advantage, the Pullman company changed the supervision of the supply and movement of these cars from the headquarters of the company at Chicago to Washington, where they stationed C. W. Henry, assistant to the superintendent of car service. Mr. Henry, in his headquarters at the offices of the railroads' war board, has been in daily touch with the office of the quartermaster general, and on receipt of requests from military authorities for sleeping car equipment has seen that the cars were rushed at once to the points needed. As a result of this co-operation between the government, the railroads, and the Pullman company, half a million soldiers have been spared the discomforts of making long trips in day coaches. To assure the safety of the men in transit, the railroads have adopted an average speed of 25 miles an hour for all troop trains except when freight cars needed for the transportation of equipment are included in the trains. The speed is then reduced to 20 miles an hour. **FORMER AMBASSADOR GERARD STATES SOME FACTS PLAINLY AND TRUTHFULLY** The Manufacturers Record. Former Ambassador James W. Gerard, who represented this country at Berlin for some years, probably knows the Germans and the German situation better than any other public man in America. He was on the inside with the opportunity of studying conditions in Germany and the meaning of the war, and he had there, and he has also in this country, the opportunity to see what the pro-German activities in this country mean. And so Mr. Gerard has something of a right, as an American citizen and the former Ambassador to Germany, to call the nation to realization of the situation as he sees it. In an address in Pittsburgh last week Mr. Gerard said that the time for repentance of disloyal American and pro-Germans sympathers has passed, and the day is at hand when every person must decide whether he is for or against America. And to this he added a vigorous, red-blooded statement, which some weak-

lings may think too strong, but which those who know the situation will recognize as justified: Americans are to be congratulated on their efforts to induce Germans in this country to be loyal, but there are still many under the protection of the American flag who are snakes in the grass. The time has come, however, when they must say whether they are for or against America. We should "hog-tie" every disloyal German-American, feed every pacifist raw meat and hang every traitor to a lamppost to insure success in this war. And our traitors are not all German-Americans, but some men high in public life are aiding the Prussian cause. There is no dirtier chapter in American politics than the crusade of these men, whose names you know.

WHIPPLE OUSTED BY COLLEGE BOARD Professor at University of Virginia Accused of Unpatriotic and Disloyal Utterances Charlottesville, Va., Nov. 27.—Leonidas R. Whipple, adjunct professor of journalism at the University of Virginia, today was dismissed from the faculty by unanimous vote of the board of visitors for "unpatriotic and disloyal, if not seditious, utterances," made in an address at Sweet Briar College last week. Action by the board was taken at a special meeting held to consider charges of disloyalty made by the alumni and persons prominent in Virginia affairs. President Edwin Alderman, of the university, in asking the board to dismiss Whipple, declared it was Whipple's deliberate purpose to conduct a far-reaching campaign for the promulgation of sentiments similar to those expressed in his address. Whipple was quoted as saying democracy was not safe in America and that he subscribed to the campaign fund of Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for mayor of New York, rather than buy liberty bonds. The board found Whipple guilty of "unpatriotic and disloyal, if not seditious, utterances, at a time when the United States is defending its people in the most devastating war of all history." His offense was held to be aggravated by his sending advance copies of the address to the newspapers and by the fact that "his utterances received special significance because they emanated from one of the faculty of the university." The board asserted that although it was committed to the theory and practice of freedom of academic thought and expression, it regarded Whipple's utterances as "a gross abuse of the freedom of speech." Mrs. Joe Wilson has returned home from Chester, after a visit of several days to Miss Plevna Seal, who is still at Dr. Pryor's. She is improving.