



"TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE NIGHT THE DAY: THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

By STECK, SHELOR & SCHRODER.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1918.

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## Spring Gingham.

We have just received a nice lot of

**NEW SPRING GINGHAMS.**

See our bargain table of LACES, only 5c. Some LINEN LACES, worth 10 to 15 cents.

**C. W. & J. E. BAUKNIGHT,**  
WALHALLA, S. C.

IT PAYS TO BUY FOR CASH.

### ALIEN ENEMIES TO PRISON.

Picking Them Up in Cities Lying Along the Route.

Baltimore, Jan. 20.—Walter Sporman, 31 years old, who was arrested 10 days ago at Newport News, Va., by agents of the Department of Justice, and who was brought to this city last Tuesday on the charge of violating his alien enemy permit, was taken from the city jail Saturday and sent to a prison camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

He was received as a military prisoner aboard a military train with 35 other alien enemies, who are on their way to the prison camp from other parts of the country.

**Classed as Dangerous.**  
New York, Jan. 19.—A group of Germans from New York, Boston, Providence, Rochester, Scranton and Hartford, many of them classed as dangerous enemy aliens, left here today under heavy guard of United States soldiers for the internment camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Others will be picked up at Baltimore, Washington and Richmond.

Three of the most prominent prisoners were Hugo Schmidt, American representative of the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and alleged paymaster of Bolo Psha; Frederico Stallforth, a banker of New York and Mexico, and friend of Franz von Rintelen; and Karl Neumond, a wealthy importer and exporter, whose activity in getting communications from this country to Germany attracted attention of Federal agents. Rudolph Hecht, another wealthy banker of this city, also was in the party.

### Duel Ends Love Affair.

Stearns, Ky., Jan. 20.—News reached here today by telephone that William Callahan and John Cody are dead near the North Fork section of the Cumberland river, as a result of a duel with pistols. According to the information the two young men, both farmers, were in love with the same young woman and had been at outs for some time. Meeting on the road they agreed to fight to the death, the one surviving having a clear field for the hand of the girl. It is reported that the men pulled heavy revolvers, turned their backs, walked 15 steps, then faced about and fired simultaneously, both falling dead in the road.

According to eye witnesses of the incident, Callahan and Cody met in town yesterday, and after a conversation, agreed in an outwardly friendly manner, that the only way out of their love affair was to fight a duel and that an agreement was made at this time and that the meeting in the roadway at the scene of the tragedy was pre-arranged.

### British General Dead.

London, Jan. 20.—Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India from 1913 to 1916, was found dead in his bed in a West End club this morning. Gen. Duff, who had a long and distinguished army career, was in his 63d year.

### THE CONSERVATION OF FUEL.

Unusual Government Orders Carried Out in Walhalla—Seneca Patriotic.

Last Monday the stores of Walhalla handling groceries and food products kept open till the noon hour as usual, closing at that hour in conformity with the orders of Fuel Administrator Garfield, of the General Government. Those stores not handling either food products or drugs remained closed all day. In those stores in which food products and drugs are handled, business was suspended in other lines, the merchants adhering to the order to the letter, according to their interpretation of it.

One of the merchants of Seneca who came to Walhalla Monday stated that the Seneca merchants had as a body adhered to a policy of closed doors for the entire day, and at the hour when he left Seneca—10 o'clock a. m.—not a store had opened a door, and Seneca was as tightly closed as on Sundays.

The Walhalla Plant of the Victor-Monaghan Cotton Mills Company, the Hetrick Hosiery Mills and other plants affected by the orders banked their fires Thursday night, keeping only the fires necessary to maintain the insurance protection intact and to prevent injury by freezing. All stores operated again Tuesday as usual, and will do so until next Monday, when the fuel-saving orders for closed Mondays until and including March 25th, will again be effective. The mills and manufacturing plants resumed normal operations this morning. Monday fire-banking will be observed by them consistently during the period fixed, or until, as is possible, the fuel administration finds that conditions have so changed as to warrant a rescinding of the orders.

The closing of stores and manufacturing plants was carried out in obedience to the following orders, issued Wednesday last and published generally in the daily papers of Thursday:

#### Fuel Conserving Orders.

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under the authority of an executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 22, 1917, appointing said administrator, in furtherance of the purposes of the act of Congress therein referred to, approved August 10, 1917, and finding it essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this act, to make provision for a more adequate supply of fuel for railroads, domestic consumers, public utilities, and for other uses necessary to the national security in certain parts of the United States, hereby makes and prescribes the following regulation:

Section 1—Until further order of the United States Fuel Administrator, all persons selling fuel in whatever capacity shall, in filling their contracts or orders now on hand, give preference to necessary current requirements of: Railroads, domestic consumers, hospitals, charitable institutions, army and navy cantonments, public utilities, by-product plants supplying gas for household use, telephone and telegraph plants, shipping for bunker purposes, the United States for strictly governmental purposes (not including factories or plants working on contracts for the United States), manufacturers of perishable food or of food for necessary immediate consumption, and municipal, county or State governments for necessary public uses. Any tonnage remaining after the foregoing preferred shipments have been made may be applied in filling any other contracts or orders.

Section 2—On the following days, namely, January 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1918, the State fuel administrators and their accredited representatives in the various communities in the territory in which regulation applies are hereby empowered and directed to divert such fuel as arrives in such communities in carload lots to meet the current requirements and to provide an adequate and normal supply for such consumers of fuel as are specified in Section 1 hereof.

Section 3—On the following days, namely, January 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1918, and also on each and every Monday, beginning January 28, 1918, and continuing up to and including March 25, 1918, no manufacturer or manufacturing plant shall burn fuel or use power derived from fuel for any purpose, with the following exceptions:

(a) Plants which necessarily must be continuously operated seven days each week to avoid serious injury to the plant itself or its contents, may use only such quantity of fuel as is necessary to prevent such injury to the plant or its contents.

(b) Manufacturers or plants manufacturing perishable foods or foods necessary for immediate consumption.

(c) Manufacturers of food not perishable and not necessary for immediate consumption may burn fuel to the extent authorized by the fuel administrator of the State in which such plant is located, or by his duly authorized representative, upon application by the United States food administrator.

(d) Plants necessary to the printing and publication of daily papers may burn fuel or use power derived therefrom as usual, except that on every Monday, from January 21 to March 25, 1918, inclusive, they may burn fuel or use power derived there-

from only to such extent as is necessary to print and publish such editions as such plants customarily print and publish on legal holidays other than the Sabbath; or, if such plants do not customarily print or publish any editions on such legal holidays, they may burn fuel or use power to such extent as is necessary to issue one edition on the said Monday.

(e) Printing establishments may burn fuel on January 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1918, to such extent as is necessary to issue current number of magazines and other publications periodically issued.

Section 4—On each Monday, beginning January 21, 1918, and continuing up to and including Monday, March 25, 1918, no fuel shall be burned (except to such extent as is essential to prevent injury to property from freezing) for the purpose of supplying heat for:

(1) Any business or professional office, except offices used by the United States, State, county or municipal governments, transportation companies, public utility companies, telephone or telegraph companies, physicians or dentists;

(2) Wholesale or retail stores, or any stores, business houses or business buildings whatever, except that for the purpose of selling food only, stores may maintain necessary heat on any of the specified days until 12 o'clock noon; and except that for the purpose of selling drugs and medical supplies only, stores may maintain necessary heat throughout the day and evening;

(3) Theaters, moving picture houses, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, private or public dance halls or any other place of public amusement.

Section 5—On each Monday, beginning January 21, 1918, and continuing up to and including March 25, 1918, no fuel shall be burned for the purpose of heating rooms in which intoxicating liquor is sold or served on those days.

Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to forbid the heating of restaurants, hotels or other places in which meals are served, but in which no intoxicating liquor is sold or served on the said Mondays.

Section 6—No fuel shall be burned on any of the Mondays specified in the foregoing section for the purpose of supplying power for the movement of surface, elevated, subway or suburban cars or trains in excess of the amount used on the Sunday previous thereto.

Section 7—Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to apply to or effect the operation of any mine or plant producing fuel, nor shall this regulation be construed to forbid the heating of such rooms or offices or such portions of buildings as are used in connection with the production, transportation or distribution of fuel.

Section 8—State fuel administrators and their representatives, specifically authorized so to do, are hereby empowered to grant such relief that may be essential to prevent injury to health or to prevent destruction of or injury to property by fire or freezing.

Section 9—This regulation is effective throughout the United States east of the Mississippi river, including the whole of the States of Louisiana and Minnesota.

Section 10—Any person, firm, association or corporation which violates or refuses to conform to the above regulation may be liable to the penalty prescribed in the aforesaid act of Congress.

H. A. GARFIELD,  
United States Fuel Administrator.

### Shot by Police Chief.

St. Matthews, Jan. 20.—In a lively pistol duel last night about midnight J. M. Wise was seriously wounded by W. C. Dowle, chief of police of St. Matthews. Wise and the policeman had some words earlier in the evening and friends of Wise had endeavored to persuade him to go home. While at the stable getting his horse saddled, it is said that he began to fire his pistol. Mr. Dowle, hearing the report, immediately went to the scene. Upon his arrival he ordered Wise to cease firing and Wise, it is stated, opened fire upon Dowle, who returned it. The two emptied their weapons and had reloaded when Wise started to open fire again. Dowle, being the quicker of the two and having better aim than for the first round, shot his antagonist through the body. The wounded man was immediately hastened to a hospital in Columbia. While he is seriously wounded, it has not been ascertained as to whether his wounds will prove fatal. Chief Dowle was not wounded, but had a bullet lodged in the heel of his shoe.

### Naval Captain Dead.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Capt. Robert K. Crank, commander of the United States ship Prairie, died aboard his vessel Thursday night, the Navy Department announces. Death was due to apoplexy. Capt. Crank, a native of Houston, Texas, had been in the navy 30 years.

### U. S. Seizes Russian Shells.

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 19.—The government has seized 800,000 three-inch shells in the store houses of the Newcastle Construction Company at Pigeon's Point, near here. The ammunition was part of a Russian government order.

### BITS OF EUROPEAN WAR NEWS.

British Sink Two Turkish War Vessels—Strikes Reported.

London, Jan. 20.—A general strike is on throughout Austria, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Paris to-day, which reports 100,000 men quitting work in Vienna and Neustadt, closing down all the war factories. The strikers are described as openly anti-German and the movement is both political and economic, and especially aimed at securing peace.

Public demonstrations, it is added, have been held in many places at which hostility was voiced toward Berlin for trying to force the Austrians to continue the war.

#### Were Formerly German Vessels.

London, Jan. 20.—In a naval action between British and Turkish forces at the entrance to the Dardanelles, the Turkish cruiser Midullu, formerly the German Breslau, was sunk, and the Sultan Yawuz Selim, formerly the German Goeben, was beached. This announcement was made by the admiralty to-night.

#### Already Defeated, Says Stein.

Amsterdam, Jan. 20.—"I do not know the Americans, nor do I know what they are capable of doing in this war," said Gen. von Stein, Prussian minister of war, in an interview in a recent issue of the Budapest Hirap. The general is quoted, however, as declaring that the central powers were well prepared for meeting America.

The war minister said he did not regard air fighting as a decisive factor. He had heard of extensive American plans in this connection. "But," he said, "much depends upon what the American engineers can do and still more depends upon whether efficient, experienced crews can be obtained by them."

Speaking of the present situation, Gen. von Stein said:

"In reality a military decision has already been obtained. When our enemies recognize that they cannot drive us out of the occupied territory they will thereby admit that they have been defeated."

#### Russian Assembly Dissolved.

Petrograd, Jan. 20.—The constituent assembly has been dissolved by the Bolshevik authorities, it was officially announced Saturday. Sailors guards closed the assembly at 4 o'clock Saturday morning and a decree of dissolution will be issued, the official statement says.

#### Cling to "Divine Right."

Washington, Jan. 20.—The right of the German Emperor to the exclusive making of war or peace has been reaffirmed in the Prussian Chamber of Lords in the adoption of a resolution presented by Berlin representatives, said a dispatch from Berne. As quoted in the dispatch, the resolution said:

"The Chamber of Lords firmly hopes that when peace is concluded the government will see that the rights of the Emperor of Germany are safeguarded. These rights are conceded to him by the constitution, and peace should be commensurate with the sacrifices which have been made for the political and economic interests of the country."

Accompanying the resolution was this commentary: "The President of the United States has asked if the German negotiations at Brest-Litovsk are in the name of the majority of the Reichstag or in the name of the military party. For our part we affirm that it is the German Emperor who, in the terms of the constitution, has the exclusive right to make war and peace."

#### Austrian Troubles Continue.

London, Jan. 21.—The strike movement is spreading throughout Austria-Hungary, and it is associated with a demand for immediate peace, according to dispatches received in London from Swiss and Dutch sources. A general strike was declared at Budapest Friday, when the entire transport system came to a standstill, while from all parts of the dual empire strikes and demonstrations are reported.

The food situation and the question of peace were the sole subjects of discussion at the sitting of the budget committee of the Austrian Chamber of Deputies on Friday. The Socialists, according to the dispatches, described the situation as extremely serious and declared that peace could not be postponed.

The Socialist party of Austria has published a declaration stating that the workmen will only calm down when the government can undertake that it will not allow the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk to break down on the territorial question, and that the system of food distribution will be reorganized.

#### Prominent Russians Murdered.

Petrograd, Jan. 21.—A. I. Shingoroff, minister of finance in the Kerensky cabinet, and Prof. F. F. Kokoshine, State comptroller under Kerensky, were murdered in their beds last night in the marine hospital. M. Shingoroff and Prof. Kokoshine were removed recently to the hospital from the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul because of illness. A dozen armed men entered the hospital and demanded that they be shown the beds of the former ministers.

Prof. Kokoshine was killed as he slept, two bullets being fired. M. Shingoroff awakened and protested.

Six bullets were fired into his body. The assassins then left the hospital.

(M. Shingoroff and M. Kokoshine were arrested by the Bolsheviks last month, notwithstanding the fact that they had been elected delegates to the constituent assembly and nominally were immune from arrest. They were prominent members of the constitutional democratic party, which is opposed bitterly by the Bolsheviks as the representative of the bourgeoisie.)

#### Austrian Cabinet Resigns.

Amsterdam, Jan. 22.—The crisis in Austria, arising from the discontent of the people over the continuation of the war, the scarcity of food and a general desire for peace, has resulted in the resignation of the Austrian cabinet.

For weeks there has been bitter opposition to the government on the part of the people, and during the last few days this has resulted in nation-wide strikes and some disturbances.

The internal strife in Austria, apparently due chiefly to war-weariness, the high cost of living and the dislocation generally of economic life, continues to be of absorbing interest. Although the exact situation resulting from the troublous times is not given in the extremely meager details available, the dispatches that have crept through are indicative of a situation that will require skilful handling by the authorities again to bring the dissatisfied populace into a state of tractability.

#### Questionnaire Delinquents.

Local Board for Oconee County, State of South Carolina, Walhalla, S. C., Jan. 22, 1918.

To B. R. Moss, State Constable: There is hereby certified the following list of names and addresses of persons who have been duly notified to file with the Local Board the questionnaire required by the regulations promulgated by the President of the United States under authority granted by act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, and who have failed to file such questionnaire. You are required immediately to visit in person or through deputies each person whose name appears on this list, to locate such persons if possible and bring them before this Local Board.

- |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1217 Leonard Brown,        | Westminster, S. C.     |
| 1243 Willie Norrington,    | Westminster, S. C.     |
| 1262 Frank Fant,           | Clemson College, S. C. |
| 1275 Jess Maxwell,         | Madison, S. C.         |
| 1276 Albert Yarborough,    | Westminster, S. C.     |
| 1279 Octavio Peres Guerra, | Westminster, S. C.     |
| 1287 Willie Wright,        | Seneca, S. C.          |

Jan. 22, 1918.  
Jas. M. Moss,  
Member of Local Board.

#### Some Measures Passed.

Columbia, Jan. 20.—Following are some of the measures that have been passed by the Senate and ordered ratified:

To amend an act and regulate the holding of elections for the commission form of government in cities of over 4,000 inhabitants and less than 20,000 inhabitants.

To submit to the voters of the State an amendment to the constitution by adding thereto a section to empower incorporated towns to assess abutting property for improvements.

Relating to the writ of habeas before magistrates for the custody of children.

Increasing the speed limit of automobiles to 20 miles per hour.

To amend the law relating to pensions, so that the pension due the current year in which a veteran died would be paid.

Striking out the proviso in the tick eradication law.

Amending Section 148 of the code of procedure.

Validating \$450,000 of highway bonds of Chester county.

Changing the days on which there may be fishing in certain creeks.

Providing the per diem of appraisers.

A third-reading bill has passed the Senate and been sent to the House requiring the marking of satisfaction on chattel mortgages in Oconee county and providing penalties for not so doing.

#### Industrial Draft Proposed.

Washington, Jan. 21.—A section authorizing the President to order the designation and drafting of all males between the ages of 18 and 62 years, to be used in the conduct of industries necessary for the promotion of the war, is provided in a bill introduced to-day by Senator McCumber and referred to the military committee.

#### Pershing Reports 12 Dead.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Gen. Pershing to-night notified the War Department of the deaths of 12 members of the American expeditionary force in France and of one nurse, Miss Helen Fairchild, of Watsontown, Pa. All the deaths were from natural causes, and include the following Southern men, all dying of pneumonia: Private Theodore W. Farmer, engineer, Albany, Ga.; Sergt. Aaron Frazier, stevedore, Selma, Ala.

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