

LEON W. HARRIS HOME.

Young Oconean Who Saw Service Overseas—Will Go to Anderson.

Leon W. Harris, former Oconean, but who volunteered for service from McCormick, where he was residing at the time he enlisted, was in Wallaha for a short while last Saturday, and he proved to be a most interesting talker.

Mr. Harris was in Europe for only about five weeks and did not get into the active fighting on the battle front, though he and his comrades had already been given the regulation full equipment for the fighting lines and were ready to march to the front when orders were reversed owing to the signing of the armistice. Mr. Harris' outfit was in training at Napoleon's old barracks, which is known as Camp de Coetquidan. The old stone barracks used by Napoleon's armies in training were occupied by that portion of the American forces with which Mr. Harris was identified.

Mr. Harris "went over" on the U. S. transport Sobral, which vessel is capable of transporting from 8,000 to 10,000 men, and on her trip at the time Mr. Harris' outfit went overseas she was pretty well laden with human freight—about 8,000 words, Mr. Harris supposed, including the large crew of sailors and those manning the guns of the transport. The Sobral was one of seven transports that made the trip over at that time, and these vessels were convoyed out for two days and a half by one first class battleship, one battle cruiser, six submarine chasers, three biplanes and one observation balloon. The battleship and cruiser continued the voyage as convoy all the way over, and three and a half days out from Brest, their landing port, the transports and convoy ships were met by a French fleet of nineteen sub chasers, numerous biplanes and warships almost without number. This trip took fourteen days going over, while the return trip was made in ten days.

Mr. Harris was (and is still) a member of the law firm of Tillman, Meigs & Harris, of McCormick. Knowing this, we inquired as to Capt. Henry C. Tillman, of Greenwood, and learned that Capt. Tillman, as we knew him, is now ranked as major in the 61st Coast Artillery. When he entered the service he was captain of Headquarters Company in the same organization. Major Tillman is expected to return to the United States in April.

When the transport on which Mr. Harris went over reached France they landed at Brest, from which port they sailed on the return trip. Mr. Harris and his comrades landed at Newport News, Va., on December 20 and his organization was mustered out of the military service at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., on January 9th, just past. Mr. Harris came at once to Oconee, and has been visiting his mother, Mrs. M. E. Harris, of Fair Play, since. Mr. Harris will return to McCormick to wind up business matters there, and after February 15th will be located at Anderson, where his firm will open an office for the practice of law.

Mr. Harris was among the seven or eight thousand men aboard the transport America (the confiscated German ship "Amerika") which was sunk in the harbor at Hoboken. This ship had aboard the army passenger list that was taken overseas by the Sobral. The men were gotten off the America as quickly as possible, and at the time she sank there were but about 500 men on board. Four soldiers and a number of sailors lost their lives, the remainder of the 500 being picked up and rescued without serious injury by boats of various classes in the harbor at the time of the accident.

There is one peculiarity of the daily life of the French peasants to which Mr. Harris could never reconcile himself. In that section in which his camp was located there were no other buildings save one-story farm houses, and practically all of these were one room wide, with room after room extending back. The people, the horses, cows, pigs and chickens were housed under the same roof, the peasants residing to the front of the long buildings, the animals being housed in the rear. It was a daily wonder to him and his companions to get up early and watch the neighborhood resume the round of home duties. invariably, he said, the good woman of each household would come to the front door, open it wide and "chickoo" the chickens out at the front, leaving them to take care of themselves until roosting time, when they all returned "home." Whether the chickens held a special place of honor in the homes he did not know, but they certainly had the right of way through the front each morning. The soil in the section in which he was billeted is rich and deep, requiring but little if any fertilizer in making the crops.

Mr. Harris is enthusiastic in his

by"—and then appeared the name of the manufacturer or big-hearted jobber who had contributed the articles for the men. But the men-in-arms got what they paid for, no more—and the prices were high, exorbitant—so much so that when they wanted praise of the Red Cross and the Salvation Army, both of which organizations did, and are still doing, a great work among the soldiers. The Y. M. C. A., however, he did not think much of, though it had a wonderful opportunity to serve. His observation was that it was one great, grand and glorious frolic, at good pay, for a veritable swarm of young men and women, who cared little for the men at the front or in training. One of the galling things, he said, for all the men of the active service was to see great boxes of various kinds, plainly labeled "contributed for the men at the front something that could not be had from the army kitchens at meal times, they sought sources other than the "Y" to get it.

But Mr. Harris is not a croaker or a grouch over the matter. He smilingly said he "guessed it was all right, in a way, but it looked 'queer' to the men."

The Cause of the War.

(National School Service.)
Was not commercial rivalry between Great Britain and Germany the cause of the war?
No, the war had a quite different origin. It arose from the conceit of German professors and journalists, who taught that the Germans were the "Chosen People" with a divine mission to impose their government and their ways of living and thinking upon the rest of the world; from the brutal thirst for war of the Prussian military caste; from the fear of Kaiser and princelings that their power would decline unless they won some mighty success at arms; and from the lust for land, mines, and exclusive trade privileges which characterized German "big business!" There were greed and envy of the whole world in Germany. There was nothing akin to this in Great Britain. There was, however, a growing uneasiness at German utterances and deeds, which threatened exactly what happened when in August, 1914, Germany suddenly fell upon her neighbors east and west. Honest men in Germany itself now admit that the war was one of aggression on the part of their ruling classes, the mistakes of whose leaders brought disaster.

Deadly Gas in Peaceful Use.

New York, Feb. 1.—The deadly phosgene gas, once used on the battle front in France, now has been employed in the peaceful pursuit of bleaching sand used in the manufacture of eyeglasses and optical lenses, according to Dr. David T. Fay, of the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institute. This gas is composed of chlorine, oxygen and carbon monoxide. It destroys iron oxide, which causes the red and brown tints of sand, says the American Chemical Society. It adds that the United States has a firm grip on the manufacture of phosgene gas, with which this country was prepared to overwhelm the German armies. This has given the United States an opportunity to manufacture optical glass which formerly was imported, and it is announced that all the 121 varieties of glass now can be produced in this country with ease.

One Killed, Thirteen Injured.

Nyack, New York, Jan. 31.—During explosions and fire which wrecked the Nyack plant of the American Anilene Products Company to-day, one man was killed and thirteen employees were injured. Several persons have not been accounted for. The property loss is estimated at about \$1,000,000.

Charles Would Discard Wife.

Zurich, Feb. 2.—The Prague Tageblatt is authority for the statement that former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary intends to apply for a divorce. Charles was married in 1911 to Princess Zita, of Bourbon and Parma, an Italian. From the union have been born five children—four boys and a girl.

U. S. Soldiers Must Write Home.

Paris, Feb. 1.—Every member of the American expeditionary forces will have to write a postal card and start it homeward in the immediate future, according to an order issued to-day. The order was found to be necessary owing to the neglect of many soldiers to write to their people at home.

No Worms in a Healthy Child

All children troubled with worms have an unhealthy color, which indicates poor blood, and as a rule, there is more or less stomach disturbance. GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC given regularly for two or three weeks will enrich the blood, improve the digestion, and act as a General Strengthening Tonic to the whole system. Nature will then throw off or dispel the worms, and the child will be in perfect health. Pleasant to take. 50c per bottle.

CHANGE SOLDIERS' INSURANCE

Policies May be Carried During Their Life-time.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Conditions under which soldiers or sailors now holding government life insurance may convert these policies within five years into other forms, which can be carried with the government during their life-time, were announced to-day by Col. Henry D. Lindsley, of the War Risk Insurance Bureau. Rates will be made public soon, and the new policies will not be available until then.

There will be six different kinds of insurance—ordinary life, 20-payment life, 30-payment life, 20-year endowment, 30-year endowment, and endowment payable at the age of 62. All policies will contain clauses providing that in case of permanent total disability of the insured man, the government will make monthly payments to him and premium payments will cease. This amounts virtually to old age pensioning and disability insurance, and insures that no man who has served in the army or navy need be destitute if he carries the government insurance.

All policy-holders will participate in dividends, and earnings of over three and a half per cent from the insurance fund will go into dividends. Since the reserves will be invested in government securities, most of which will pay in the neighborhood of 4 1-2 per cent, it is said there will be large dividends to be returned periodically to policy holders.

Through Postmasters.

Collections of premiums will be made through postmasters in each community. Although the rates have not yet been announced, Col. Lindsley stated to-day that they would be so low that officials of private insurance companies which assisted in drafting the rate schedule had admitted their companies could not compete with them.

Any man now in military or naval service holding government term life insurance can obtain new forms, but the amount will be limited to his present holdings, which in no case are more than \$10,000. The government urges all men to continue to carry their present policies, but to convert these as soon as they are financially able, within the next five years.

The government itself, and not private companies, will carry these converted policies, it was emphasized to-day in denial of reports that the insurance business built up on the lives of fighting men during the war would now be turned over by the government to private concerns.

Thus will be created a permanent government life insurance agency, the biggest in the world, furnishing protection at cost to men who participated in the war, and future members of the regular army or navy, with postmaster agents in every city and town in the United States.

The War Risk Insurance Bureau to-day reported that 4,480,000 policies already have been issued to soldiers and sailors for insurance aggregating \$39,232,000,000, or an average of \$8,756 on each man. The volume of this business may be determined by comparison with the \$27,000,000,000 total of life insurance carried by private companies in the United States, according to figures cited to-day by bureau officials. While the largest private life insurance company in the country last year wrote \$316,000,000 of insurance, the government wrote \$336,000,000 of new policies this month, when business was declining.

Up to to-day 34,969 awards had been made on deaths of soldiers or sailors for amounts aggregating \$294,720,000.

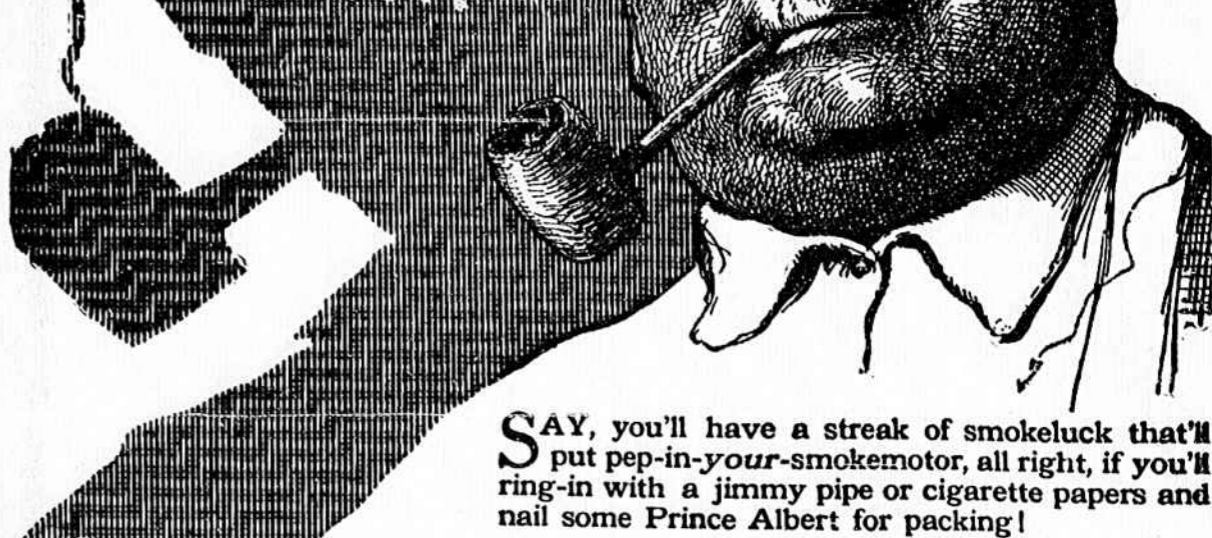
A War Between Systems.

I agree with the intimation which has been conveyed to-day that the terrible war through which we have just passed has not been only a war between nations, but that it has been also a war between systems of culture—the one system the aggressive system, using science without conscience, stripping learning of its moral restraints and using every faculty of the human mind to do wrong to the whole race; the other system reminiscent of the high traditions of men, reminiscent of all these struggles, some of them obscure, but others closely revealed to history, of men of indomitable spirit everywhere struggling toward the right and seeking above all things else to be free.

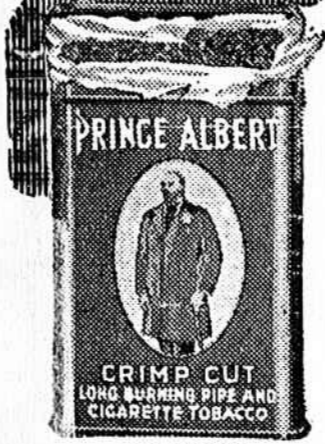
The triumph of freedom in this war means that that spirit shall dominate the world. There is a great wave of moral force moving through the world, and every man who opposes himself to that wave will go down in disgrace.—President Wilson at the University of Paris, December 21, 1918.

PRINCE ALBERT

The national pipe smoke



SAY, you'll have a streak of smokeluck that'll put pep-in-your-smokemotor, all right, if you'll ring-in with a jimmy pipe or cigarette papers and nail some Prince Albert for packing!



Just between ourselves, you never will wise-up to high-spo-smoke-joy until you can call a pipe by its first name, then, to hit the peak-of-pleasure you land square on that two-fisted-man-tobacco, Prince Albert!

Well, sir, you'll be so all-fired happy you'll want to get a photograph of yourself breezing up the pipe with your smokethrottle wide open! Talk about smoke-sport! Quality makes Prince Albert so

appealing all along the smoke line. Men who never before could smoke a pipe and men who've smoked pipes for years all testify to the delight it hands out! P. A. can't bite or parch! Both are cut out by our exclusive patented process!

Right now while the going's good you get your old jimmy pipe or the papers and land on some P. A. for what ails your particular smokappetite!

You buy Prince Albert everywhere tobacco is sold. Toppo red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moisture top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

GET THE BEST!

Fish, Blood and Meal Fertilizer,

and our customers are already writing for it and coming after it.

Fertilizer got scarce last Spring, you know, and at the last there was a scramble for it, you remember. A shortage and a scarcity is freely predicted for this spring. You can get it now. It is a good scheme to haul it out, while the ground is too wet to plow. What is the use of putting it off and running the risk of not getting what you want? And besides, later you will be very busy plowing.

NOW IS THE TIME.

You can't improve on Fish, Blood and Meal Fertilizer.

Anderson Phosphate & Oil Co.,

W. F. FARMER, Secretary.
SEE
C. P. Walker, Walhalla. F. H. Shirley, Westminster, T. B. Jones, Seneca.

SOME FINE TRACTS OF LAND FOR SALE.

THREE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND on Stumphouse Mountain has been sub-divided into tracts of one hundred acres each, and is now ready to be sold. I will be glad to show the same to parties desiring to purchase. Will take Liberty Bonds or War Savings Stamps in payment.
B. R. MOSS, Agent for Owners, Walhalla, S. C.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION.

In accordance with Section 1742, Civil Code of South Carolina, 1912, and pursuant to an order of the County Board of Education of Oconee County, South Carolina, notice is hereby given that a Special Election will be held at the school house in Flat Shoals School District, No. 46, on Saturday, February 15th, 1919, for the purpose of voting on the question of levying an additional tax of 4 mills on the real and personal property of said district to be used for school purposes in Flat Shoals School District, No. 46. At said election each elector favoring the voting on of said special levy of four mills shall cast a ballot containing the word "Yes" printed or written thereon, and each elector opposed to said levy shall cast a ballot containing the word "No" printed or written thereon. At the said election only such

electors as return real or personal property for taxation, and who exhibit their tax receipts and registration certificates as required in general elections, shall be allowed to vote. Polls will be opened at 7 o'clock a. m. and will close at 4 o'clock p. m.
J. S. BARRETT, J. L. CROW, GEO. HEAD, Trustees of Flat Shoals School District, No. 46, Managers of Election. Feb. 5, 1919. 6-7

CITATION NOTICE.

The State of South Carolina, County of Oconee.—(In Court of Probate)—By V. F. MARTIN, Esq., Probate Judge.—Whereas, Mrs. E. C. Clark has made suit to me to grant her Letters of Administration of the Estate of and Effects of W. A. CLARK, Deceased.— These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said W. A. CLARK, Deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Walhalla Court House, South Carolina, on Monday, the 17th day of February, 1919, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted. Given under my hand and seal this 1st day of February, A. D. 1919. (Seal.) V. F. MARTIN, Judge of Probate for Oconee Co., S. C. Published on the 5th and 12th days of February, 1919, in The Koeber Courier, and on the Court House door for the time prescribed by law. Feb. 5, 1919. 6-7