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GENERAL MACKENSEN

German Commander Who Drove Russians From Galicia.

Dimming for the moment even the glory of von Hindenburg, victor of Tannenberg and the Masurian Lakes, a new star has flashed forth on the German war firmament—Mackensen. Mackensen it was who, at the head of German and Austrian armies, smashed through the Russian lines on the Danajec last month, crumpled them up and sent them headlong backward, driving with them the armies which had been surging victoriously over the Carpathians. Mackensen it was who pursued them relentlessly to the San, crossed it in a red tempest of artillery fire, wrested the fortress of Prezemysl from the Russians a bare two months after they had snatched it from Austria, and is now pounding away at what is left of the czar's armies, threatening Lemberg, the first fruit of their successful onslaught of last year, seeking to jam over the Galician border into their own land.

Looked at from any angle, Mackensen's achievement is tremendous; it will live alongside the most audacious and brilliantly successful of military feats. And just as the sudden rise of other luminaries in the last few months has made people eagerly ask each other, "Who is Joffre? What is the record of Grand Duke Nicholas? Who is Hindenburg?" They are now asking, "Who is this man Mackensen? What has he ever done before?"

Old Like Most Leaders.

Well, first, he is an old man, like most leaders in this war—Joffre is 70, his trusted lieutenants—Foch, Castlenau, Galliani—are over 60, so is Kitchener, so is French. Iron-jawed Hindenburg is 69, the man in whose hands lies Italy's fate—Count Cadorna—is 70. And Mackensen, the bulldog of Galicia, waited 64 long years for the crown of military glory. It is an old man's war.

But long before now he has heard the shells scream and the bullets whistle. Like Hindenburg, like Joffre, Mackensen saw the bloody days of the Franco-German war. Moreover, he can say what mighty few other officers in the German army can. He rose from the ranks. When France and Germany went at each other 45 years ago, Mackensen, a stripling of 21, had never been in one of the aristocratic officers' schools from which nearly all of his comrades had come. He had simply been with the colors as a "one-year volunteer"—meaning that, being a youth of a certain schooling, he was not required to serve the regular three years' term. He went out to fight the French as a "vice Wachtmeister," something like what a corporal is with us.

Also, there was no "von," that badge of German nobility, tacked to his name. Vice Wachtmeister Mackensen; that's all he was. At the end of the war he was Second Lieutenant Mackensen—no "von" yet. Only in after years when his superiors recognized the stuff he was made of and promoted him steadily, did he become "von Mackensen."

Though nothing that he has done before in this war is comparable to his terrific smash across Galicia, there are those in Germany and elsewhere who have known since last August that he was a man worth watching. One was von Hindenburg. When that granite-faced old warrior hurled his legions upon the Russians covering Lodz and Lowiscz at the end of last year, Mackensen was at his right hand.

Took the Russian Trap.

Mackensen drove into the heart of the fight, got surrounded by huge bodies of Russians, was whirled close to annihilation. But he rallied his men again, and they cut a pathway through their enemy with their bayonets and not only saved themselves, but seriously shattered those who had almost destroyed them.

"They escaped from the Russian trap and took the trap with them," said somebody. That was one thing which Mackensen did in the bloody battle of Lodz. The lion's share of the glory for that bloody set-to has gone to von Hindenburg; but there was plenty of it left for Mackensen and some call him the hero of Lodz as well as of Galicia.

Last March General von Mackensen said some bitter things about Americans. It was when a correspondent for the New Yorker Staatszeitung paid a visit to his headquarters in Poland. The general was polite enough so far as his manner went, but his words were not.

He said them surrounded by his officers, to the correspondent, and to another American, who couldn't understand and simply grinned pleasantly while his country was being hauled over the coals.

Angry at Americans.

It was the shipping of arms and ammunition from the United States to the allies that aroused Mackensen's anger. He said to the correspondent:

"And even if the Americans send more and ever more munitions, and more cannon and aeroplanes and horses and barbed wire and God knows what else—we Germans are going to win anyway, believe me!" The square jaws snapped shut at the words, says the reporter, "like a steel trap," and the blue eyes of the general pierced into his, "flashing lightning." Mackensen continued:

"Perhaps it will last longer—yes, I can say that it will—than it would have otherwise, but we will not let ourselves be beaten. No, not by English weapons, nor Russian, nor French, nor American. If you people over there wish, as you say you do, to shorten the war, then stop shipping war supplies and you will be surprised how quickly we'll finish up those other fellows.

"But you Americans help our enemies not only on the battlefield, but also in their scheme to starve us and our wives and children. Can you maintain that it is not helping them to supply grain and meat and fodder and potatoes and all sorts of things to our enemies? Is it not directly helping this heinous plan when you let yourselves be dictated to by the English as to what is contraband and what is not, as to where ships flying your flag can go and where not, as to what we are to be permitted to send over to you in America and what not?

"Why don't you do something? Why do you endure everything meekly? Why have you the Bible in one hand and a bomb in the other; your pocketbook in your breast instead of in your pocket?

"For years I have had most pleasant relations with America. I have always admired your country, especially on account of your spirit of justice. When two men fight in Germany with rapiers, a third party is forbidden to strike up either of the weapons as long as the fight is honorably conducted. Is not our fight with our enemies just that? When we have disarmed our foe, you come along and give him a new weapon, a better one than he had before and you call that neutrality."

His Rise from Obscurity.

So much for the Mackensen of 1915. His earlier record gave abundant presage of the ability and daring which were eventually to put him at the head of hundreds of thousands of men in some of the greatest fights in which men ever engaged.

Mackensen—August von Mackensen is his full name—was born December 6, 1849, at Haus-Leipnitz near Schmiedeberg, in the kingdom of Saxony. His father was a country squire. Just before his 20th birthday young Mackensen served his second year with the colors, in the 2d Hussar Body Guard, one of the most famous in Germany. While there, the Franco-German war began and the boy went to the front with the regiment in the humble capacity of "Vice Wachtmeister."

He soon gave proof of remarkable skill and resourcefulness as a leader of scouting parties and was intrusted with important and highly perilous missions.

On August 5, 1870, he was ordered to take a small detachment of hussars and make a reconnoissance in the direction of Worth, where one of the big battles of the war was fought. Mackensen reached the outskirts and found that a bridge across a river giving access to the village had been destroyed; only the posts were left standing. He managed to crawl from one to another of these posts, crept stealthily into the village, and found it filled with zouaves. They opened fire on the intruder and he had a hard time getting back over the river and into his own lines.

At Toury, in France, on October 5, 1870, there was a piece of scouting to be done that looked like certain death to those attempting it. Prince Albrecht, the Prussian commander, called for volunteers.

Mackensen stepped forward. So did other daring spirits. Mackensen was placed in command of four of them and he set off. He got within the French lines and found out what was wanted. Then the five men scattered and started back.

Daring in War of 1870

Over and over again Mackensen had to hide from squads of French soldiers or else disarm the suspicions of peasants—once he did this by covering his Prussian helmet and uttering a few words in French to a group, who went their way never suspecting that they had to do with one of the invaders.

But after a while the youth's elation at having escaped so many dangers got the better of his prudence and, meeting a French soldier, he shouted "Vive la Prusse!" at the top of his lungs and dashed past. The Frenchman fired, other French soldiers appeared, and it looked as if it was all up with Mackensen. But by furious riding he got away and burst into the Prussian lines with his precious information about the enemy, after he had been pretty well given up for lost. Prince Albrecht himself stepped forward to meet him and exclaimed:

"You have given an example to your comrades of which they and you should be proud." The daring scout was then commanded to dine at the prince's table, where he was obliged to tell the story of his adventure from first to last to an admiring group of his superiors.

A few weeks later he received the Iron Cross.

Another exciting adventure occurred at Dannemois, when a sergeant of the 2d Hussars, by name Bliesener, having just seen his lieutenant, von Horn, killed in a fight with an ambushed detachment of Frenchmen, rallied a few hussars, among them young Mackensen, and charged the enemy's position, thirsting to avenge the young officer. The charge carried them into the village of Dannemois, where there was a hand-to-hand fight with the French, who defended themselves with the utmost bravery. But the hussars, calling to each other that their officer must be avenged, drove the foe through the streets and fields and vineyards, until finally not a single one was left alive.

That fight had an interesting sequel. Some years later young Mackensen fell in love with and married the sister of that Lieutenant von Horn whose death had aroused his comrades to make such an irresistible attack on those who had caused his death.

After marching with the German armies to Paris and seeing William of Prussia crowned German emperor, Mackensen entered upon the long years of peace which were to intervene between his exploits as a fiery youth and his achievements as a leader of German armies against Russia. First of all he went back to his interrupted studies, enrolled himself at the University of Halle, and did not return to the army until 1873, when he again joined his own old hussar regiment. Later he was made adjutant of the First Cavalry brigade and stationed at Konigsberg—not far from the Polish battlefields where he fought last winter.

In 1878 he was promoted to first lieutenant and in 1880 got a place with the General Staff. He was made a captain in 1882 and continued until 1882, when he commanded a squadron of dragoons stationed at Metz.

After becoming a major in 1888, he was appointed in 1893 to the colonelcy of his old regiment, the famous Hussar Body Guard. Following his promotion to brigadier general in 1899 he was ennobled. He became a major general in 1900, and lieutenant general in command of the 36th division, stationed at Dantzic, in 1903. From that time until the outbreak of the war he had yet another promotion—to the post of commanding general of the 17th Army Corps, also stationed at Dantzic.

In 1892 Mackensen wrote a history of the Hussar Body Guards, to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the regiment. In it he recounts with loving care all their exploits both in the Franco-German war and others preceding it.

Gen. Mackensen's Family.

General von Mackensen has three sons and a daughter by his first wife, Doris von Horn, sister of the lieutenant killed at Dannemois. In 1908 he married a second wife, Leonie von der Osten.

The hussars with whom he made the 1870 campaign are his first love. Though he has risen to eminence since he served under their banner, he nearly always wears their uniform, and his first Iron Cross, won for his exploit as a hussar scout, is still pinned to that uniform.

"WILLIAM" IS DISAPPEARING

Name Has Been Ostracised by Patriotic English Parents.

It is stated that since the war broke out the name of William has been ostracised by patriotic English parents. In 40 recent baptisms of male infants, it does not appear. Is not this form of rebuking the kaiser illogical as well as ineffective? "Why should the devil have all the good tunes?" asked Rowland Hill. Why should the Germans be allowed to monopolize a good English name? The memory of such great Englishmen as Shakespeare and Wordsworth should suffice to stay William from oblivion. American parents never gave vent to their resentment against George III by boycotting the name which Washington also bore.

There are fashions in names, it is true, as in other things. The lives of great men remind us that they serve unconsciously as godfathers for hundreds of obscure offspring. Presidents of the United States have always been honored in this way. There are many Williams who date back to the time of McKinley and others to the time of Taft. The Theodores are beginning to grow up, but the Woodrows are still infants in arms. Even in the names that own no distinguished bearer, tastes vary with the cycle of the tears. The Nettie and Hattie period ended long ago. Earl and Harold, Dorothy and Gladys have lost their popularity. The plainer names have come into their heritage again.

But a name is so much a matter of parental caprice that it may be dangerous to dognatize upon the subject. There are reversions to type; even the painful Biblical nomenclature occasionally reappears undisguised by an initial. "What reason is there?" asked a recent authority, "for the comparative disappearance of Elizabeth?" But is this disappearance a fact? Until within a very short time, at least, Elizabeth has shared with Mary, Anne and Jane a phenomenal popularity. The discussion calls for far more definite data than we possess. Cannot Mr. Herkimer Johnson go into the whole matter exhaustively in his forthcoming monumental work?—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

ODD INCIDENTS.

Bits of News Quite Out of Ordinary, Gleaned From Exchanges.

Catching goats in her garden after they had ruined her vegetables and flowers, Mrs. Kate Watchko of Hazleton, Pa., held the goats for ransom, releasing them to the owners only on the payment of $1.35 each. Practically all of the owners settled up immediately.

Although rain has been plentiful in the vicinity of Greensburg, Ind., a strip of land 1 1-2 miles wide and about three miles long, southeast of Westport, close by, has had no rain for six weeks. There is dust in the road to a depth of more than two inches and farmers in the strip have had to quit plowing owing to the condition of the ground.

James Topping, a resident of Belhaven, N. C., has just died at the age of 105 years, and was the father of 45 children. He was born in Hyde county and had been a resident of that section of the state since his birth.

Amos Steadman of Birchwood, Me., has two exceptional cows which he has trained to do his farm work as well as horses or a yoke of oxen. In spite of their activity the cows furnish about 20 quarts of milk apiece a day and in general seem to suffer no ill effects. They are very affectionate, and will answer to their names, following their master around at his call.

A Worcester, Mass., man, while visiting friends in Shrewsbruy, received as a gift a rose bush on which were unopened buds. While hurrying home for fear that the buds should be blasted, he was surprised to see them opening, and on his arrival was able to pick off fully opened roses before putting the bush in the ground.

Mrs. Julia Ziegler Fiselkrand, a resident of Berkeley, Cal., has received word that of her 30 cousins, all of whom are engaged in the European war, none have been injured or killed, although all have been in active service.

Henry Foss of Columbia, Pa., has a bantam hen that recently hatched a brood consisting of two ducklings, two guineas and two chicks. The little mother is very proud of her brood, and takes excellent care of it.

FOOTSTEPS OF THE FATHERS

As Traced In Early Files of The Yorkville Enquirer.

NEWS AND VIEWS OF YESTERDAY

Bringing Up Records of the Past and Giving the Younger Readers of Today a Pretty Comprehensive Knowledge of the Things that Most Concerned Generations that Have Gone Before.

The first installment of the notes appearing under this heading was published in our issue of November 14, 1913. The notes are being prepared by the editor as time and opportunity permit. Their purpose is to bring into review the events of the past for the pleasure and satisfaction of the older people and for the entertainment and instruction of the present generation.

141ST INSTALLMENT.

(Wednesday Evening, Jan. 11, 1865.)

High Prices.

Messrs. Editors: Whatever may have produced the low rates of special value in Confederate money it is certainly true that professional men, mechanics, artists and others who are not producers of the prime necessaries of life's support, are the greatest sufferers because of the present high prices of the production of the farm and manufacturies of our country, viz: Wheat flour, corn, meats, milk, butter, lard, salt, soap, clothing, leather, iron. More or less of all these must be had by every person, in order to have common living, to say nothing about sugar, coffee, molasses, calico, etc., which many producers among us are expected to purchase in some measure by the income of sales made at these high prices. That is to say, wheat flour 23 prices, corn 20, pork 30, beef 20, milk cows 40, butter 60, lard 40, salt 100, soap, 20, cloth 45, leather 70, iron 40. These prices when added together make the sum of 503. Now divide this sum, 503, by 12, the number of items charged and the quotient is 41 11-12, or near 42 times more than the peace prices, or 42 Confederate dollars for one dollar of bank issue of 1860. It is plain, therefore, that professional men, mechanics, artists and other mere consumers of the aforesaid articles are living on an expense 42 times greater than in time of peace. Now, in order that professional men, mechanics, artists and other consumers of the before mentioned articles do enjoy the same living as do the producers of the same, they must of necessity, in self-defense, demand these articles in barter for their services at peace prices, or 42 Confederate dollars instead of one dollar of bank issue in circulation in the year 1860. Otherwise this class must become poorer and poorer as their consumption progresses or they must beg, starve, go unclothed and unshod, whilst their profession and incomes go down to enrich the producers and enable them to pay the higher taxes imposed by the government.

Observer.

(Wednesday Evening, Jan. 18, 1865.)

Castor Oil.

We have before us a bottle of this useful article, made by our fellow citizen, John Smith, Esq., of Broad River; he raises the bean himself, of which he has a quantity on hand and will take pleasure in giving the necessary instructions for making the oil. It has been tried by one of our employees who pronounced it a number one article and warranted to go through in the shortest space of time. Every family should keep a supply on hand and as it can be easily manufactured at home, we do not see why it has not been introduced into our gardens generally.

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Freshet.

On Tuesday of last week this section was visited by one of the heaviest falls of rain in our recollection. The cellars throughout the town were generally under water, and the wash had so affected the railroad that connection with Chester was seriously interrupted for several days. On the Charlotte and South Carolina road, considerable damage was done to the bridges and trestles, but we learn ere this the damage has been repaired. The Congaree is stated to have risen within a foot or two of the freshest of 1852, which destroyed the railroad bridge over it; so from this we would infer that the rain has been pretty general throughout the state. In our immediate vicinity, there has been a great destruction of bridges and fences but it is fortunate at this season of the year we have ample time to prepare for the crops. The weather is still cold, windy and unsettled.

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Married—On the 22nd ult., by Rev. W. W. Carothers, at the residence of Mrs. Simmons, Robert H. Craig of Gaston county, N. C., and Miss Nancy E. Hunter of this district.

(Wednesday Evening, Jan. 25, 1865.)

Married—In Mississippi, on the 17th of November, by Rev. Mr. Fox, Sergt. Thomas Bratton and Miss A. C. Clarke, formerly of Memphis, Tenn.

(To be continued.)

THE HOMES OF THE SCHOOLS

Photographic Evidence of Modern Progress In York County.

This photograph of a handsome York county school building, is one of a number that The Enquirer has had engraved to show the wonderful improvement that is being made along that line in York county.

THE MILLER SCHOOL

Southwest of Yorkville, was erected in 1911, at a cost of $800. It is in district No. 48, which pays a local levy of 2½ mills. The building is a one-room structure, after the Clemson plan. The school has an enrollment of thirty and the term is eight months. Messrs. J. M. Brice, E. R. Shannon and M. A. McFarland are the trustees of the district ,and Miss Aggiedel Moore is the teacher of the school.

CITY OF LEMBERG

Galician Capital that Has Been Object of Recent Developments.

Describing Lemberg, for whose possession the mightiest trial of strength of the war has been developing through the last few days, a statement just issued by the National Geographic society says:

"Lemberg, under Austrian overlordship, has been a stronghold of Polish national consciousness. Almost unhampered by the imperial authorities, it has administered, as Galicia's capital, the last remnant of Polish Poland. When the Galician diet was formed in 1861, Lemberg had fallen from her brave position of the days of the Polish kingdom. The city was poverty-crushed, unimproved, undrained and, hence, unhealthy, with no schools, and, generally, upon the verge of ruin. Today, aroused by the constitution of 1861, after 50 years of hopeful effort, the tide of invasion swept over a beautiful, intensely modern city, full of fine, substantial buildings, of lovely, well-planned parks, of up-to-date, richly stocked shops, of excellent schools and colleges, of great monuments and expensive public works. The destructive tide of battle rolled over careful work of two generations, and is now driving back again upon it.

"Before the outbreak of the present war, there was no city of Lemberg's size in Europe, upon whose streets one might find more alert, vivacious life. The city had enjoyed a typically American 'boom' for more than a generation, and its people had more of an air of bouyant confidence than any other Polish community. Industries were growing; and the commission and transit trade of the city was attaining the importance of this trade under the old kingdom. From a small, bitterly poor community, Lemberg had progressed to the position of a wealthy metropolis of 200,000 inhabitants.

"The Galician capital lies in a sharply cut valley, embroidered on every hand by well-wooded hills. The parks and promenades of the city reach out into the hills, where some of the finest walks and garden spots have been laid out. Beyond the suburbs of the capital, little Polish villages struggle over the country roads, and before great armies passed this way, flocks of thousands of ducks and geese, for which Galicia enjoyed no small measure of fame, met the traveler's eyes everywhere. The insignificant little stream, Peltew, an affluent of the Bug, flows by the city.

"Lemberg lies 468 miles northwest of Vienna by rail, and 212 miles east-southeast of Cracow. It is about 50 miles from the Russian border. The capital is a main station upon trunk-lines to Odessa, Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina, Breslau, in Germany, and Buda-Pest, in Hungary. It is the fourth city in size in the Austrian empire, coming after Vienna, Prague and Triest. Commercially and indu trially, as well as politically and educationally, it is the most important city in Galicia. Its factories turn out machinery, iron wares, matches, stearin, candles and naptha.

"Besides being the seat of the chief economic organizations and of the government of the crownland, Lemberg is an important religious center, the seat of three archbishops of the Roman Catholic, the United Greek and the United Armenian churches. The University of Lemberg was founded by Emperor Joseph II, in 1784, and, since 1871, its language of instruction has been Polish. There are a number of important museum collections in the city, among them collections all important to the student of the early life and customs of the country."

United States firms have furnished over 40 per cent of the electrical machinery and supplies used in Brazil, but not through any concentrated effort. It was because the street railway and light and power system in various cities are under the management of Americans.

The supreme court of Mississippi on Monday, handed down a decision confirming death sentences of five men, all white except one, to be executed on August 6th.

TOLD BY LOCAL EXCHANGES

News Happenings In Neighboring Communities.

CONDENSED FOR QUICK READING

Dealing Mainly With Local Affairs of Cherokee, Cleveland, Gaston, Lancaster and Chester.

Gastonia Gazette, June 22: Mr. Roy Hamilton of Belmont, and Miss Fama Welch of ths city, were united in marriage at 6 o'clock Saturday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Welch, on South Marietta street, Rev. J. C. Dietz, pastor of the Lutheran church, was the officiating minister. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Hamilton of Belmont, and the bride and groom, each of whom is only 17 years of age, will make their home at Belmont, where they went on Sunday afternoon.....On Saturday, June 12, Capt. C. M. Nolan released two crates of homing pigeons, there being about 52 birds, which had been sent to him from Easton, Pa. They are sent here because this point is 500 miles in an air line from Easton, and the birds are being tested to ascertain the time required for the 500-mile flight. Capt. Nolan has been notified that two of the pigeons released here at 5.30 a. m., reached Easton Saturday night, the first one making a record of 13 hours and 30 minutes.....The excursion which was run from Gastonia to Edgemont Saturday, was one of the most largely patronized excursions of the season. The train left Gastonia at 8 8 o'clock Saturday morning with four or five coaches well filled with passengers, and other coaches were added to the train at stations up the line.....The $100,000 bond issue authorized some time ago for school buildings for the city of Gastonia, has carried by a handsome majority. While the exact figures are not obtainable as the Gazette goes to press at 2 o'clock this afternoon, there is evidence enough to indicate that the issue will go through. At 2 o'clock approximately 500 ballots had been cast. Of these not more than 15 or 20 were against the bonds. The registration totalled 863 votes, and a vote of 432 was necessary to carry the election. It is expected that before the polls close at sunset this afternoon more than 600 votes will have been registered for bonds..... The members of the Junior Philathea class of East Gastonia Baptist church enjoyed a very pleasant outing Saturday afternoon when they went on a picnic to Riverside park.....The many friends in Gastonia of Dr. W. B. Hunter, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hunter, will be interested to learn that at a meeting a few days ago of the board of trustees of the Kernan hospital in Baltimore, he was appointed superintendent of the hospital.

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Lancaster News, June 22: Constable J. B. Connor, acting under instructions from Sheriff J. P. Hunter, arrested A. J. Bowling on the cotton mill hill Saturday under a United States warrant charging him with desertion from the fourth company, coast artillery, Fort Mott, N. J., May 29, 1915.....The June term of the circuit court convened at this place with Judge John S. Wilson of Manning, presiding. Solicitor J. K. Henry, and Stenographer Harry McCaw were also on hand. As this is a jail delivery term only cases where the prisoners are in jail will be tried. The grand jury passed upon all the bills of indictment in their charge, made their final presentment and were discharged yecterday....Mr. J. L. Hegler died last night at about 8.30 o'clock, after an illness of several weeks with typhoid fever. For some time past he had been free of fever and his chances of recovery seemed good. He was apparently making a good fight back to life, after having been desperately ill. But yesterday morning Mr. Hegler suffered a change for the worse when an unexpected complication arose. Everything that medical skill or nursing could suggest, was resorted to but all in vain.....Late last Thursday evening, Capt. C. A. Plyler and his nephew, Simeon Plyler, while attempting to cross a swollen stream near Mr. George Plyler's, came perilously near being drowned. As they drove across Otter creek the swift waters turned the buggy over, throwing both occupants into the stream. Simeon, being somewhat more active than his uncle, climbed out while Capt. Plyler, the buggy and the horse floated against a foot log a few yards below, where by the help of his nephew, the older man succeeded in getting out. After cutting the horse free of the buggy, both were finally rescued. The loss of a buggy cushion, a hat, Capt. Plyler's pocket book containing more than $15, and slight damage to the buggy and harness, are all the results of the adventure and Capt. Plyler says there is no danger of his venturing into deep water again.

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Gaffney Ledger, June 22: Clerk of Court T. M. Caldwell yesterday opened and adjourned the court of common pleas, as he was directed to do by the order of Special Judge Charles Carroll Sims, dispensing with the civil court for this term. Mr. Caldwell will open and adjourn court every day this week. Court of general sessions, with Mr. Sims presiding, will convene at the courthouse on Monday of next week.....Mr. Duke Hicks has been recommended by Postmaster F. B. Gaffney for the appointment as substitute clerk and carrier, which position is now vacant at the local office.....Mrs. Dora Lyle, wife of the late Capt. J. B. Lyle, and their daughter, Miss Fannie, of Caddo, Okla., are spending this week in Gaffney, visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith. Capt. and Mrs. Lyle moved from Limestone to the west more than forty years ago.....S. H. Hughey of Lockhart Shoals, was seriously injured Sunday afternoon when an automobile in which he and a companion named Barton, also of Lockhart Shoals, were riding, overturned with them near the Green river road crossing on the national highway, about five miles south of Gaffney. Barton was also injured but not seriously. Both young men were taken to the city hospital after the accident. They were reported to be doing nicely yesterday. .....Through the attorneys, Dobson & Vassey, and Messrs, L. T. and J. S. Vinsett, who, as Vinsett Brothers were adjudged bankrupts, have been granted a discharge by H. A. M. Smith of Charleston, judge of the eastern district of the United States court.

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Chester Reporter, June 21: A marriage of widespread interest to their many friends, was that of Miss Martha Barber Drum and Mr. Robt. Caldwell Bolick, which was solemnized yesterday morning at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Mattie Barber, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. D. G. Phillips, D. D. Only members of the family and a few intimate friends were present.....The many friends of J. W. Means, for many years a resident of Chester, but who has been making his home in Charlotte for the past few years, will be grieved to hear of his death, which occurred in Charlotte this morning. Mr. Means' health had been failing for several months, and the end was not unexpected.....Mr. W. C. McSullough, wife and child and Mr. W. T. Allen, all of Oak Hill, Fla., arrived in the city Saturday morning in Mr. McCullough's car, and will spend about three weeks here and in other parts of the county visiting relatives. Mr. McCullough and party left Oak Hill Wednesday morning, and the route they came they estimate at about 600 miles. The trip was made without even a puncture.....Messrs. Gaston & Hamilton of this city, have been retained to defend Jesse Morrison, one of the men arrested at Winnsboro last Monday for alleged implication in the trouble that resulted in the death of Cylde Isenhower, Sheriff A. D. Hood, and Jules Smith, the negro prisoner, and the serious wounding of several others, and which was the most talked of event in the state, and perhaps the south, last week.....Mr. D. H. Shannon, the proprietor of the blacksmith and repair shop in the rear of the Clark Furniture Co., announces that he will install a roller mill. He already has ample power facilities, and all that will be required is to buy and install the mill machinery. The mill will have a capacity of twelve and one-half barrels per day, and by running night and day the output can, of course, be doubled.....Col. J. H. Marion, general counsel for the Carolina & North-Western railway, appeared before Judge H. P. Lane in Charlotte Friday, and succeeded in having a $500 verdict recently awarded Logan Williams, colored, by a Gaston county jury set aside.

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Rock Hill Record, June 21: George Donnell, father of Mrs. T. L. Johnston of this city, died Saturday at his home in Greensboro, N. C., aged 86 years. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. A. F. Ruff left Saturday to attend the funeral, which was held Sunday.....Claude Hunter, who had the misfortune to lose one of his arms last week while oiling a ventilator at the Carhartt mill, and who has been at the Fennell infirmary for surgical attention, is reported as doing as well as could be expected.....A little child of the late Frank Howie, died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Sweatt, Saturday, and was buried in Laurelwood cemetery after funeral services conducted by Rev. W. J. Nelson, Sunday afternoon.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES

Items of Interest Gathered from All Around the World.

Citizens of Salina, Okla., are raising funds with which to erect a monument to the first white settlers of that state, the Chocteau brothers, Indian traders, who established a trading post at what is now Salina in 1764.

Frank O'Leary, one of five men indicted at Marshall, Tex., on the charge of murdering William Black, an anti-Catholic lecturer, on February 3, in a hotel of that city, was acquitted by a jury Monday.

John Reed, a well known American war correspondent, with Boardman Robinson, an artist, are under arrest at Kholm, Russia, for having entered the war zone without permission.

Thos. A. Edison has recently perfected a portable searchlight, with a variable capacity up to 3,000,000 candlepower. It is very small in size and its power is supplied by storage batteries.

Wm. H. Rand, one of the founders of the well known printing concern of Rand, McNally & Co., died at New Canaan, Conn., Sunday, aged 87 years. Mr. Rand was one of the syndicate that brought the Mergenthaler linotype machine to perfection.

Henry Seigel, one time multi-millionaire and head of a chain of department stores, has begun serving a term of ten months in a New York prison for fraudulent transactions involving hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The public service commission of Missouri has notified the Southwestern Telephone and Telegraph company, that its schedule of home rates for St. Louis were too low, and gave the company until August 10 to file new schedules.

By direct orders from Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, the sale and use of intoxicating liquors will be strictly prohibited in the camps of the various regiments of the Pennsylvania National Guard this year, for the first time in the history of the militia of that state.

Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, has vetoed the recently passed bill to repeal the full crew railroad law in that state. The railways claim that the law costs them $2,700,000 per year, without any special benefit to the public, either in service or safety.

The annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World is in session in Chicago this week. Fifty Chicago pulpits were occupied by advertising men at the services last Sunday morning. Instead of advocating that "Honesty is the best policy," many of the speakers advocated the motto, "Honesty is the only policy."

President Lowell of Harvard university, made the assertion a few days ago, that man attains the zenith of his physical and mental power at the age of 23, and from that time is on the down grade. President Lowell's observation is being made the subject of much discussion and ridicule by educators and men of large affairs.

Joseph Mark of Middlefield, Conn., shot his bride-to-be Monday afternoon just a little while before the marriage ceremony was to take place. He was showing his skill with a pistol at a target, and playfully pointing the pistol at the girl, accidentally pulled the trigger. She is seriously, if not fatally, wounded.

A woman and a barrel stave settled a strike at Martin's Ferry, O., Monday. She visited the headquarters of 2,000 strikers; her husband was there; she frailed him for his obstinacy and then used the stave on others. The strikers fled and union men, who were prevented from working by the strikers, entered the plants and got them in operation.

In a sermon at Eaglesmere, Pa., on Monday, Bishop Woodcock of Kentucky, said in part: "There is not one country engaged in the present war which can be said to be Christian. No matter how much individual belief in God may exist nationally, there is no Christianity in Europe. We are in an age where any religion, however obsolete and obscene, can get a foothold and a following. Is Christianity possible under these conditions?"

B. D. Ackley, former secretary of Billy Sunday, who recently broke with the evangelist and made statements of "inside facts" to the detriment of the Sunday evangelistic campaigns, has issued an apology to Mr. Sunday, and says in part: "In unguarded and almost unconscious moments, owing to an unfortunate weakness, and under very peculiar circumstances, I may have said things which have been distorted with statements for which I disclaim responsibility."

BANKS FIGHT NEW COMMISION

Claim Assessment Plan Is Unconstitutional.

ACT WAS NOT PASSED REGULARLY.

Strong Protest Entered, and it is Expected that Practically All of the Banks in the State Will Become Parties to the Proceeding.

The constitutionality of the act passed at the last session of the general assembly creating the state tax commission has been attacked through a protest filed with the commission last Tuesday by F. Barron Grier, Esq., of Greenwood. The protest was filed in the case of the first bank to come up and it is understood that the same protest will be filed in each and every case to come up, to the number of 300 or more. The protest is based on several grounds, constitutional and otherwise; but the most important probably is alleged irregularities in the passage of the act through the general assembly. The full text of the act is as follows:

Text of Protest.

The undersigned bank has in accordance with the requirements of section 344 of article 8, code, 1912, made and returned under oath to the auditor of the county of its location for the year 1915, the statement required to be made and returned by said section, showing the number of shares held by each of its shareholders, together with their names and residences, and the actual value in money of such shares, together with a description of the real estate owned by said bank, and in all respects has complied with the requirements of law in this behalf; and the county auditor of the county in which this bank is located on receiving the same has fully complied with the provisions of section 345 of said article 8, volume 1, code 1912, and with the other provisions of law in such cases made and provided, and as required by law, has placed before the proper township board of assessors, or special board of assessors, the said return or statement and list for the purpose of having the same considered and passed upon as required by the provisions of section 432 of the code 1912, article 13, and thereafter as required by the provisions of section 427, code 1912, article 13, did lay the same before the county board of equalization as required by the provisions of said section, and for the purpose therein provided, and the same was duly considered, passed upon and determined by said county board of equalization, and the value thereof by the said board fairly and impartially equalized so that the same shall be entered on the tax books at its true value as required by said section 427, code 1912, all of which was done in accordance with the requirements of law by said board and the same adopted by the county auditor for the purpose of taxation as required by the provisions of section 428, which said section provides that the same shall be permanently entered on record by him upon the tax books of his county. It is, therefore, respectfully submitted that this honorable commission has no power or authority under the laws of the state to alter or change the assessment so made in any manner or way whatsoever, the same having been valued, fixed, equalized and assessed in all respects as required by law.

2. That the commission has no power or authority in law to assess for taxation against the shares of this bank, the stock held by it in other corporations, because the property of such corporation being already assessed for taxation, the shares of stock therein are specifically exempted from taxation under the laws of this state, and cannot be subjected to further tax in the hands of this bank, nor assessed for the purpose of fixing the true value of the shares of stock of the shareholders of this bank for the purpose of taxation.

Alleges Discrimination.

3. The purpose of the act creating this honorable commission is to equalize all property in the state for tax purposes so that all classes of property will bear its just and equal burden of taxation, and this bank respectfully represents that the shares of its stock are valued and assessed for taxation at a much higher valuation and rate than the property of individuals of like kind and nature in the county where the bank is situate, or elsewhere throughout the state, and before undertaking to change the assessed valuation of its shares of stock the said commission should investigate and ascertain the proportion of the true value at which individual property is assessed for taxation in the county and state. The county board of equalization in the discharge of its duty to fairly and impartially assess and equalize the property in the county for tax purposes has assessed and equalized the value of the shares of this bank's stock, and the increase in assessment made or attempted to be made by this honorable commission has been made or attempted to be made without comparison or investigation or inquiry into the assessed value of other property of like kind in the said county or elsewhere in the state, and is contrary to and in conflict with the act creating the commission requiring it to carry into execution the equality of assessment of property—and not arbitrarily to raise assessments of corporate or other property.

4. That under the laws of this state the value of the shares of stock in this bank is alone subject to taxation, except real estate owned by it which is assessed against the corporation and the value of the shares is reduced by the value of such real estate—and the shareholder, and not the bank, is required to pay the tax—except that the bank is required to pay the same for the shareholder and, therefore, this commission has no right or power to assess the property of this bank, but must proceed, if at all, against the shareholder, and deal with the said shares of stock as with other individual property, and the value of said shares of stock equalized and assessed by the county board of equalization for taxation and adopted by the county auditor, cannot be changed without equalizing the assessed value of the same with the assessed value

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