Scraps and facts.

The Rev. W. H. McCart was ac quitted in superior court at Covingquitted in superior court at ton, Ga., last Tuesday, on the charge of having murdered Monroe Smith, a neighbor, forty-five years ago. Mcneighbor, forty-five years ago. Mc-Cart fled immediately after the shoot-ing in 1870 and was arrested when he returned recently from Hawaii, where has been a missionary. He was the chief witness in his own defense, delaring that Smith had struck his mother and had threatened to kill propriate time has come to give

- Edward M. Grout, twice elected comptroller of New York city, and the first borough president of Brooklyn, was convicted in a New York court Tuesday of perjury. He was charged with having made a false statement of the financial condition of the Union bank, of which he was president, jus prior to the second collapse of that in stitution in 1910. After the bank fail ed the first time. Mr. Grout was made president, partly because of his finan-cial experience as comptroller and partly because it was thought his name and reputation would help to dispel the shadow that hung over the institution. In delivering sentence, Judge Lewis said: "After a fair and impartial trial you have been justly convicted of the crime of perjury. While the court regrets that a man having occupied high and exalted public office should be in your position, yet the court i responsive to the duty which it owes to the people as well as to yourself Mindful of the recommendation of the jury and that the conviction prohibits your further practice of the law, the sentence of the court is that you be confined in the state prison at Sing Sing at hard labor for a term of not than one year nor more than two years." - The casualties in the British army

and navy have reached a total of 330, 995, according to a printed statemen Premier Asquith. The to tal naval casualties up to July 20 were 9,106, and the military casualties to July 18 were 321,880. The naval losses were divided as follows Officers killed, 499; wounded, 87; missing, 29; men killed, 7.430; wounded, 787; missing, 274. The military losses were divided as follows: Killed: France, 3,288 officers, 48,372 men; Dardanelles (including naval division) 567 officers, 7,567 men; other theatres of operation, excluding German South west Africa, 145 officers, 1,445 men Total, 4,000 officers, 57,384 men. Total killed, 61,384. Wounded: France, 6,803 officers, 156,308 men; Dardanelles, 1,379 officers, 28,635 men; other theatres, 248 officers, 3,247 men. Total, 8,430 officers, 188,190 men. Total wounded, 796,620. Missing: France, 1,630 officers, 50,969 men; Darda-nelles, 198 officers, 10,892 men; other theatres, 22 officers, 641 men. Total, 1,383 officers, 62,502 men. Total miss-ing, 63.885. Total killed, wounded missing, 321,889. Total casualties by war theatres: France, 11,254 officers, 255,649 men; Dardanelles, 2,omeers, 255,649 men; other thea-tres, 415 officers, 5,333 men. Total, 13,813 officers, 308,076 men. Total military casualties, 321,889.

- Port Au Prince, Haiti, July 28: Haitien capital Tuesday. It was an off-shoot of the movement to the north where the adherents of Dr. Rosalvo the privilege of a reply if he had so Bobo, twice expelled from Hayti, have striven for several months to break the power of the Haitien president, General Vilbrun Guillaume. One hundred and sixty political prisoners, in-cluding a former president of Haiti, General Orestes Zamor, were put to eath by order of General Oscar, governor of Port Au Prince, who later in the day was dragged from the shelter of the Dominican legation and riddled with bullets. Vilbrun Guillaume, the was shot to death in front of the building by a mob of infuriated Haitiens. His body then was mutilated and tied to the end of a rope, and litical prisoners who were massacred in prison yesterday morning at the time of the revolutionary outbreak against Guillaume. The mob was comosed in large part of relatives of the The mob invaded the French legation and, in spite of the urgent protests of M. Girard, the French minister to Haiti, carried President Guillaume out of the building. The mob surrounded the president and shot him to death After his body had been dragged about the streets it was abandoned, and later was buried by several women in a cemetery outside of the capital.

- Washington, July 28: Defense the right of a belligerent to blockade a neutral port through an enemy in receiving supplies or attempting to market his own products is the chief argument to be made in the supplemental note Great Britain is preparing in reply to the American protes gainst the enforcement of the orders in a week. All other issues that of of neutral ports, it is iish government as subsidiary and proper for later discussion. Upon recognition by neutral governments of the principle from the British viewpoint, depends the ability of a belligerent which has otherwise established control of the seas to profit by the enormous expenditure and sacrifice which made possible that control. The matter is all-important in the British view. Two developments not discussed in the original note will be taken in in the supplemental communication. is the American caveat of July 17, conveying the notification that the United States government would not recognize the orders in council as a substitute for the provisions of in-ternational law. The second point arose in connection with the enforced unloading on the London docks of the American steamer Neches, June 24 The ship was en route from Rotter dam to New York with a cargo of non-contraband, mostly of German and Belgian origin. The British gov ernment asserted the right under its by clipping it from one of these pa-blockade of Germany and that part of pers. Belgium under German control, to prevent any goods from being exported the sale of which might aid the enemy financially. Because the prin-cipal British argument is directed to that phase of the right of blockade which affects goods sought to be introduced into an enemy's country, it is itself above printing second-hand inelieved that the British foreign office felt it necessary to supplement the original note by an argument extending the claim to cover the case oods exported from the enemy coun--Secretary Garrison issued a state

pressed for details of the military policy now being formulated until the appropriate time has come to make The secretary will submit to the president next week a general plan of army re-organization, now being outlined by the general staff. "I have absolutely refrained from making any statements, because the effect thereof at this time helped very much. would be more hurtful than helpful,' the statement says. "There have been published many unauthentic statements of what is in contemplation and I feel that the effect of these has been hurtful rather than helpful. My reason for refusing to make anything public at this time is that the policy has not yet been formulated with its details sufficiently worked out so as valorization as was desired, it would to make it possible to present it as a whole. If some one or more of various parts are put forth separately and debated and discussed, they might ex-cite opposition, which would be entirely dissipated, if not turned into ap-proval, when considered in connection with the whole plan. I believe it is government did was to go into the a fact in art that a figure, such as marine insurance business for the benthe human figure, must be proportioned, if a correct representation is intended, to the distance from which is to be viewed. To some extent, if not completely, this is the way in not completely, this is the way in which I view the problem that we are now studying, and until the various parts are not only agreed upon as to their own features, but also in relation to the other necessary parts, any discussion would be premature and good. I feel that all sensible, patriotic to them that by reason of the utter

end. We are only hampered by premature discussion of specific details, which can only be properly considered n relation to all the details. If all those who wish to see a proper policy adopted will devote themselves to showing the necessity of such proper policy, and abstain from discussing its details until the plan is disclosed as a whole, the very best possible results may be attained. I feel so strongly upon the subject that I take the liberty of asking every earnest advocate

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YORKVILLE, S. C.:

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1915.

The most difficult task that confronts a demoralized world these days is to keep its head.

Governor Harris of Georgia, appears to have been very much affected by his recent visit to the Georgia state prison, and the understanding is that he is to sign quite a bunch of pardons as the result of that visit.

It is quite to be expected that The Enquirer will be severely criticised in certain quarters for printing so fully the remarks of former Governor Blease at Filbert yesterday, more particularly the fierce criticism of President Wilson. We are not prepared to endorse what Mr. Blease said in this respect because it is at very considerable variance with our own views and impressions; but that has nothing to do with the matter. When it comes to things of general public interest like this, we try to print the news as correctly as we can, whether it is pleasing to us or not. We have no apologies to make in this matter; but for the benefit of those who would blame us, we desire to suggest that all that was said was said in the presence of certain of the people's duly elected representatives, as well as of many would-be revolution, more terrible in the toll critics. The rules at the picnic were thus far taken than any, even in the days of Nord Alexis, flamed out in the letter control Theodor. The rules at the picnic were not so strict but that anybody who desired whether a specially invited guest or a bystander, could have gotten desired. And if there had been a reply we would have done our best to give

"He Is Not Interested."

the substance of it.

It appears that Editor Grist of The Yorkville Enquirer, is not interested in the Home Coming Week which it is roposed to have in York in Septem-er. He writes as follows in the curproposed to have in York in

with bullets. Vilbrun Guillaume, the president of Haiti, was removed today from the French legation, where he took refuge after yesterday's rebellion, the same who accomplished what has been accomplished in changing the name of the town from Yorkvill to York, are now arranging to celebrate the change and inaugurate the dragged through the streets of the new era of prosperity and higher encity. This act of violence followed deavor with a home coming week, to immediately the burial of the 160 poplan in so far as the same has been agreed upon, is outlined in a commu nication published in various Sunday papers as follows."

The foregoing is from the Anderson Daily Mail of Wednesday.

We beg to say that our esteemed contemporary is very much mistaken sians from both the north and south in the supposition that "Editor Grist" is not interested in the home coming week, etc.

The Yorkville Enquirer, and Editor Grist are always interested in all that pertains to the welfare of Yorkville and York county, and of course it is interested in this proposed home com-

But The Yorkville Enquirer has no part in this matter. It seems to belong entirely to people who prefer to get along without asking any assistance from The Yorkville Enquirer or taking

it into their confidence. The chairman of the board of trade the mayor of the town and the clerk of the town council and the atterney thereof, have newspaper interests of their own and they seem to consider i legitimate to use all the patronage and pap they can get from the town for the benefit of those interests.

The home coming week is the private property of the Board of Trade and the town council and neither the Board of Trade nor the town council considers that The Yorkville Enquirer has any part in the affairs of the town

The information that was introducpapers throughout the state; but not to The Enquirer, and the only way The Enquirer had of getting it was

The fact that The Enquirer publish ed the information would seem to us

to be ample evidence of interest. The Enquirer of course prefers first hand information; but does not hold formation when the same promises to be of interest to any considerable num-

Rights of the Cotton Producer.

ber of its readers.

If the United States government de sires to insure a fair price for this year's cotton crop it can easily do so: but the United States government is not at all likely to have such a desire and unless the cotton producer uses such means as he may have at hand to help himself, he is not likely to be

It will be remembered that vear there was a strenuous effort to persuade congress to valorize cottor do nothing of the kind. The events of the year have proved beyond doubt have put millions of dollars into the pockets of the cotton producers of the south, without one cent of expense

to the government. As it was, the only thing that the government did was to go into the efit of the shippers, thus enabling them to make millions of dollars out of cotton that was bought from the producers at a little more than half

the cost of production. The farmers of the south were told last year that they were legitimate victims of circumstances that were likely to do harm than beyond human control. It was put up citizens wish to see a wise, sensible, practical, adequate military policy proposed and agreed upon. We are proposed and agreed upon. We are proposed and agreed upon the proposed and agreed upon the proposed and agreed upon the proposed agreement working to do our part towards that reason of the European war, there of R. L. and C. L. Bailey.

tremendous crop of raw cotton, and it was simply out of the question to create an artificial market so far in advance of real values, etc.

What we have actually seen is exactly the opposite of what we have been told. Instead of there being a smaller demand for cotton, the demand has been larger than ever. Instead of the cotton being manufactured into goods that would help to reduce prices on present and future markets it has been destroyed-annihilated. Instead of a glut there are prospects of a famine. And we are confronted by the fact that whether the war goes on and continues the demand for powder, or comes to an end and permits a renewal of the demands of commerce, the supply of cotton will not nearly be up to requirements. At present cotton is tied up more ly at the instance of England, which class music. country has ample supplies for her mmediate needs and some to spare to ent low price and preventing the free sale to Germany, Austria and other countries that would gladly enter the market and increase the price to the

consumer. The situation is one of hardship to the south and there are those who think it can only be relieved by very drastic action on the part of the

United States—action that would seem to seriously threaten war.

It is quite probable that the United States would be justified in demanding and enforcing free trade in cotton; but whether the United States does that or not, it is clearly within the power of this country to help the southern producer out of the present

If congress will at its next session valorize the present crop of cotton at something like 10 or 12 cents a ound as it can easily do, it will help the southern cotton producer out of a serious situation and do no harm to But in view of what has been done

all along—the opportunities there have been for helping the cotton producer, and helping him legitimately—we do not advise our readers to look for assistance from the government. If h gets help in the present situation he is going to have to help himself very much as he has been doing.

The Progress of the War.

The great European war which, in the opinion of so many at the beginning, was to last only from three to six months, is now closing its first year, and the time of its probable ending is fully as indefinite now as it was at the beginning, and it might be said, with equal truth that the possible direction of victory is no less uncertain.

Though it is difficult to determine which is the most important scene of activities, whether in France and along the channel, or Southern Ausria and Northern Italy, or the Dardanelles, or Russian Poland, around Warsaw, it is reasonably certain that a positive decision at any of these fronts will have a far reaching effect on the final settlement.

The operations in France and the probably excited the greatest interest in this country from the beginning of in Galicia and the present stupendous enveloping movement by which Gencity of Warsaw.

get an adequate idea of the extent of ease. the operations in the Warsaw arena; but roughly speaking, it appears that the Germans are approaching the Ruswith immense forces that are possibly capable of a big round-up that might put an end to any immediate further resistance on the part of the Russians. At first, it appeared that this enveloping movement was possessed of such irresistible momentum that it was bound to succeed; but within the past few days the dispatches have indicated a serious check that throws doubt on

the probable outcome. Dardanelles there is very little that is certain except that the fighting is flerce and the loss of life is tremend-During the first weeks of the fighting the British seemed to be very confident that the navy alone would be able to force this world-famed stronghold within a "day or two more," but the operations have been withstanding the assistance of tre-mendous land forces, the "day or two

more" is still in the future.

There have been reports from time wearied and discouraged; that they have practically exhausted their am-munition and that they are wasting he remainder so their German commanders will have no other recourse than to allow them to surrender. These reports sound encouraging enough to those of the allies who realze the tremendously important results that will follow the forcing of the without materialization of the promses, encouragement sinks into doubt. As to whether there is anything to except talk is a matter of speculation; but there are repeated stories from time to time that the Russians are becoming dissatisfied Prisoners are quoted as saying that the British are great on promise; but not much on achievement: that even with a large part of he German forces withdrawn from the trenches in France for use against Warsaw, the British are sitting quiet and bringing small pressure on the German lines in

front of them. There are suggestions tions of the jesting remark that has become so common to the effect that the "British will fight it out to the last Frenchman or the last Russian. seems to be a fact that the British have furnished a pitifully small number of men compared with either the Russians or French; but as to whether the Russians have made any complaints on this account there is no satisfactory way of knowing. As to what the English have actualdone or are doing is a matter main-

of guess work. Very few estimates place the total number of men she has put in the field at above 1,500,000, and considering the population of the British Isles and the various colonies of the British empire, the wh knows that her armies should number five times as many men as they have numbered up to this time. It is the common expectation that f the Germans wind up the Russians

as they are trying to do, they will be able to immediately devote more atention to the western front, and unthan she has made up to this time, I will not be a great while after she has transferred her eastern army to the west before she will be making serious drives at the British most coast across the English channel.

-The large mercantile establishment of Bailey Bros., one of the oldest and strongest business concerns of Clinton, was completely destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The alarm was given shortly after 9 o'clock and the fire department responded promptly, but fought the flames to no avail. The entire two-story building and all its contents were destroyed, not a dollar's worth of goods being saved. No cause can be given for the fire. The total loss aggregated \$50,000 and was well insured, though not heavy enough to cover the loss. The firm is composed CL Railey.

Ada Davis, Mr. Boyce Faulkner.

Clover—W. O. Stroup, P. O. Stroup, can be given for the fire. The total loss aggregated \$50,000 and was well

could be but small demand for their LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS R. S. Riddle, Clerk-Invites the pub-

lic to annual W. O. W. picnic of Black Jack camp, at Oak Ridge school, August 10th. ommittee—Extends an invitation to the public to annual Blairsville picnic on Saturday, August 14. A number of good speakers invited. James Bros.—Ask you to watch for their next ad. in The Enquirer and say it will be worth your while. Standard Oil Co.—Wants you to see tandard Oil Co.—wants you to see the advantages of a Perfection blue flame oil stove. See page four.

Bobs—The chewey chewing gum—5 cents a package. Sold everywhere and chewed by everybody. See 4th page.

The Hickory Grove band furnished the music at Filbert yesterday and its performance was generally enjoyed. This band has attained a high degree or less by embargoes levied principal- of excellence in the rendering of first

on August 10 and 11. There are quite ner allies. England is fixing the pres- a number of Lancastrians in Yorkville and York county who will no doubt be interested in the occasion.

"I have a crow to pick with you," said Captain G. P. Smith of Rock Hill, to the editor of The Enquirer vesterday morning. "I came into your office on the day the courthouse was dedicated, paid you \$2 for the renewal of my subscription, and you did not even make a mention of the fact that I was in town." We herewith beg leave to even up with the genial captain. He was at the Filbert picnic yesterday, and this column would not furnish sufficient space to record the names of all the people he met and shook hands with.

WITHIN THE TOWN

-Rev. John W. Ham, the well known evangelist, who conducted a meeting here last year, expects to return in September. The meeting this year will be held in a tent which will hold 1,800 or more people.

- Dr. William Black, evangelist of the North Carolina Synod of the Presbyterian church, proposes to come here either in September or November to conduct a revival. The evangelist conducted a meeting here several years ago and much good resulted.

- About thirty-five persons were baptized in the First Baptist church by the pastor, Rev. J. H. Machen, on Wednesday evening. Most of those who were baptized were persons who Second Baptist church as a result of the revival recently conducted by The Second Baptist church as a result of the revival recently conducted by The Second Baptist Church as a result of the revival recently conducted by The Second Baptist Church as a result of the revival recently conducted by The Second Baptist Church as a result of the revival recently conducted by The Second Baptist Church as a result of the revival recently conducted by The Second Baptist Church as a result of the revival recently conducted by The Second Baptist Church as a result of the revival recently conducted by The Second Baptist Church as a result of the revival recently conducted by The Second Baptist Church as a result of the revival recently conducted by The Second Baptist Church as a result of the revival recently conducted by The Second Baptist Church as a result of the revival recently conducted by The Second Baptist Church as a result of the revival recently conducted by The Second Baptist Church as a result of the revival recently conducted by The Second Baptist Church as a result of the revival recently conducted by The Second Baptist Church as a result of the revival recently conducted by The Second Baptist Church as a result of the revival recently conducted by The Second Baptist Church as a result of the revival recently conducted by The Second Baptist Church as a result of the revival recently conducted by The Second Baptist Church as a result of the revival recently conducted by The Second Baptist Church as a result of the revival recently conducted by The Second Baptist Church as a result of the revival recently conducted by The Second Baptist Church as a result of the revival recently conducted by The Second Baptist Church as a result of the revival recently conducted by The Second Baptist Church as a result of the revival recently conducted by The Second Baptist Church as a result of the revival recently conducted by The Second Baptist Church as a result of the revival recently conducted by The Revival Recently cond the revival recently conducted by Rev. F. D. King of Charlotte.

- It has been moving day around the courthouse this week and the county officials are now occupying their new offices. Some were not anxious to leave the old hotel building in which they have been housed since March, 1914, due to the fact that they had become domesticated there. A force of hands from the chaingang was N. C. effort to force the Dardanelles have kept quite busy for some time moving numerous records and other valuable matter into the new building.

centrated more intensely on the drive with Messrs. S. E. Jackson, J. B. Peof the Germans against the Russians gram and G. M. Carroll, which were N. C. last Wednesday. The Gastonia man erals von Hinterberg, Macksen and defeated the local "sharps" quite easother leaders are trying to capture the lily in the games played Wednesday entire Russian army along with the morning; but at the afternoon session he seemed to have lost his luck and It is almost out of the question to the local players defeated him with

PROHIBITION ELECTION.

Following is the law bearing on the prohibition election to be held in September, as stated by D. W. Robinson secretary of the steering committee of the Anti-Saloon League:

"This election will be held on Tues-ay, September 14. There will be two ballots, as provided by the statute, "For the manufacture and sal of alcoholic liquors and beverages in South Carolina," the other "Against the sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquors and beverages in South Caro-"There will be but one ballot box.

If the result of the election is against the manufacture and sale, the dispensary will be closed after the 31st of December, and the sale of alcoholic iquors and beverages within the state will be unlawful after that time. "This has nothing to do with the gallon-a-month law, regulating importation of liquors from outside

the state.

"All persons who are eligible and desire to vote in this election must have a registration certificate and a receipt showing the payment of all his taxes for the year 1914. "To vote in this election a person must have been registered more than 30 days before the election, unless he becomes of age within the 30 days. The only remaining opportunity to register for this election will be in August. The books will be open for it at least three days in August, in every county and at such place in the county as the board of registration may designate, by two weeks' public notice. In those counties having 50,000 people or more, the books will be open for the first 15 days of August.

It is earnestly desired by those fa-voring prohibition that the election shall be a full expression of the people, both for and against prohibition And for that reason, all persons who ister and vote.

A. R. P. S. S. CONVENTION. Very few delegates but quite a number of members of the local church

attended the Sunday school convention of the A. R. P. churches of the western portion of York county, which convention was held in the local A. R. P. church Wednesday. The convention was the first of its kind ever held in the county and was by no means the success which its promoters hoped it would be.

The features of the convention were a number of stirring addresses dealing his parents in Rock Hill. with various branches of Sunday school work, the list of speakers including Miss Maud Bigham of Chester, who showed the small number of Sunday school workers how a Sunday school could be made to grow through better organization; Prof. D. L. Rambow of Chester, whose address was in the nature of a criticism of the methods of teaching which are used by many Sunday school instructors; Miss Marie Craig of Valdosta, Ga., who spoke of "The Growth of Sunday Schools Through Better Teaching," and Rev. W. P. Grier of Clover, who chose as his subject, "Growth Inten-

Several of the Sunday schools which are included in the association, viz.: Clover, Hickory Grove, Sharon and Yorkville, made brief reports on the progress being made in their respectve schools.

On account of the fact that the delegates present were hardly representaive of all the churches which are included in the association, and since many who had been expected, failed to come, no attempt was made to ef-fect a permanent organization. The convention named J. W. Kirkpatrick for leaving.
as temporary leader, and Miss Fannic Gastonia Gazette, July 27: Miss as temporary leader, and Miss Fannie Stroup of Yorkville, temporary secre-

were present: Pethany-Misses Ruth Whitesides, The total Ada Davis, Mr. Boyce Faulkner.

Yorkville--Mesdames W. D. Glenn, and J. L. Oates; Messrs. J. J. Gaulden, W. J. Féwell, E. M. Shillinglaw, Lyle

ABOUT PEOPLE

Miss Ada D. McElwee of Yorkville s visiting friends in Columbia. Mr. Walter Fanning of Shelby, vi Dr. E. A. Law of Bartow, Fla., visted relatives in Yorkville, this week Miss Inez Ardrey of Yorkville, is visiting friends in Rock Hill and Edgmoor.

Miss Mary Brown of Chester, is visiting Miss Elizabeth Wilborn in Yorkville. Mr Harry Moore of Rocky Mount visiting relatives in York-

ville. Miss Gladys Bridges of Blacksburg visiting Miss Mabel Ashe in York

Rock Hill Herald, July 28: W. J Beamguard of Clover, was a visito iere today. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lee of Yorkville are spending this week with relative

Miss Julia Crossland of Rock Hill, visited Mrs. F. C. Riddle in Yorkville

Spartanburg.

Mr. T. A. Matthews of Potsdale, Ark visiting relatives and friends in York county. Mrs. W. W. Dixon of Winnsboro,

sister, Mrs. W. F. Marhall in Yorkville. Miss Dorothy Skinner of Bishop ville, is the guest of Mrs. R. E. Montgomery in Yorkville.

Dr. W. S. Bean of Clinton, and Mr. H. Glenn of Chester, visited friends n Yorkville this week. Mrs. T. B. Huskey and two children of Preston, Va., are visiting Mrs. Geo. W. Sherer in Yorkville. Mr. Pink Smoak of Columbia is visiting the family of his father, Mr.

A. W. Smoak in Yorkville. Mrs. Elzie Myers and Miss Mary Jo Dickson of Central, S. C., are visiting Mr. J. G. Dickson in Yorkville. Mr. Hoyte Cunningham of Waxhaw, N. C., visited his uncle, Mr. J. C. Wil-

born, in Yorkville this week. Mrs. W. I. Barber of Chester, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Mont-gomery, in Yorkville this week. Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Gillespie and children of Yorkville, are spending some time at Sullivan's Island. Miss Delle Scoggins of Hickory

Mrs. Stewart Abell of Lowryville, is spending some time with her mother Mrs. Mary Crawford, in Yorkville. Mrs. S. A. Robinson and Miss Pea

Gallant of Gastonia, are the guests of Mrs. J. W. Kirkpatrick in Yorkville. Dr. Eleanora Saunders of Colum bia, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Sanders in Yorkville this week. Mrs. J. D. McDowell and children, Mary Alice and Martha, of Yorkville, are spending some time at Montreat

Miss Ida Miller Quinn, who has been spending several weeks in Greenville has returned to her home in York

Lancaster News, July 27: Mr. J. T.
Thomasson spent Sunday in York county with his aunt, Miss M. C.

Her than Federal regulation of ware houses, because it was reasonably certain that the Federal government would not always be in hands friendly Thomasson.

Misses Pauline Whisonant and Bonnie Plexico of Rock Hill, visited the family of Mr. M. E. Plexico in Yorkville this week. Messrs. W. J. and John McClain Charlotte, visited the family of their father Mr. W. T. McClain on Yorkville

No. 1, this week. count of the critical illness of his sonin-law. Mr. Walker Craig. Mrs. W. E. Faulconer of Washington

D. C., arrived in Yorkville this morn-ing to spend several weeks with her sister Mrs. G. W. S. Hart. Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Neely of Edgmoor, and Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Stultz of Rock Hill, visited Mrs. H. A. D. Neely in Yorkville, this week. Misses Louise Simril and Maude Barron of Chester, and Miss Maggie Hayes of Rock Hill, are the guests of Miss Jessie Baber in Yorkville.

Mr. W. B. Kerr of Yorkville No. was in Rock Hill Wednesday to see Mrs. Kerr, who is undergoing treat-ment in the Fennell infirmary. Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Willis, and Miss Miriam White have returned to their homes in Yorkville, after spending several days in Hendersonville, N. C.

Hill Monday. Mr. Andrew Wilkerson, who been spending several weeks with rel-atives in North Carolina and Virginia, returned to his home in Yorkville on Puesday night. Misses Mary Sue Wallace,

Simril and Ora and Mabel Glenn of Rock Hill, visited friends in Yorkville this week on their way to the mountains of North Carolina. A. R. Presbyterian, July 28: Prof. J. L. Pressly left on Monday for York county, where he will canvass for

Erskine. Dr. E. W. Pressly of Clover, came by last week to see Mrs. J. B. Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Witherspoon of Yorkville, left yesterday for Shelby, N. C., where they expect to spend some time. They anticipate going to

after their stay at Shelby. Mr. John J. Knox who for several that could be brought to bear, this op- you are going to do, do it, and quit months past has been in the United position coming from the cotton buy-States navy, having been on the train- ers, the banks, and the cotton mills, States navy, having been on the training ship Franklin at Norfolk, Va., has returned to the home of his father Mr. Geo. W. Knox in Clover.

Mr. John R. Harrison, who learned his trade as a linotype operator in The Enquirer office, and who for several months past has been working in Montana, is spending a few days with Mr. Harry C. Smith, who has

spending several months at the home of his father, Mr. F. E. Smith, in Yorkville, returned to Charlotte this week, where he has a position with the American Cotton Oil company. Fort Mill Times: John N. Carothers left Fort Mill the last week for Washington city, where he will take up elec-tro-chemical work in the bureau of soils under the supervision of the department of agriculture. For several years past he has had charge of the plant at Nitrolee, Electro-Chemical Company. The following from the current is

be read with interest by many York county people who are acquainted with the principal: Prof. Edgar Long, who has been connected with the English department of Erskine college for a number of years, has resigned that position to accept similar work at the University of North Carolina, Prof. Long will do post-graduate work and will teach some of the Eng-lish classes. He and Mrs. Long are lish classes. He and Mrs. Long are now in Due West making preparations

Hickory Grove—Miss Janie Wylie,
H. B. McDaniel, Jno. McGill.
Sharon—S. A. Gilfillan, P. B. Kennedy, J. M. Brice, Mr. and Mrs. G. W.

Hill returned this morning from a two weeks' vacation spent with relatives at Cross Hill, S. C. En route home they visited Mrs. Hill's sister, Mrs. H. L.

000 would have felt good in a year like this," he said.

Mr. Stevenson insisted that the feasibility of the whole plan had been Summitt, at Yorkville, S. C. Attending the Sabbath school rally at the First Associate Reformed Presbyterian church today are Messrs. J. A. and W. M. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Fer-F. W. Dibble, pastor of the Clover whatever as to the adequacy of the Methodist church, was in Gastonia Saturday, en route home from a visit to Columbia.

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THE FILBERT PICNIC.

was over it was conceded by all those bagged and hamstrung" by people who most directly interested, that the occupied their living out of the cotton pro-casion measured up fully with all the ducers of South Carolina. interesting events that had gone before, not only in point of general attendance; but in the prominence of the speakers, the interest and significance of the matters discussed, and in other features.

Next Mr. Stevenson took up and discussed at considerable length the controversy between the United States and England as to cotton. When our government protests against the action of England in holding up cotton destined to Germany, etc., England comes back at us with the precedent set by the Federal government when it was interesting events that had gone be-

of people in attendance. They came from Gaston and adjoining counties of North Carolina, from the country doctrine, and to insist that cotton should have the freedom of the seas, and although he did not want to be this week.

Miss Pat Ashcraft of Monroe, N. C., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. R. E. Heath, in Yorkville.

Misses Elizabeth and Lida Grist left his morning for a visit to relatives in his figures at 3,500. Former Governiant and although he did not want to be understood as wanting war, he felt that the president would be amply justified in giving England to understand that unless she agrees to free trade in cotton, the United States will lay an embargo on the food supplies and muniture on Rieses and between 2,500 and or Blease said between 3,500 and 4,000. Congressman Lever thought there must be between 7,000 and 8,000 in all, and Mr. W. F. Stevenson now paying 10 cents is the same that Miss Alee Starr has returned to her home in Yorkville after a visit to friends in Chester.

Note that the said he did not know, but it looked to him like there must be between south for 6 cents, and every cargo that 4,000 and 5,000. Others made other England seizes out of this cargo that but all were agreed that from the in this country protecting its right standpoint of attendance there was and he thought that the exercise of ittle more to be desired. The grounds presented somewhat properly belongs to us. Mr. Stevensor

the appearance of a midway in the was liberally applauded.
number and variety of the shows and the like. There was a picture show, a "snake charmer," a merry-go-round, and booths for the sale of soft drinks, ice cream, sandwiches, etc., and all of these did good business

throughout the day.

There were large numbers of wo-men and children on the grounds, and the behavior of everybody was all that could be desired. Several police men were on duty, and all of them made themselves useful in helping strangers with necessary information; but if any were called upon to make an arrest during the day, the reporter did not learn of the fact.

The principal attraction of the oc

casion outside of the general social interest, was the distinguished array of invited speakers in attendance. These Governor Blease, Hon. John L. McLaurin, Hon. A. F. Hon. John L. McLaurin, Hon. D. lives were being just as unjustice.

Lever, Hon. W. F. Stevenson, Hon. D. snuffed or starved out in other places.

E. Finley and Rev. Lacey Holt of But against this tragedy he was dispeople listening to the speakers, and a part of the time considerably less han a hundred, the attention renerally close and interested.

The principal feature of the economic discussion was the general en-dorsement of the state warehouse law. Mr. Stevenson led the way along McLaurin, and Mr. McLaurin accepted all that Mr. Stevenson had said, with approval. Mr. Finley wanted as many warehouses as could be had, both state and independent, and wanted to put a stop to substitution in ined to put a stop to substitution in in-dependent warehouses. Mr. Lever thought the state warehouse a good the war up to the past few weeks; but since then attention has been concentrated more intensely on the drive centrated more intensely on the drive central perior. Mr. Blease was for state rath-than Federal regulation of waretain that the Federal government would not always be in hands friendly

to the cotton producer, and the sys tem might be used to the south's advantage. The audience was not quite as dem onstrative as some previous audiences had been; but it was courteous and considerate, as well as appreciative of all the speakers. The committee purposely held former Governor Blease to the last, in order to "hold Mr. R. N. Plaxco of Yorkville No. 1, the crowd," and the result attested went to Lancaster this morning on active ex-governor's continued popularity. His many friends applauded him requently, not only when he scored the national administration, but when

Germany. Hon. J. E. Beamguard, senator from York county, presided over the speak-ers' stand, and Mr. A. J. Barry, a young ministerial student, opened the said are not in England and Germany. exercises with an earnest, appropriate prayer for Divine guidance and bless-

Hon, W. F. Stevenson of Chesterfield was introduced as the first speaker, and he held the interest of his audience to the price of cotton. He commenced his remarks with a clear and comprehensive review of the conditions that developed in the south on the baseline with the conditions that developed in the south on the baseline with the conditions that developed in the south on the baseline with the conditions that developed in the south on the baseline with the conditions that developed in the south on the conditions that developed in the south on the conditions that developed in the south of the conditions that developed in the south of the conditions that developed in the conditions that developed in the south of the conditions that developed in the south of the conditions that developed in the c out of the war last August, told how Misses Janie Wylie of Hickory Grove, Mary Land of Baltimore, Md., and Janie Land of Yorkville No. 1, visited Miss Reba Cain in Yorkville this week. Rev. Henry Stokes of Yorkville, and Rev. H. B. Hardy of Hickory Grove, were among those who attended the funeral of Rev. R. L. Holroyd in Rock Hill Monday.

business and industrial situation was plunged into sudden demoralization that seemed to threaten panic and ruin. The new cotton crop was about ready to go on the market; but the spinners suddenly quit buying, and there was no way to borrow money for the reason that the local banks did not have any, and there was no means of guarant more equitable method of market-hill Monday. ble abroad. The situation, said Mr. Stevenson,

action on the part of the chief execu-tive, and the chief executive had the courage to meet that situation by calltive, and the chief executive had the courage to meet that situation by calling an extra session of the general assembly, the only thing to be done under the circumstances. He went on to say that the extra session of the general assembly gave the problem by which it was confronted its most careful consideration and the lebera resulted in the warehouse law, and how much defined and how much despends upon your backing. Now what are you going to do? If you are going to build warehouse and how much despends upon your backing. Now what are you going to do? If you are going to build warehouse, and how much despends upon your backing. Now what are you going to do? If you are not, say so, and let me return to my own affairs. If you build warehouse and how much despends upon your backing. sideration and its labors resulted in the passage of the state warehouse law, which law, though passed in a shape that was not altogether satisfactory, alone fully justifies the action of the governor in calling the general assembly together, and is well worth the entire cost of the session. He said that to the very great profit of the seller, or some time. They anticipate going to tire cost of the session. He said that to the very great profit of the seller, or Catawba springs, near Hickory, N. C., the warehouse bill was passed in the I will give you some mighty good white face of the most powerful opposition labor on your roads. But and other interests which saw the possibility of so much of the profit they evidenced by frequent applause. When are now getting out of the handling of the cotton crop being saved to the pro-

ducers thereof. Next Mr. Stevenson reviewed the Laurin state bond proposition, which received tains. so much attention at the hands of the general assembly and which was so much discussed throughout the state Finley, who was next introduced t last October. He gave the full credit the audience, the Filbert picnic is for the idea to Mr. J. K. Henry of Woodman's picnic, again it is a school Chester. "I did not think much of the proposition at first," he said, "but the picnic. more I thought of it, the more it appealed to me, and when I give my ap- at present, said the speaker, is the Eu pealed to me, and when I give my ap-proval to any proposition I give it my ropean war. I trust that it will end full support." He explained how the speedily. I have no sympathy with bond proposition provided a means whereby the state undertook to lend the farmers 9 cents a pound on cotton I did the people at Armenia yesterday, which was then bringing only a little more than 6 cents, and how it was in-tended to use the credit of the state to. tended to use the credit of the state to help the farmers out of their difficulty. He told how the bankers of the state following the lead of representatives ing to help it? The chief crop of the of that interest from Spartanhurg south has drapped from 16 to 2 contains of that interest from Spartanburg, were enthusiastic for the bond issue so were enthusiastic for the bond issue so a pound. Does not that show that we long as it appeared that the bonds have suffered? We can't grow cotton were to be turned over to them for at that price. Yes, both sides have distribution to their own contours. distribution to their own customers, worked great hardships on us—Gerthe people who owed the banks and many with her submarines and Engwho borrowed from the banks; but how when it was finally decided that the shipment of cotton to neutrals. owners of the cotton in a way that would give preference to the smaller banks turned against the bill and put with the distribution of that supply. and put it in Finley, and there was the daily papers to fighting it. He The speaker was proud of the fact a laugh at the expense of both Lever Gastonia Gazette, July 27: Misses
Katherine McLean and Mary Bradley
returned yesterday from Hickory
Grove, York county where the returned yesterday from Hickory through the period from the time of Christian country in the world. He Grove, York county, where they were the proposed legislation to May to was glad this country was at peace. members of a house-party at the home of Mrs. Sarah Whitesides. Mr. Walter all of the \$24,000,000 worth of bonds of Mrs. Sarah Whitesides. Mr. Walter all of the \$24,000,000 worth of bonds should fight England or Germany, or Smith and sister, Miss Mamie Smith, could have been retired on the legiticould have been retired on the legiti-mate market in May with the farmers clared he would cast his ballot for but one of the reasons was because

proved beyond question by actual de-velopments; but he had no quarrel velopments; but he had no quarrel ers seem to be catching it. If it isn't with Governor Blease for holding up the boll weevil it is the bull-headed the bill so it could not become a law the bill so it could not become until too late for the ratification of the people in the pending election. He was willing to trust to the good judgwarehouses, said Mr. Finley. The more warehouses we have in this country that southern farmer. M. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Ferguson, Mr. J. J. Henry, and Mr. and the people in the pending election. He guson, Mr. J. Henry, and Mr. and the people in the pending election. He guson, Mr. J. J. Henry, and Mr. and the people in the pending election. He guson, Mr. J. J. Henry, and Mr. and the people in the pending election. He guson, Mr. J. J. Henry, and Mr. and the people in the pending election. He guson, Mr. J. J. Henry, and Mr. and the people in the pending election. He guson, Mr. J. J. Henry, and Mr. and the people in the pending election. He guson, Mr. J. J. Henry, and Mr. and the people in the pending election. He guson, Mr. J. J. Henry, and Mr. and the people in the pending election. He guson, Mr. J. J. Henry, and Mr. and the people in the pending election. He guson, Mr. J. J. Henry, and Mr. and the people in the pending election. He guson, Mr. J. J. Henry, and Mr. and the people in the pending election. He guson, Mr. J. J. Henry, and Mr. and the people in the pending election. He guson, Mr. J. J. Henry, and Mr. and the people in the pending election. He guson, Mr. J. Henry, and Mr. and the people in the pending election. He guson, Mr. J. Henry, and Mr. and the people in the pending election. He guson, Mr. J. Henry, and Mr. and the people in the pending election. He guson, Mr. J. Henry, and Mr. and the people in the pending election. He guson, Mr. J. Henry, and Mr. and Mr. and Mr. and the people in the pending election. He guson, Mr. J. Henry, and Mr. and Mr.

for such explanation, he was not pre-THE FILBERT PICNIC.

There was another great picnic at Filbert yesterday, and when the day say, however, that the bill was "sand-say, however, the bill was "say, however, the bill was "say, however, how belong the bill was "say, how belong the bill was "s Next Mr. Stevenson took up and dis-

the Federal government when it was trying to starve the south during the civil war. He thought it was the duty There was a tremendous gathering of the president to repudiate this old 4,000 and 5,000. Others made other estimates; but none of them fell below 3,000. As compared with the to pay for out of the next crop. Mr. crowd of last year some thought it larger and others thought it smaller; this war business, but he did believe little backbone would secure what

> Hon. John L. McLaurin followed M. Stevenson and began his remarks with hearty commendation of what that speaker had said as to the proper treatment of England. He repeated in part what he had said about everybody getting rich out of the war ex-

Hon. John L. McLaurin.

cept the cotton farmer, and showed ow our misfortune in the matter was chargeable to the high-handed arro-gance of England, and the lack of organization in the south. He deplored the sinking of the Lusitania as a most horrible affair; but he insisted that the freedom of the seas for American cot-ton was a matter of very much greater concern to us than this horrible trag-edy. The Lusitania matter was little more than an ordinary incident of war, the loss of a thousand lives or so one place where other thousands of lives were being just as unjustifiably labor without any show of right or justice because of the high-handed action of England. He charged that England had taken our cotton whole-sale at 5 and 6 cents a pound and was retailing it out to other nations at 30 cents a pound. He did not want any country in the world that is on a go

war that might be brought about through envy of our good fortune. Mr. McLaurin discussed the warehouse system at length, stressing more particularly the finance feature thereof, and declaring that it is the only means by which the cotton producers can hope to take care of themselves in the existing situation. He gave figto take care of themselves in ures to show how the tremendous cot ton crop of last year had so largely disappeared by reason of the use of so much of it for making powder, and how although next year the world's supply will be only about two-thirds of the legitimate demand, the produc ers of cotton cannot hope to get any thing like their share of the high prices that are certain to obtain unless they warehouse their cotton and finance the same in accordance with the system

said, are not in England and Germany but right here at home—the people who refuse to help them out of the present situation and be satisfied with their just proportion of a legitimate profit. If these would join in and help in what we are trying to do, it would easier and more profitable for all

The speaker discussed in detail the hensive review of the conditions that necessity for a law to license cotton developed in the south on the breaking grading and told how it would work without injustice to anybody, and in prices went to pieces, and how the business and industrial situation was of the fact that although we have laws anteeing local warehouse receipts in ing their crops, told briefly what had been accomplished up to this put it up to his hearers something like

You understand very well what I ar talking.

The fact that Mr. McLaurin had many friends in the big audience was evidenced by frequent applause. When with the intention of taking Mrs. Mc Laurin from the hospital to the moun-

Hon. D. E. Finley. Sometimes, said Congressman D. E picnic and all the time it is a people'

The question of absorbing interest The supply of cotton now in hand is smaller than it has been at this time of year in five years, said Mr. Finley. not a mosquito; but a gallinipper that

trouble is, not with the supply, but that he was a citizen of the most

I do not propose to vote as I have said, for purposes of offense, but rather for the purpose of defense. Are you with me on this? asked the speaker, who observed that the southern farm

European nations. the better for the southern farmer take care of forty per cent of the cot

ton crop.

The speaker advocated diversified ty farming and was glad to see York country farmers making such rapid progress had in that direction. He deplored the unstable market in this section for such crops and declared that we would have

to make preparation to dispose of such products. In concluding Congressman Finley discussed the question of rural credits at some length. The average rate of interest paid by farmers throughout the country is 81-2 per cent. Congress is now considering the idea of enacting measure whereby the farmer can use the crops which he produces to some advantage, since they may in the fu-ture be regarded as security for loans.

Hon. A. F. Lever.

Representative in congress from the Second district, and chairman of the committee on agriculture, was the first speaker after dinner. He made quite an interesting and instructive speech in which he explained the operation of the Lever cotton futures law, told about a Federal warehouse bill which he had introduced and which he expected to pass at the next session of congress, discussed the pending ship purchase bill, and paid a glowing tribute to the sagacity and determination and grit of President

Mr. Lever arose before a friendly and sympathetic audience, and he immediately proceeded to get closer to his friends by repeating some of the jokes and anecdotes from the large fund he has accumulated dur-ing his experience. The jokes and anecdotes related mainly to himself, and dealt with his youth at the time and dealt with his youth at the time he entered congress, with his diminutive size and his dried-up personal appearance. He said this was his fifty-ninth speech since the 1st of March and he was still feeling pretty well and looking very well. He compared himself with Mr. Finley in looks, much to the amusement of a large portion of the audience.

Mr. Lever had intended to devote himself to other subjects of very great

himself to other subjects of very great importance; but since the discussion of the day had hinged very largely on cotton, he would have something to say along that line also. He began to say along that line also. He began by discussing the marketing ques-tion, explaining how price depended upon supply and demand, and how when the supply exceeded the demand it was necessary to conserve the sur-plus so as to keep supply and demand

in proper balance. He told of a cotton warehou he had introduced and which he expected to get through at the next ses-sion of congress. This bill provides for the standardization of cotton grades and for receipts which guarantee title, weight and grade to the holder. It provides for licensed cotton graders, bonded warehousemen and all other considerations that go to make up a thoroughly negotiable paper. He had not studied the state paper. He had not studied the state warehouse system sufficiently to give a satisfactory opinion as to its merits; but endorsed the general principle of it. However, the state system was not calculated to give the same unquestionable character to a receipt that was to be expected from the proposed Federal system, the idea being that just as the state receipt had its adjust as the state receipt had its ad-vantage over the private receipt, the

vantage over the private receipt, the Federal receipt would be that much better than the state receipt.

Mr. Lever discussed at length the operation of the cotton futures law introduced in the senate by Senator Hoke Smith, in the house by himself, and gotten through by the joint effight against various interests that were opposed to its passage. He cited the fact that the law had found full justification last fall, for upon the re-opening of the exchange after it had been closed after the war began, trading was commenced on contracts under both the old and new style, and the new form contracts invariably sold at from 25 to 40 points over the was the requirement for the delivery of actual cotton of standard grade, an inch staple, whereas formerly any kind of trash was deliverable on contract. He quoted Frank B. Hayne at saying that although this law is still in need of revision it has already saved to the cotton producers no less

than \$60,000,000.

In discussing the necessity for an dequate system of warehousing, Mr. Lever said that experts had advised his committee that the "weather waste" in the south amounts to \$40,000,000 annually. "You can put me down absolutely and unqualifiedly in favor of the state warehouse system

favor of the state warehouse system, said Mr. Lever, and if you have not got a complete and satisfactory law, you must go on and improve it until you get it perfect.

Mr. Lever discussed quite interestingly the discussion of small packages, and said that the express companies of America are charging sixteen times. of America are charging sixteen times as much as any European country for carrying a hundred pounds a hundred miles. He characterized the express companies as mere parasites without tangible property or responsibility and told how he was working on the problem of reducing transportation charges when the war broke out. He hoped that much would be accom-plished in this direction.

He discussed the president's ship purchase proposition and differentia-ted between it and the subsidy proposition on the ground that purchase went down a little deeper into the public treasury and procured ships for the government ownership, while the subsidy idea proposed to help individuals at the expense of the whole people. Although he had long been people. Although he had interested in the development of ocean transportation, he had not favored the purchase idea very strongly at first; but the more he had studied it, the more he was pleased with it. the more he was pleased with it. He spoke of the opposition the president had encountered to his idea, principally from the north and west; but predicted that although the law had not passed at the last session, it would yet go through. He referred with admiring enthusiasm to the president's determination and tenacity of dent's determination and tenacity of like unto that of a bulldog, and wher it once took hold, it could not be prized loose with a crowbar.

Mr. Lever commended the advice of Senator McLaurin not to become panic-stricken but to hold on to the warehouse system, back it up and be patient. "If you will do this," said Mr. Lever, "I will almost gamble that you will break the opposition to high priced cotton.' In conclusion Mr. Lever told how the continuance of republican institutions depended upon the prosperity of the farmer. He said that if all the

but any hostile legislation or calam-

skscrapers of the big cities were de-stroyed, with the agricultural inter-

ests remaining intact, the skyscrapers

jury for all. The introduction of former Governor Blease was followed by the most pronounced demonstration of the day Cries of "Blease! Blease! Hurrah for Blease!" came from all parts of the crowd and amid cheers and hub-

bub could be heard, "Give it to 'em, Coley," and the like. Mr. Lever had gotten off a pleasantly intended little skit about having been bitten by a mosquito that had bitten Finley, with the result that he had gotten to be almost as good had sucked all the blood out of Lever.

he esteemed it an especially high honor to be invited to address the people of York county at this great Fil-