Scraps and facts.

- Poland and Germany are still a war. It was reported a few days ago that a Polish army of 30,000 men was ial automobile reached San Damasco marching on Berlin and that Gustave in the center of the apostolic palace Noske, member of the Ebert cabinet, in harge of German military affairs, had ordered the Fifteenth German division to meet the Poles. There was a clash in which the Poles wore quite severely defeated because of German apartment, the president was met by superiority in artillery and other equipment if not in soldiership. The Germans and as the matter is one that can be settled at the peace conference, the Allied governments are not in very hearty accord with the Polish opera-

- The Ohio State Board of Medical the scarcity of physicians, on account of war service, the physicians who remained at home took advantage of the opportunity to charge several times the usual fees for their gervices, estable the usual fees for the graph of the usual fees for the graph of pecially to new patients, formerly under the cars of other physicians. Dr. J. E. Tuckerman, vice president of the Cleveland academy of medicine, is quoted as denouncing these men most bitterly, provided they are quilty, and demanding that they be held up to

- American shipyards built 1,882 vessels of 2,721,281 gross tons during 1918. Reports of the bureau of navigation of the commerce department made public today show this total of which all but 124,000 tons represented seagoing ships, the seagoing tonnage alone aggregating 1,861,321 gross tons. The bureau's figures for 1917 con-struction show that 1,034,000 gross tons were constructed by American ship-yards. The armistice brought about a decided check in the yards' output. November was the month of greatest November was the month of greatest construction in the history of American ship building, 171 vessels of 357,660 gross tons of seagoing ships being produced. In December only 153 ships were completed and the tonnage amounted to 223,358 mounted to 283,358.

— A propaganda has been inaugurated among soldiers and sailors of Norfolk, Va., in behalf of a year's advance sailary to soldiers and sallors on their discharge from the army. W. B. Sha-fer, Jr., of Norfolk, is the originator of the plan. He argues that the proproposed advance of a year's pay will give soldiers and sailors the means of taking advantage of such business opportunities as might turn up in their way, or perhaps spend a year or two more at school and college, as circum stances might require. He claims that will be an act of justice to the enlisted man who worked for a dollar a day the side of the non-enlisted man teers who made millions out of the war. Shafer's propaganda is being

returning from the battlefields of Europe, more than half of them wounded, and many of them unable to turn themselves in their bunks, have been having a distressing time as the result of the stranding of the transport the "Northern Pacific," in which they came, off the coast of Fire Island, near New York last week. The big stranger of the coast of Fire Island, near New York last week. The big stranger of the coast of Fire Island, near New York last week. The big stranger of the coast of Fire Island, near New York last week. The big stranger of the coast of Fire Island, near New York last week. The big stranger of the coast of Fire Island, near New York last week. The big stranger of the coast of Fire Island, near New York last week. The big stranger of the coast of Fire Island, near New York last week. The big stranger of the coast of Fire Island, near New York last week. The big stranger of the coast of Fire Island, near New York last week. The big stranger of the coast of Fire Island, near New York last week. The big stranger of the coast of Fire Island, near New York last week. The big stranger of the coast of Fire Island, near New York last week. The big stranger of the coast of Fire Island, near New York last week. The big stranger of the coast of Fire Island, near New York last week. The big stranger of the coast of Fire Island, near New York last week. The big stranger of the coast of Fire Island, near New York last week. The big stranger of the coast of Fire Island, near New York last week. -Two thousand five hundred soldiers New York last week. The big steamer went aground on a sandbar in a storm ing. The winds and the waves conpartial relief, it was finally decided to emove the passengers. During Thursday 259 soldiers and Red Cross nurses were taken ashore by means of transfer was accomplished without accident, except the capsizing of two or no lives were lost. During Saturday 2.204 soldiers were removed mainly by means of steam launches, which the men boarded from ladders thrown over the bow of the "Southern Pacific," and by means of gangways. left about 200 helpless wounded still aboard, including men with broke moved on Saturday and Sunday by being carefully car

- Reductions of from 25 to 30 cent in existing freight rates from At-lantic ports to ports in South America, Asia, Japan, Australia and Afri have been announced by J. shipping board, effective for January and February loadings. Mr. Rosseter said this reduction in rates had been authorized in order that the sub stantial amount of tonnage under the shipping board which has available for commercial trades could serve its greatest possible usefulness American exports. can rates per ton are \$22.50 to north Brazil from Para to Pernambuco; \$25 to middle Brazil from Mexico to San-Pelotas to Porto Alegre; \$25 to Mon-tevido and Buenos Aires; \$27.50 to with a special announced rate from Punta Arenas. The rates to Japan and China are \$45; Manila \$40; Singapore and Saigon \$45; Penang Bangkok and Port Swetenham \$52.50 Calcutta and Colambo \$45; Bombay Bangoon and Madrass \$50, and south east Indies \$60. For Brisbane, Syd ney and Melbourne, Australia, rates are \$40, with the same tariff for New Zealand main ports. The tariff west African ports \$25.

- All capital ships of the future will be electrically driven, "insuring their superiority over vessels of other nation." Secretary Daniels told the hous naval committee on Thursday. The New Mexico, the first electrically driven dreadnaught, is the most powerful naval vessel of any navy in the world today, and has put the electric drive beyond the field and experimentation, the committee was told. Built to develop 26,500 horsepower, the Nev Mexico actually did develop 31,000 horsepower, Mr. Daniels said. Some the other advantages claimed the electric drive by Secretar; Daniels and Commander Foote, aide, are: A 25-per-cent saving i fuel: a great saving in fuel space an saving in engine space; as great power to drive astern as ahead; economy in installation and operation; the ability to de velop full power in one propeller as well as four; greater endurance at high speed. Commander Foote said that the experiment had been expected to prove costly, but had economical because it burned 25 pe cent less oil than steam-driven ships The mere shifting of a control, Com mander Foote said, would send the as forward, which would prove a great advantage in maneuvering in

- President Wilson was received at announced by the master chamber to the pope who awaited the president in the throne room, where two gilded arm chairs had been The president was admitted immediately to the presence ident was accompanied by a proces sion of vatican servants. The pro-cession made its way through halls filled with antique pictures and pre-cious tapestries. As the president entered the antechamber to the papal apartments he was preceded by th pontifical chamberlain. Gendarme pontifical chamberlain. guard and the noble guard red tunics were drawn up to gree him. President Wilson drove from the Palazo del Prago, the residence of Palazo del Frago, to the mercial intercourse American Ambassador Page, to the mercial intercourse accompanied by Monsignor None of the nations whose economic vatican, accompanied by Monsignor Charles O'Hearn, rector of the American college. Thousands gathered structure is based upon private owner- doubt about that. She has lots of married.

along the streets cheered and waved their hats when the automobile passed. As the president entered, the Swiss guard in multi-colored uniforms ed by Raphael, presented arms Crossing the court yard, the president where a detachment of gendarme heralded its coming with bugles and at the same time rendered military honors. At the foot of the grand staircase leading to the pontifica

gregation of ceremonials, with four Swiss guards in full uniform and two quarrel is over the sovereignty of the doorkeepers in their characteristic Polish city of Posen, claimed by the costumes. The president and Monsignor Canati shook hands, the secre tary extending a formal welcome. Led by "Pallifreniers" ancient officers who used to hold the bit of the white which the pope rode in processions, the made their way to Clementine Hal the Registration and Examination has begun an investigation of charges of Cleveland and other cities in the state, during the past two months or more The board is advised that because of the registration and other cities in the state, during the past two months or more The board is advised that because of the registration and Examination has begun and their way to Clementine Hall, one of the largest and most beautiful in the vatican, where 24 Swiss guards with halberds presented arms. President Wilson was met by the whole pontical court, headed by the majordumo, Monsignor Tacci; the master of dumo, Monsignor Tacci; the master of the chamber, the grand steward and

Entered at the Postoffice at York at Mail Matter of the Second Class.



TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1919.

The general assembly convenes nex

All of the boys who have been France are for better roads and better hools also.

South Carolina remains the state in which there is promise of the greatest outcome for the reason that up to this time South Carolina has made so sealing the iniquitous bargain. much less educational progress than any of the other states.

It is a noticeable fact that commis sions and petty offices went as a rule to boys in the army who had enjoyed perience, however, the world has the best educational advantages. Is evolved no more just, reasonable, or other-nothing of the kind. Put the not the significance clear? We must equitable means for the exchange of two to work together against a com-

one, to be placed on the courthouse lawn, has approved pretty general ap ors in the shape of leaflets which the proval. Quite a number of people of capitalism has always sooner or later sailors merge socially on shore leave, soldiers are required to send to their the town and county surrounding have newspapers and the congressmen. so expressed themselves to members o

right to try certain classes of cases beand efforts to get her off the sandbar fore local juries. The average sention which she was stuck proved unavailment of the nation is now up and befact will come only with the millenniinstance the American likes to ask the ond lynching, and if there is no other ed heavily, and oil poured on the way to stop mob law, the Federal governoubled waters seeming to afford only ernment will intervene. While f stopped they will eventually see. And yet exactly clear. boats and breeches buoys, and the when the Federal government steps in to stop lynching, there will also be lost three of the lifeboats; but even at that many other privileges of local self-

There has been a time within the easy recollection of the present generation when, as a rule, people were preferred mainly by reason of family or limbs that had not yet knitted, and fortune; but that time is about past. Preference now is based more large ried down gangways in the arms of ly on what you can do and on what you really do, and since what you can do and what you really do is largely a question of how you have been educated and trained, the question of education and training is obviously a Rosseter, director of operations of the matter of paramount importance. In connection with this, think of your

boys and girls. Sales of government wool have been in progress in Boston for several days past. The sales are by public auction Nearly 3,000,000 pounds of wool was sold last Thursday in some 300 separate lots. The sales included all qualtos; \$30 to south Brazil from Paragua ities and grades of "greasy" and "sour-to Rio Grande De Sul and \$35 from ed" wool. The highest price realized during the sale was for thirty bales of La Plata and \$30 to Rosario, Bahia greasy Australian wool, which sold at Blanca and Port Madrya, Argentina, \$1.01 per pound. The lowest price was 81 cents for 68 bales of Australian wool. The offerings included wool from Australia, Cape Town, South

America and Texas.

Remember that the food demands on America are heavier than they have ever been. There are millions of of South African ports is \$35 and to starving people in Europe and most of them are to be fed from American stocks. The food is to be purchased by downward trend right away. the Allied governments and the United States. It is reasonable to assume that States. It is reasonable to assume that ed that while the war is over, the arin the German army will be sent to this unusual demand, probably the mies have not been demobilized, and Washington to be added to the collecheaviest demand yet experienced, will while there has been a cut in future have a most decided effect on prices. expenses, present expenses have been York county people have been getting in the way, during the past two years of raising their own supplies. Under all the circumstances, there is more reason now why they should continue to do this than there has ever been

year, the people of this country would that what we are paying those three have begun to get a real taste of pribeen spared continuance of the war, which would have only meant suffering and sacrifice without promise of lines of production in which they were ease, cold and starvation and that material benefits, why can we not un- engaged before they were mustered dertake a little apparent sacrifice for into the army. something that will certainly be worth all it can cost and more? How could ed a tremendous moral stimulus vessel backward at as great a speed this country be more greatly benefit- the result of peace; but there can be ted than by the construction of sure no very great material stimulus until enough good roads? The landowners after the return of the soldiers. and the farmers will be the first benelast ficiaries of such work as may be done the vatican by Pope Benedict last ficiaries of such work as may be done sands of laborers from war work to re-Saturday. The president's arrival along this line; but those benefits will sume their peace employment is imas surely extend to people of every portant; but that does not nearly make

degree and every occupation. As we see things now there is no pope, who was gowned in white. On probability that the Allied world will his way to the throne room the presundertake armed aggression against near future; but we are not looking the Russian Bolsheviki soon. The for anything general along this line for er, who was at first thought to have spirit of the times outside of Russia quite a while. seems to be to let Russia go on with her experiment of abolishing property rights, an experiment for which few people of intelligence have any reimmense busbys and the palatine spect; but there is no good excuse for and and the noble guard in their violence. However, Russia will be isolated from the balance of the world rel; but it is not to be denied that beof so far as social, or even extensive comto the mercial intercourse are concerned, charp rivalry to say the least of it.

ship of property are likely to count relations with Russia. There is a feeling among the more intelligent observers throughout the world that the much of hers, for she probably has Russian experiment will necessarily more really great achievements to her fall of its own inherent unsoundness. and be followed by social and economic chaos. It may be necessary, after a while to hammer some sanity into the ization throughout the world, and it Russain Bolshevists; but nothing is likely to happen along that line from the fact. the outside, at least for a while.

Capitalism vs Bolshevism. There is no perfect social or economic system except that embraced in the teachings of Christianity, and although mankind will eventually come ever been. up to these teachings, it will be a good

while yet most probably. Capitalism comes out of that prinnot eat your cake and have it too," and cake of the other fellow.

or unqualifiedly condemning Rolshe-

ism-not in principle anyway. We do not take any stock in Bolshenonly exists, and Bolshevism as they States of America. are trying to establish it, capitalism is The highest exponents of American far preferable; but at the same time we would not be understood as representing capitalism as entirely free from gross injustice and wrong.

The fact that a fellow may have say ed a part of his cake without eating it does not necessarily mean that he is entitled to use the surplus for any and every advantage that might present itself to him.

For instance that was a very shabby and discreditable advantage that Jacob took of Esau when he compelled Esau to give up his birthright for a mess of probably, in the attitude of the Engpottage, to say nothing of the manner in which he and his mother deceived toward each other. As a general the blind old father in securing and Capitalism is often guilty of just

hat results in Bolshevism.

In all its six thousand years of ex-

with self-defense as the "first law of apparent. nature." and that oppression through found its answer in Bolshevism. It is our belief that Boshevism can-

on universal recognition of the golden soldiers with American prowess, some rule, and the full realization of this times to the length of fist fights. For um; but as to whether the universal Britisher if he knows what "A. E. F." ernment will intervene. While of the millennium or the inauguration of plies "American expeditionary forces," course there are those who do not see the millennium is to bring the univerhow this is possible, unless lynching is sal observance of the golden rule is not no, it means, "'After England failed."

> Tendency of Prices.
> Although prices of labor and commodities will naturally tend downward following the establishment of peace people who look for any immediate reduction in such prices will find them selves mistaken.

> Wars, especially big wars, always have a most appreciable effect on the price of labor and commodities of all kinds.

There are many reasons why this should be the case; but the explanation of these reasons is not the purpose of this article. The fact stated is too thoroughly established.

It will be remembered by people who Spanish-American war, which was a comparatively insignificant affair, followed a long period of business stagnation, and it was accompanied and followed by a general stimulation of bus-

The South African war was accompanied and followed by an industrial had not known for many years.

The currency expansion and price boom of the Civil war exceeded anything of the kind ever experienced by America, not excepting the present sit-

uation. Prices of all kinds of commodities remained high for a number of years after the Civil war, and there were few six machine guns. clearly apparent indications of returning pre-war conditions until about 1872 or 1873.

That prices will again trend downward no one need doubt; but there is no good reason for looking for this

For one thing, it is to be remember ed that while the war is over, the ar-

but slightly reduced. Altogether America had four million men under arms, and of these hardly

their former occupations. The country is still bearing the expense of maintaining three million at that, there being fairly large stocks men, and it is very well to remember that what we are paying those three million men in the shape of wages and men, and it is very well to remember that what we are paying those three million men in the shape of wages and up-keep, is only a small per cent of Syria what we are losing through the absence of these men from the various died in Germany and Austria of dis

Commerce and industry have receiv-The release of hundreds of thou-

sands of laborers from war work to re up for the return of the three million soldiers who are still in the army.

There may be some reduction prices on some commodities in the

England and America.

Looking at the matter in a broad way, there is no quarrel between the United States and Great Britain, and tween the two peoples there is a very England is great. There is no

pride; there is no doubt about that either. If pride is ever warranted England has plenty of warrant for credit than any other country on earth. She has probably done more to advance liberty, right, justice, civil-

England, meaning, of course, Great Britain, has done great things in war, science, art, literature, industry, finance commerce. All humanity is indebted to her in all these lines, and England is greater today than she has

is more than foolish to lose sight of

Of course England is guilty of some horrible sins. We can take her record from the beginning, and find naciple which recognizes that you "can tional crime as black as are chargeable against any other country, or any Bolshevism grows out of an improvi- other people. She has at times been dent unreasonableness that would eat narrow and bigotted, and at times she its own cake and then appropriate the has been murderous, and at all times she has been domineering; but at no No, we are not defending capitalism time has she ever been wholly cowardly or contemptible.

The only country that England as whole has really respected has been rism as a system, not as it is being the United States of America, and the practiced in Russia or as it is being United States of America is about the aught elsewhere, for these ideas are only country she really respects now; mpossible of good to anybody. As but still she has a much better opinion between capitalism as it most com- of herself than she has of the United

ism, meaning our really representative

statesmen, have the sincerest regard for British statesmen, British character and between British institutions. But as has already been stated, ther is a feeling of rivalry between Great Britain and America that extends to all classes and conditions of mon in the two countries and in America there is a very decided contempt for British arrogance and assumed superiority.

The real feeling between America and Great Britain is best illustrated, lish and American soldiers and sailors thing, Scotch, Welsh and Irish soldiers feel that Americans are not inferior to anybody, and there is very little such things, and it is unfairness and constraint between any of these and injustice of capitalim along these lines Americans; but the friction comes between Americans and Englishmen.

It is not to be understood that Americans and Englismen do not like each who received from \$6 to \$10 a day.

The argument that such an allowance would make many loafers, he says, comes from tightwad taxpayers who do not stand for the fair deal.

He argues that men whose lives and fortunes were at stake are entitled to something at the hands of the profiteers who made millions out of the suggestion that York county is entitled to a cannon and a good, big the right to the fair deal is at one work together against a commodities for commodities or for mon foe and they get strength from each other—a strength that probably arises in a measure from the desire of each to show the other the quality of his mettle. But oppose the two anywhere and the rivalry is even more

Let groups of British and American in other than a British or an American port, and a friendly beginning is more not be permanently established in Rus- apt than otherwise to wind up in a

> the American comes back with "No Sometimes this brings a grin from the Englishman and sometimes it brings

er, it is all the same to both parties. Many Englishmen are just now very much stirred up over Secretary Daniel's recent declaration that America must have the greatest navy in the world, and no wonder; but unless some arrangement is agreed upon under which England receeds to her claims of domination of the sea, America will surely have the greatest navy in the

-Most of the German artillery as well as 50 or 60 of the German air planes which are being turned over to the American forces at Coblenz will be are still comparatively young, that the sent to the United States. Plans are being carried out according to a correspondent with the American forces. distribute the cannons to cities about the country as gifts of the government. Soon after the army of occupation reached German soil. American cities, many of these reuests being sent by cable. Among the guns turned over are two heavy 42 centimeter howitzers with which, boom the like of which this country day after day the Germans used to pound Verdun and the region where the big American guns were located. Nearly 200 cannon of various calibres have arrived here, but so far only a few have been accepted, as most of them had some missing parts. It is understood however, that the parts have been shipped from Germany Among the airplanes being received is an armored machine which carries The Germans used this type of machine to "strafe" in-Several observation planes were among the 110 turned over to the These will be sent to America. One that will be sent across the ocean is the first Fokker used by the enemy on the Western planes will be distributed among American colleges and aviation camps.
One of each type of airplane in use tion of relics being made by the war ed as an independent institution. department.

MERE-MENTION

Water from the Nile is now being a million have yet been sent back to conducted into Palestine by means of a pipe line under the Suez canal...... The price of copper has fallen to 20 cents a pound and the demand is small the surrounding country more than 1,000,000 packages sent to them from Italy were stolen.......Constantinople is now being occupied by British and French troops, each being stationed in different quarters...... Count von Hertling, the former impe rial German chancellor, and commonly regarded as the most learned German statesman of his day, died last Saturday night at Ruppolding, Bavaria.

> - Estill, January 4: H. M. Maner brother of W. F. Maner whose dead body was found Wednesday morning on the porch of his home in the Barnett section of Hampton county, today took his own life at his home nea scene of his brother's death. the last day or two decetives had been investigating the death of W. F. Maneen murdered with robbery for the motive. It is said that H. M. Maner knew of the character of the evidence secured by the detectives. The coroner's jury conducting the inquiry into the death of W. F. Maner was to have reconvened today. H. M. Maner is said to have left a note disclaiming re for the death of his brother The Maners were prominent in this ection and the death of the brothers is therefore of widespread interest Both had important social and finan connections in South Carolina and other states and both were un-

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS Jno. R. Blair, Co. Agent—Notifies farmers wh want nitrate of sods to file notice of thei desires on or before January 25th. Paul McCluney, Sharon No. 2—Is looking fo estray pig and will appreciate information
L. D. Dorsett—Gives notice of meeting of Dorsett—Gives notice of meeting of the

stockholders of the Mill People's Store this evening at 7 o'elock.

T. M. Oates, Admr.—Requests the debtors and creditors of estate of J. G. Oates, deceased, to make settlement with him.

R. E. Dagnall, Hickory Grove—Has a plug mule, good worker, for sale cheap.

J. M. Leech, Hickory Grove—Asks you to see him if you want a bargain in some good land near Hickory Grove.

G. W. Whitesides & Co., Sharon—Tell you how to enjoy the cold weather, by wearing some

G. W. Whitesides & Co., Sharon—Tell you how to enjoy the cold weather, by wearing some of their warm underwear, and want you to see them for good shoes rightly priced.

York Furniture & Hardware Co.—Tell automobile owners of the easy way of protecting autos against freezing at a small cost.

Sam M. Grist—Tenders his services to soldiers and others interested in government life insurance, by way of explanation, etc.

McConnell Dry Goods Co.—After stock taking finds a lot of goods that it wants to dispose of quickly. of quickly. ity Market-Wants fresh eggs at 50 cents en; good butter, hens, fat veal calves, etc. rson Motor Car Co., Rock Hill-Offers a loc lot of overhauled automobiles for sale.

Anderson Motor Car Co., Rock Hill—Offers a choice lot of overhauled automobiles for sale. Agent wanted for Chester.
Farmers Hardware & Supply Co.—Invites the farmers to see it for prices on flour. Feedstuffs a specialty. Hardware arriving, Patronage of farmers specially solicited.
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.—On page four tells smokers of the superior qualities of its Prince Albert smoking tobacco.
First National Bank, York—Invites you to begin a Christmas savings account now and have a snug sum next Christmas.
H. G. Hastings Co., Atlanta—Tells you that you can get half your living without money cost. Send for seed catalogue.

Mr. J. M. Leech of Hickory Grove reports that he had ac ant loupe out of his own patch Sunday morning for

In another column, Mr. John R. Blair, county agent, advises the farmers that the government will sell nitrate of soda again this year. The un-derstanding is that there be sufficient of this commodity to meet the reasonle requirements. If drainage of the Turkey creek bot

toms results in one-tenth as much improvement as has been realized by the improvement that has resulted from the drainage of the low flat lands over in the eastern part of North and South Carolina, the money spent on this drainage will easily be the best investment these people have ever made. As the result of an error made in The Enquirer office last Thursday night, the big bundle of papers that goes on Yorkville R. F. D. No. 1, was put in the wrong sack and went to Sharon instead of the way it should have gone. Mr. D. C. Clark, carrier on

Yorkville No. 1, raised an alarm, course; but the papers had already gone to Sharon, from which place they were promptly returned by Postmaster did not get their papers until Saturday, and the blame is solely attributable to the 3 a. m., duliness of a tired and Mr. Rector the weather was fine. He sleepy worker, who feels very strong is looking for a fine day tomorrow regret for having caused the trouble. Information has been received of the death of Lieutenant John S. Reynolds in France as the result of wounds received in the fighting in the Argonne forest. Lieutenant Reynolds, before he went into the army was a valued member of the editorial staff of the Columofa State, and a gentleman of fine abil ty and high character. His father was he late John S. Reynolds, at one time a professor in the King's Mountain Military school of Yorkville, and his

mother, Mrs. Reynolds, was Miss Sue Edwards, formerly of Yorkville, and remembered by the local generation of between 50 and 60 years, as a one-time most accomplished and efficient school teacher of Yorkville. She is still liv-ing in Columbia. Lieutenant Reynolds leaves a widow and several children.

LOOK YOUR LABEL.

Today's issue of The Enquirer goes to all subscribers whose names were the list on December 4, and to thos whose names have been added since. The address label shows the status

of the subscription. oald for the figures at the right of the date of expiration and a mix-up, and whether one or the oth- there should be nothing else on the label except the name and these figures.
If following the name on the address label there is a cross like this () it means that the subscriber's name has been duly entered by the clubmaker to e paid for on or before February 1. Of course it may easily be that the name has been given to the clubmaker and duly returned since the printing of this mailing list in which event the It is the intention and expectation of the publishers to discontinue all unreturned subscriptions before mail ing the next issue, and present sub-scribers who fail to receive the next issue will have a right to presume that the reason was because their names were not returned.

WITHIN THE TOWN

-There was a big rush of small taxpayers to the treasurer's office yester lay-rush of people who could just as easily have paid before the 1 per cent penalty went on, if they had wanted to.

-The county board of registration was in regular monthly session yester-day; but business was as slow as usual for there is very little interest in registration just at this time.

-There were not as many people in town yesterday as would have been commonly expected for salesday in January; but still there was a pretty from all parts of the county. The principal reason why the crowd was not larger was the cold weather. but there was quite a lot of business done-businecs of all kinds trading was especially brisk. There was more swapping stock here than for quite a while and there was plenty of business. Sales were also good.

- Yorkville is to have a new banking establishment within the next few weeks. There have been rumors on the streets to that effect for some days. front. It is in perfect condition. The and investigation develops that the rumors have quite substantial founda-tion. Mr. C. L. Cobb, cashier of the Peoples National bank of Rock Hill, army will be sent to and associates are behind the enter prise, which, however, is to be launch-Peoples Bank and Trust company is to be the corporate name and the capital stock is to be not less than \$50,000, possibly more. All the capital required, so The Enquirer is definitely in-formed, is in sight, but it is the intention of those in charge to take into asociation with them some farmers of the surrounding country as well as well as well as some local people. The quarters former ly occupied by the Loan

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Miss Annie Gordon of No. 6, York fille, has the influenza. Miss Mamie McConnell of Yorkville left last night for Warrenton, Va. Miss Maude Barron of Rock Hill, the guest of Miss Maude Stroup

Thurston McSwain of Blacksburg. some time ago reported as a prisoner n Germany, has arrived in Paris. Miss Leone Brimer of Rock Hi spent the week-end at the home of Mr. oe W. Smith, on Yorkville No. 1. Miss Eunice McConnell, who has been spending some time at Lenoir, N. C., has returned to her home in York

Private T. L. Glenn of Camp Sevier Greenville, has received his discharge rom the army and is again at his nome in Yorkville. Private R. H. Moore of Camp John ston. Fla., has received his discharge

from the army and has returned Yorkville. Lieutenant Robert M. Finley, wh cryed in the Porto Rican army. received his discharge and is at his nome in Yorkville. J. F. Keasler of Sharon, has a letter

from his son, Private John W. Keasler, of Company H, 118th Infantry. Private

ents. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Dickson, on Yorkville No. 1, has returned to the Presbyterian College, Clinton, S. C. Mr. R. Brown Oates, formerly of

but who has been farming near Warren, Arkansas, during the past ten years, has returned to his old home to engage in farming. His family, including Mrs. Oates and six children, came in ahead on a passenger train, and Mr. Oates came through in a car with his horses, tools, household furniture, etc. It took him about ten days to make the trip. He expects to get busy at once raising a good crop of cotton and corn in 1919.

Lieutenant E. W. Whitesides, ma chino gun company, 72d Infantry, re-cently returned from France, now lo-cated at Camp Meade, Md., is visiting his father, Mr. R. M. Whitesides, near Sharon. Lieutenant Whitesides is an old regular army man. He re-enlisted on the breaking out of the war, soo won a commission and went to France but the armistice having been signed shortly after his arrival he remained short furlough and must return t Camp Meade within a few days. Colonel W. W. Lewis, of the 116th

Field Artillery, Thirty-first Division American expeditionary forces, return ed to his home in Yorkville last Satur day morning on a short visit to hi family. Colonel Lewis went to France with the Thirtieth Division, trained a Camp Sevier; but was afterward trans ferred to the Thirty-first. He arrived at Hoboken, N. J., on December 20, and was sent from there to Camp Merritt and later to Camp Gordon, before he could get home. A delegation of friends met him on his arrival at the lepot Saturday morning and short addresses of welcome were delivered by Mayor Johnson and J. S. Brice, Esq. Colonel 'swis made appropriate re ponse and exchanged the handshake of welcome with all present. It gave him pleasure to say that the United States is the greatest country in the world, and the old home is the greatest part of the United States. Colonel Lewis expects to be discharged from

FOUND HIS MONEY. Mr. J. R. Rector, of No. 3 Yorkville has recovered that \$1,860 which h lost the first Monday in December, and for which he, his friends, and a larg part of the public have been on more or less sharp lookout ever since The money turned up last Sunday and Mr. Rector came yesterday morn ing to give us the facts, in the first place because he considered that the public was entitled to be informed and in the second place because he was feeling more pleased over the general outlook of things than for

some thirty days past. Yesterday was a pretty cold day t most people; but in the estimation of and even if it should rain and sleet and snow on Thursday the gloom will not be anything like as noticeable as that which has been prevailing for the past thirty days.

The story of that money is interestng. Mr. Rector had converted some personal property into cash, quite good deal of it as things go in this section, and altogether had \$1,860. It was too much money to have around the house, so he thought to bring it to Yorkville and deposit it in the bank. Before leaving home, he carefully ar ranged the money in a flat bill book which he put into an inside breast ocket and pinned to his coat so it could not possibly get away. That 11-5 acres; consideration \$2,000.

W. H. Hagans to R. L. Whisonant.

11-5 acres; consideration \$2,000.

Wm. T. Beamguard et al. to James bill book had been in that breast pocket many times before; but it had E. Beamguard, 196 acres; consideraever before contained \$1,860 in bills tion, \$4,200. and there had never before been any reason why it should be pinned in

place. Well, with the money secure in hi pocket. Mr. Rector came to town drove into James Bros.'s stable lot, and spent some little time about the Jame Bros.'s mule pens. Farmers who have tried it say there is a mighty comfortable and satisfied kind of feeling coupled with the experience of looking over big bunches of fine mules under conditions where you know you can buy and pay for whatever seems to strike your fancy. In this way Mr. Rector enjoyed himself for a hal

hour or more. But just as \$1.860 in cash in hand good for a choice mule right now, it is also as good later on, as long as you have it, and as most mule dealers would just as lief have a check as the cash Mr. Rector decided that maybe it would be just as well to wait while, and when he had definitely de cided on what he wanted to pay for it by check, he went around to the

First National bank to make a depos It was at the bank that he received the first shock. Placing his hand against that breast pocket, he was surprised to find nothing there. Sure y he was mistaken, and though en irely unnecessarily he put his hand into the pocket. Nothing doing. Then his mind began to work like a cyclon back to the time he got the money to placing it in the bill book and pinning it in his inside coat pocket, along the all of which except about \$25,000, was road, at the mule pens, and every one of the places to which he had been. He has not exactly said so; but the probability is that he felt for that big ill book in his pocket, in his outside and inside vest pockets and every where; but nothing doing. Then as the next step he came to The Enquirer office and inserted an advertisement which put everybody on the lookout. Except for a lot of

talk there was no result, and late he tried it again. Still nothing doing and although he continued to watch and think and hunt, hope began to fade until at last he gave it up as bad job and began the more earnestly to look forward to the accumulation of another \$1,860 in the same manner ne had accumulated the \$1,800 that had been lost—by working hard for it.
"On Sunday," said Mr. Rector, "my little boy moved a loose plank from the front step and happening to look underneath saw something here that did not seem to belong there and pulling that something out, he found that it was my bill book. Of course he brought it to me at once, and upon examination I found every cent of the money, just as I had arranged it in the book—\$1,860, mostly

n new bills.
"Just why I'did not think of it be fore," said Mr. Rector, "I do not know; but I remembered that before leaving home that Monday morning I turned back to the step, put my foot on it and stooped down to tie my shoe. It was then that the fasten-ing pin must have come loose and al-lowed the book to slip down under my coat through the crack left by the At the present writing that \$1,860 is in the bank, and whoever gets any of it will get it by means of a check

The following transfers of reeal esate recorded in the office of the clerk

igned with the name of J. R. Rector.

of the court have been indexed by the auditor since the last publication of Bethel-R. A. Bratton to J. M. Stew rt 1035-10 acres; consideration, \$2,-

193.75. R. A. Bratton to W. R. Robinson 68 8-10 acres; consideration, \$2,317.50.
R. A. Bratton to J. A. Tate, 49 3-4 acres; consideration, \$2,194. Bethesda-Mutual Investment comonsideration, \$1,500.

Broad River—Jno. R. Logan, C. C. Pls. to W. S. Wilkerson, 92 acres; onsideration, \$1,800.

Nancy W. Smith et al. to J. Meek fcGill, 37 acres; consideration, \$500. Bullock's Creek—W. J. Blair to Cur-Burris, 150 acres; Mrs. M. E. McManus to Mrs. L. Idell traswell, 117 acres; consideration W. L. Hill to R. L. Vinson, 931-2

cres; consideration, \$1,000. Catawba—J. B. Johnson and W. G. tevens to J. B. Johnson, 1 lot; conideration, \$800.

Margaret B. Wilson to Mary E. Steele, 80 acres; consideration, \$4,500.

Lucille Frew Marshall, Catherine rew and Chas. W. Frew to L. F. Wal-rop, 1 lot; consideration, \$750. E. M. Beckham and Frances H. ration, \$900.

Mutual Investment company to Grae Jackson, 40 acres: consideration, 80 acres: consideration, \$4,000. A. Graham to Mrs. Beatrice Steed, 1 lot: consideration, \$1.000.

John R. Williams and John G. Kee, trustees of the Union Assembly of the Church of God, 1 lot; consideration R. T. and Lula A. Marsh to W. Alex Woodward, 1 lot; consideration, \$350. Jno. R. Logan, C. C. C. Pls. to letcher Seals, 1 lot; consideration

Fletcher Seals and Hiram Huey et al., 1 lot; consideration, \$600. Harriet Hunter to L. H. and H. W. Harrison, 1 lot; consideration, \$100. Harriet Hunter to H. W. D. Hunter, 1 lot; consideration, \$1.

Josh Robertson to H. W. D. and L. H. Harrison, 1 lot: consideration, \$88 D. A. Bowman et al., trustees of the

ot; consideration, \$35.

J. D. Glass to E. J. Locke, 65 acres; onsideration, \$100.

J. Webb White to D. A. Bowman et al., trustees of the Church of God, lot; consideration, \$35.

R. M. London to D. A. and Patrick R. B. Hamilton to D. A. and Patrick towman, 1 lot; consideration, \$825. E. Lesslie Williams to James M

Spark, 112 3-10 acres; consideration. \$11,000. Louis Freidheim to Sidney Freideim and others, 2 lots; consideration, \$1 and other things of value. Ebenezer—W. A. Giles to E. M. Kim orell, 29 2-3 acres; consideration, \$500. J. S. Wright to H. W. Adkins, 2 ots; consideration, \$1,000. L. H. Dye to J. Thorn Neely, 34 5-10

cres; consideration, \$1,207.50.
R. F. Adams to T.F. Dabney, 1 lot onsideration, \$750.

J. B. Johnson to Trustees of Winhrop Normal and Industrial College lots; consideration, \$1,000. A. J. Stover to J. Edgar Poag, 2 lots; onsideration, \$100. L. D. Pitts, to Trustees Winthrop Normal and Industrial College, 2 lots;

onsideration, \$3.500. Catawba Real Estate company trustees, to J. D. Coker, 147 acres; onsideration, \$18,081.
Fort Mill—Mrs. Lizzie B. Withers et to J. B. Elliott, 1 lot; considera tion. \$1,500.

B. D. Springs to Mrs. D. A. Pearson lot; consideration, \$45. C. S. Kimbrell to Mrs. Lon Patterson. 40 acres; consideration, \$3,000. Mrs. Lizzie B. Withers et al., to J Bailes, 100 acres; consideration, \$1 Rock Hill Realty company to J. A

and Ella Good, 481 acres; consideration, \$500. W. B. Meacham to D. N. Gaston, acre: consideration, \$450. King's Mountain—E. C. Falls to Trustees of Piedmont special school district, 21-2 acres; consideration, \$50. Mrs. A. B. Whisonant to W. H. Hagans, 11-5 acres; consideration, \$1,800 James E. Beamguard to S. B. Beam-guard, 754-5 acres; consideration, \$2, 066.25.

Beamguard to Z. A. Bean guard, 104 3-10 acres; consideration, Z A Reamquard to Walter J. Beam guard, 1043-4 acres; consideration, \$3. T. H. Logan to B. C. Moses, 208-10

e, 58.78 acres; consideraion, \$1,410.72. York—James F. Allison to J. N Campbell, 77 1-5 acres; consideration -James F. Allison to J. M \$4.246. e Ross Ewart to Myrtle and Josie Hall, 1 lot; consideration, \$3,000. Jno. R. Logan, C. C. C. Pls. to Myrtle

Sam Johnson, Jr., to Frank P. Morrison, 1 lot: cnsideration, \$5 E. Kate Turner to Frank P. Morri son, 1 lot; consideration, \$1,500.

John Crawford to Mary Crawford 25 acres; consideration, \$1, and love nd affection. Henry L. Summitt to B. A. Correll, ot; consideration, \$3,500.
O. E. Wilkins to Mrs. Essie Nivens,

lots; consideration, \$1,000. J. F. Anderson to W. M. Clark, 61 1acres; consideration, \$3,000.

LOCAL LACONICS

Taking Tax Returns. Auditor Love is on his annual round of the county for the purpose of listing property for taxation. He reports that the property owners are meeting him at his various appointments quite free ly and keeping him busy.

Tax Collections. The tax collections up to January 1 when the 1 per cent penalty went on to approximately \$255,000 collected after December 15. There remains to be collected about \$75,000 not including "additionals."

Local Casualties. In the casualty list published yesterday morning, the following names from York and surrounding counties appear: Corporal John T. Armstrong Fort Mill, severely wounded; Corporal Frank J. Carothers, Rock Hill, severey wounded; Private Jonathan Goforth,

Gaffney, severely wounded. Clerk's Sale of Realty.

By virtue of a decretal order in the case of W. H. Peden, plaintiff, against Thomas W. Patrick and others, the clerk of the court on yesterday sold before the courthouse door the undi vided one-sixth interest of Thomas W Patrick in 502 acres in Bullock's Creek township. Bought by the plaintiff for \$500.

McLendon at Lumberton.

The McLendon revival, which began here December 8, will close Monday vening, January 13. The meeting proving a great success. McLendon is a great and powerful preacher. His theme is the new birth, and he portravs sin in all its blackness. Lumber now experiencing the greates spiritual revival in years. Thousands are attending the meeting. Mysterious Killing Near Pineville. Mason Grier, who lived with his nother, Mrs. Mattle Grier, was found

dead on his mother's farm near Pine-ville, last Thursday with a bullet hole his head, and there is yet no satisfactory information as to how oung man may have come to his At the coroner's inquest, held on Friday, it developed that during the by President Wilson in Europe and after telling his mother of his intention to put off the place unknown hunters who were shooting there without permission. On the failure of her racy. within a reasonable time Mrs. Grier sent a negro man in shut it from the gaze of the crowd search of him and the negro found his of several hundred persons. body in a sort of a hollow not a great distance from the house. nothing before the coroner's jury that three cheers for seemed to point suspicion in the di- world's leader of rection of any particular individual; best friend the women of America but several theories have been advanced as to how the young man may with a will, but there was no athave come to his death. One suggestion is that he may have been the victim of an accidental bullet, and antion is that he may have been the victim of an accidental bullet, and another is that he may have been shot party leaders announced that every with more or less deliberation, proba-bly by one of the hunters who were shooting on the plantation without suffrage amendment. Several individuals who

FIGHTING IN RUSSIA.

Drive Bolshevists Near mericans Kadish. With the Allied Army of the Dvina, Saturday, January 4 (By the Associated Press).—American troops fighting desperately near Kadish have driven back Bolshevik troops which made an advance there. The Bolshevists also launched attacks on the Onega sector and bombarded the Allied forts. The Americans came into battle along the Petrograd road and in the frozen swamps that border it. The battle was

> in depth. American troops captured Kadish on last Monday after a display of gallantry that evoked the admiration of the Allied commanders. Special care has been taken of the American wounded and the body of an American officer was taken back 100 miles by sledge and then shipped to Archangel for burial. There were some casualties on Monday, but they were small in comparison to those inflicted upon the en-

fought in snow from two to four feet

Barrage Stops Bolshevists.

On Tuesday, the Bolshevists opened terrific fire from three and six inch guns and launched a counterattack against the buildings held by Americans in Kadish. So hot was the artillery fire that the Americans were with-Church of God to J. Webb White, 1 drawn temporarily from the village. The line, however, was not taken back very far and the new positions were armly held. The enemy did not occupy Kadish, because the barrage fire from the American guns made the place untenable. Shells falling on the frozen ground spread their zones of destruction twice as far as they would

under normal conditions. Later under the protection of artillery fire, American detachments again swept forward and reoccupied the town. The men engaged in the advance were from infantry and trench mortar units. This morning word came from headquarters that the American positions are now 400 meters south of the village, which is the line marking the furthest advance made by the Americans late in October, before they retired to the north of Kadish. Here and there are graves where are buried Americans who fell in the struggle that went on during the first advance. They are not many in number, but for the troops involved, they give evidence that the Americans have been in the hardest fighting that has been going on here. The Bolshevists are fighting more savagely here than elsewhere to hold their positions.

The Petrograd road leads southward to Plestskaya, a large village on the Vologda railway, which is the enemy's ase of operations at the Kadish and Onega fronts.

Russian Hold Position. Allied positions on the Onega front near the village of Pechura were at-tacked by the enemy yesterday. This attack was centered on a Russian nainflicting heavy losses without apparently losing a man. On the Vologda railway the Bolshevists have for the past three days kept up a strong artil-lery fire and have brought an armored train into action. Little damage ap-parently was done on the Allied posiions. On the other hand, an Allied shell struck an enemy barracks, doing

great damage. In this sector Allied forces advanced on snow shoes over soft snow a few days ago. Beneath the snow was an sank into the mud up to their waists in spite of their arctic footgear. The batle with the elements makes the fight-

ing here very difficult. Further evidence that the Bolshe cres; consideration, \$166.40.

Yorkville Real Estate company to and dead came to headquarters today in a report from Lieutenant Colonel oberly, who was in command of the American forces in the vicinity of Shenkursk on November 29. Americans were the victims, according to the report. A patrol of 60 American soldiers and two officers was surprised early on September 29 by a force of about 700 olshavists Seven Americans were

killed and seven others were missing after the fight. Bodies Mutilated. Following is the report of Lieutenant Colonel Coberly as to the condition of

"No. 3. Corporal-Head smashed in

he bodies found after the engagement, the names of the men being omitted: "No. 1. Lieutenant-Head smashed with axe. "No. 2. Corporal—Head so smashed with an axe that only parts of the face remained.

with axe and arms and legs broken by blows, apparently by blunt side of axe. "No. 4. Private—Head smashed with "No. 5. Private-Head smashed and throat cut open, apparently with axe."
In the meantime, the Bolshevists are carrying on propaganda endeavoring to prove that they treat prisoners kindly. Late this week an enemy patrol in the vicinity of Kadish shouted across "No Man's Land," that they had prisoners to exchange. American offi-cers went forward to investigate and at distance from the American troops the Bolshevists produce men, one an American and the other a Scotchman. Instead of offering them for exchange, they said they would "fatten and treat kindly" any other Americans or Scotchmen who joined

them. Then they whisked the two prisoners back into the woods. The discovery of mutilated bodies at Shenkursk has brought a new spirit to the Americans, who are now fighting Today the fighting about Kadish apparently has ceased except spasmodic artillery action. The headquarters re-

"The situation is unchanged in all BURN WILSON'S SPEECHES

Washington Women Make Riot at the White House. Riotous scenes were enacted Wedesday night in front of the White when soldiers and citizens unlertook to end a "watch fire" demonstration started in LaFayette park by "sentinels" of the national party as a protection against the fail-ure of the senate to pass the equal

suffrage resolution. Women carrying banners were knocked down by the charging crowd urn in which the "watch fire" burning was destroyed. After the po-lice had restored order the women lighted a new fire in one of the big urns in the park and five of them were arrested by the police for this violation of park regulations. They re-fused to furnish bond and were held

at a precinct station.

During the afternoon the women burned copies of speeches delivered as the last one was destroyed sentinels" unfurled a banner bearing an inscription denouncing Wilson as a false prophet of democ-A dozen soldiers and sailors instantly surrounded the banner an

not a great An army captain then stepped in There was front of the spectators and called for the president world's leader of democracy and the possible effort would be made to keep

Keasler got a bayonet wound in the recent fighting; but is getting along nicely and is looking forward to the time when he will be home.

M. Shields Dickson, who has been spending the holidays with his par
Consideration, \$1,800.

Mary Agnes Scoggins to W. G. Moss, were able to satisfactorily account for their whereabouts. Young Grier was and charges of violating park regulations. At the woman's party head-and reputation. The tragedy occurred well over the North Carolina side of the line.