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LIFE IN NORTH DAKOTA

Senator McLaughlin Gives Impressions Of Recent Trip.

LIFE'S BATTLE WITH WINTER SNOW

Wonderfully Fertile Country That Was Once Covered With Water—People Work in Summer Only to Exist in Winter—Feed Horses to Hogs, and Keep Cattle and Pigs Underground—Spring and Summer the Time for Ferals.

"If I had to live there, I would not give my Marlboro farm for the whole state of North Dakota; but when I say that I do not want you to understand me as in the least discounting the splendid people of the northwest."

The speaker was Hon. John L. McLaughlin. He was telling a representative of the Yorkville Enquirer, and observations during his recent canvass of the state. In aid of the Non-Partisan League. Most of his time was taken up with speech making and the like; but nevertheless he did not fail to take advantage of different opportunities to learn something of the numerous customs and general mode of life of the people.

That North Dakota, county, according to geologists, was once covered with water, whether fresh water or salt water is not known. It is quite level; but occasionally there is a rocky eminence that was once an island and frequently there are lakes, that were at the bottom of the sea. Some of these lakes are fresh water and some are salt or alkaline. Everywhere the soil is as rich as it can be and seemingly without any bottom. I do not exaggerate when I tell you that generally the soil is of a nature which, if brought away in sacks and offered to ordinary South Carolina uplands would be as beneficial as most of the fertilizers we get here.

"But the great drawback," Senator McLaughlin continued, "is the climate which is extremely cold throughout the long winter and dreadfully hot during the short summers. Many of the people out there—most of them, in fact—are now comfortably established, but when you inquire into the conditions that confronted them when they first arrived, and consider the amount of help being rendered, you cannot help being impressed with the idea that you have had detailed to you the development of a miracle."

"The head of one of the homes in which I was entertained was a Swede by the name of Ole-Oleson. The home is an eight-room house of brick, stone and stucco. It is surrounded with a thick grove of cotton wood trees, or aspens, the largest of them about six inches through. The barn fifty yards away is much larger than the house. It is built in the side of an eminence, half above ground and half underground, with rows of trees hedging it in to the north and northwest. The family circle consisted of the wife and mother, two stalwart sons and three strong comely daughters, all of them apparently accustomed to hard work and plenty of it. Another son lives with his family in another house something like a quarter of a mile away."

"I took dinner with the Oleoson family one day. It was a pretty severe dinner and I can't say that I enjoyed any thing about it except the honest hospitality and the knowledge that everything was clean. For instance, the principal dish was fresh pork, something I never touch in the summer time; but there was some roast chicken that was good. There was also some nice bread. Pork, chicken, bread, milk and butter, and a kind of highland berry somewhat suggestive of the gooseberry; but the like of which I had never seen before, completed the spread. There was sugar, salt, pepper of course, and as I have said before a most kindly welcome with it."

Mr. Oleoson is about sixty years of age, and is a grizzly giant, 6 feet 6 inches high and weighs about 250 pounds. His head and face are suggestive of the sculptor's conception of a Greek or Roman god, and his generally gentle-toned conversation, still further softened by the light of his kindly eyes, gives you a swift and lasting impression that his only concern is for those around him and those to come afterward."

After the dinner I accompanied the old Swede and several members of the family to the living room, which was furnished with tables, chairs, bear and buffalo skins. On the walls were several pictures, including photographs, cromos and prints, and on a shelf a few books, mostly school books, and papers. On the center table was a large family Bible that had evidence of pretty frequent and regular use, and other smaller Bibles were to be seen."

Mr. Oleoson was not inclined to talk much. He seemed rather to want to be left alone, rather than to want to be talked to by me. After doing what I considered to be my share to which the whole family gave close attention. I undertook by questions to draw out of my host, something of his life history, how he happened to come to the United States, and especially how he happened to drift into North Dakota. It was a simple story he told me; but yet a story which seemed wonderfully filled with tragedy. It was to this effect: "A party of about 25 of our countrymen were married and had our women and children along; and some were single. We had been attracted to this country by news of rich, cheap land in America; but we had no idea that where the lands were or how to get there. Not one of us could speak a word of English. Most of us had all we had tied up in little bundles and what we had included very little money. Men came among us and promised us work. They told us not to talk to anybody, not even our own countrymen who had come before us. They took us down into Pennsylvania and put us to work in the coal mines. All of us worked there for a bare living for some five or six years, all that did not die, and then some began to drift away. I was persuaded to go with a party to Chicago on promise of better work and better pay. From there they sent me further west to work on the Great Northern railroad."

SOLDIERS OF ALGERIA

Southern Negroes Did Not Get Along With Them Very Well.

FOUGHT WITH THEIR OVERCOATS ON

France Brought 800,000 Algerians From Africa to the Uniform of France—Pictureque and Peculiar—No Fear of Death.

By Lewis M. Grist.

Pictureque and peculiar to a degree among all the soldiers who fought in France were the Algerians, brought from their far-away home in Africa by the Allies to help the French to help the Allies push back and crush the Hun hordes. And they played a gallant and most important part in the crushing. It is said that France had 300,000 of them in the battalions of Europe and I have no reason to doubt the statement. They were brave soldiers. Wild and naturally war-like, they sacrificed their lives with reckless abandon. Mohammedan in their religion, fighting a "holy" war they believed (and they were fighting a holy war if any war is holy) death meant absolutely nothing to them, because, according to their religion, all followers of Mohammed who die in such a war always go to heaven, regardless of sins of omission and commission. If such is the case there is no loss of them in heaven because in the early days of the war they suffered most terrible losses and in fact all through the struggle their losses were proportionately great.

Never Took Coats Off.

Born and reared in a hot climate, where clothes were more of a formality than a necessity and being transferred to France where the climate is almost always cool and moist of the time, they did not ever except accustom themselves to the change. They wore the same uniform as regular French soldiers, a beautiful blue color with long overcoat of the same material. I saw thousands of Algerians in various parts of France during my period of service overseas. No matter in what kind of work they were engaged they never took those overcoats off. If they were digging trenches or building roads or doing any work of like nature that would naturally cause them or rather other soldiers to become warm, they kept their overcoats on just the same. If they were engaged in cooking their meals on a hot army range or over an open fire those overcoats were always worn. They went to bed with 'em on and got up with 'em on and fought in 'em too.

There was little or no fraternizing between them and the Allied troops of other races and nationalities. Although of the negro race, with most of the racial characteristics of negroes, they did not fraternize with the whites of the States even a little bit. One reason was that they could not speak English but they spoke French to a great extent. Their Mohammedan religion would not allow fraternization with peoples of any other faith and besides by birth and breeding and custom running from time immemorial, they kept to themselves and among their own kind.

Our Negroes Didn't Like Them.

It used to make some of our negroes pretty mad—especially the negro soldiers who came from the southern States. A southern negro with whom I formed an acquaintance was discussing these Algerian soldiers one day and his eyes rolled and he showed his teeth as he talked about them.

"White folks," he said to me, "what yo' all reckon 'is de matter wid dem French niggers—dem felers fum Algeria or geria or what eh place dey is fum?"

"Why I don't know that there is anything wrong with them," I replied. "I don't know a great deal about them; but from what I know and from what I have learned they are pretty good scrappers and they behave themselves pretty well."

"Oh, such," the negro said, "dem niggers 'is about de stuckupped niggers what ah ever did see. Bock home in de States ah used to know one or two niggers what wuz kind o' stuck up lak and what thought dey was better den de rest an' ah has seen a few of dem kind o' niggers heah in dis American Army; but dem French 'Gierians or whatever yo' call dem, 'is all dem wuz de leader ob de procession back home on 'Mancipation day. Ah is hapened erlong 'em quite a little bit an' 'ahs tried to be sociable wid 'em an' 'ahs tried; but eber one what ah has tackled jest sort o' shrug his shoulders lak, and gibber some kind o' monkey French an' pass on. It make me feel powful mad some time, suh, an' it make me feel powful bad under times, suh. Ah thought eber lak I would be one of dem one day, kase he wouldn't be sociable when ah wanted to be, but he had er bunch ob his buddies erlong an' so ah jest let him be."

"Oh cose ah knows dat white folks ain't gwine to hab much to do wid niggers over heah an' dat 'is all right; but ah 'ahs 'ahs does have to see one set o' niggers git so powerful stuck up dat dey won't have nuthin' to do wid er nother set o' niggers."

The conversation ended with that; but I afterward observed many evidences of the contempt and ill feeling in which the American blacks held the Algerians and I am sure that if they had ever had a real chance there would have been some lively fighting between them.

Slashed Own Faces.

Proverbial passion of the negroes for carving and slashing, though in our negroes the passion is for carving or slashing some other negro, is strong with the Algerians. The faces of most of the thousands of soldiers of that country whom I saw were slashed with from one to a dozen knife cuts—horrible gashes, in many instances extending completely across the face. It is their custom to slash their faces with knives before going into battle and for each battle in which they participated—there is a gash. Imagine ten thousand of these half civilized soldiers, their faces streaming with blood, going over the top and into the German trenches yelling "Allah, Allah, Allah." Enough to make Jerry tremble with fear, eh?

Unfortunately for them this savage practice of hacking their faces off resulted in their deaths from causes other than German bullets or even the more common death by disease. Times were when they could not be very careful about seeing that the knives which they used in cutting themselves were as clean and sanitary as they might be, and quite often blood poisoning and gangrene would get them.

No attempt was ever made by their French officers to stop this barbarous and dangerous practice on the part of the Algerians. This cutting of the face was a part of the religion of the Algerians and the Allied command knew better than to interfere with any custom of their eastern soldiers, which would in any way interfere with their religion. It might have resulted in rebellion.

Marines Not Very Careful.

But not only with the negroes from the States were these Algerian soldiers unpopular. They suffered quite a bit at the hands of the marines. These soldiers were required to do a little of everything on the other side, among their most unpleasant tasks being that of almost continuous guard duty in some sections. Orders to those on guard in the various camps were to take all comers and goers and in case they failed to answer the challenge to shoot.

These Algerians when off duty liked to come and go as well as other soldiers. Often times they passed close to the sentry boxes occupied by American marines.

"Halt!" would come the command. The Algerians, many of them, did not understand the word since it was spoken in English.

The Algerian soldier would go on his way, but not very far on his way. "Back!" would be the Springfield rifle of the sentry. There would be heard a dull thud and there would be one less Algerian soldier in the army of the Allies.

Not all the Allied soldiers who were killed by bullets in Europe were killed by the Germans and their allies. No—not a great many.

GARNERED WITH SCISSORS

News From Within and Without the County.

CONDENSED FOR QUICK READING

Some Items of Fact, Some of Comment and All Helping to Give an Idea of What Our Neighbors Are Saying and Doing.

Lancaster News, July 28: Mrs. Hugh Holcomb, formerly Miss Lona Reed, of this city, died at a hospital in Spartanburg Sunday morning after an illness of several weeks. She was here four weeks ago to attend the marriage of her sister, soon after which she underwent an operation in a Spartanburg hospital and was thought to be recovering. The city forces have been engaged yesterday and today in dragging the dirt streets throughout the city, starting being made on North Main street, which was greatly improved. A tractor is being used to pull the scraper. F. Gordon Cobb, of Greenville, has been appointed the position of superintendent of the Lancaster cotton mills, succeeding A. H. Robbins, who becomes connected with the Springfield and Eureka mills at Chester. Mr. Cobb and his wife are stopping temporarily at the Hotel Royal.

Rock Hill Record, July 28: It is only a matter of time, it is believed, before that band of burglars operating in the Oakland section will land in the hands of the police. There are evidences of three of them, as that they were seen prowling back to their residence in that section one night last week, but whether they are white or black no one can tell yet. This gang carried a flashlight. Oran Crawford arrived in the city Friday morning from Camp Mills, where he had received his discharge. R. H. Byars, from Rock Hill, is now overlord of the cloth room at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill, Charlotte. Ed. Mobley of Heath Springs has bought the former W. L. Barron home in Ebenezer. Mr. Mobley expects to move his family here about the first of the year. This will be a good addition to the many fine families now residing in Ebenezer.

Sam Watson Barber is at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Barber. He landed last week in New York and was discharged at Camp Mills. He was with the A. E. F. in France, where he was a member of the aviation corps. Since the armistice he has taken short courses at the University at Baum and also in Paris.

The city authorities should fix the bid price of necessary supplies at the time they are needed. It is full of holes. The quantity of the passenger car should also be fixed. It is a mess in rainy weather. W. H. Wylie and son are in New York, where Mr. Wylie underwent an operation last week at the hospital of his brothers, Drs. Gill and Robt. Wylie. He is reported as getting along nicely.

Chester Reporter, July 28: It might be a little premature, but nevertheless not amiss, for Chester county to form an association for the maintenance of law and order similar to those that have been formed in certain townships of York county. As has often been remarked, Chester is a model county, but it is too much to hope that Chester will be untouched by the wave of lawlessness growing out of the manufacture of illicit liquor in such quantities and in so many places, or that the manufacture of the stuff itself will not be attempted in this county, after the operators have had the officers get hot in behind them elsewhere. An organization to back up the officers of the law and to acquit the great outside world that Chester is for law and law enforcement might be the best thing necessary to secure a government cotton grader have been subscribed, and are in hand, but it may not be possible to secure a grader this year, as the government's fund for this purpose has been exhausted. The government will pay \$500 towards a grader's salary, provided \$1,500 for a similar purpose is furnished by private subscription. About a month ago the matter began to be agitated in Chester county, and the members of the agricultural bureau of the Chamber of Commerce held a meeting and decided to attempt to secure a grader. Committees were appointed to raise \$200 from each township, and Saturday it was announced that the money had been received. However, the project may come to naught, as notice has been received that the government's fund is exhausted. Should some county that had applied previously not comply with the terms Chester may be allowed to take that county's place, but that seems to be about the only condition under which Chester county seems to stand much of a chance of securing a grader this year.

J. E. Mahaffey of York, spent yesterday evening here with Mr. S. C. Carter and family on his way to Whitmer. Mr. W. O. Guy has purchased Mr. Dratis Refo's home on Hemphill Avenue. Mrs. Annie Roddy McFadden, wife of Mr. J. T. McFadden, of the Fort Lawn section, who died Thursday evening, was buried at Bethel M. E. church graveyard Friday afternoon.

Gastonia Gazette, July 28: "Cub" Adams, was shot and seriously wounded near Murray Park Friday afternoon near Parham Ridge, south of the city, as the result of a quarrel which has existed between the two men for a long time. Adams was brought here Saturday night and is now in the City Hospital. His condition is not considered critical at this time although complications may develop which would prove fatal, it is stated. He received two wounds, one in the left thigh and another in the right leg which shattered the bone badly. Parham came to Gastonia soon after the shooting and surrendered to Chief Orr. He will be held in jail until the condition of the man be shot is definitely determined. He was under the influence of an intoxicant when arrested, officers state. A difference has existed between the two men for a long time. Parham stated to the police that Adams attempted to shoot him several months ago. Work will commence

GERMANY NEEDS COTTON

Could Use One Million Bales If They Had It.

German cotton mills with 10,000,000 spindles estimated as still utilizing for operation can consume about 1,000,000 bales of cotton during the next year, if means are found to finance the movement of the commodity from the United States, said a report by Lewis M. Grist, Thompson, commercial attaché of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce made public last Wednesday night.

Mr. Thompson outlined a plan by which Danish and Dutch traders may be furnished cotton for resale to Germany and allowed to assume a part of the credit risk. Out of 4,000,000 bales of cotton in storage in the United States on June 30, he estimated a very large proportion was classified in the lower grades which are especially suitable for German mills.

"At this time the German mills would be eager buyers of the lowest grades," Mr. Thompson's report said, pointing out that during the war they have been operating on wastes, shoddy, nettle fibre, and paper, owing to the pressure of the blockade.

"Cotton experts are agreed that the cotton in public store in the United States is nearly all of grades below those most desired by domestic mills."

Declaring the problem for the American producers and holders of cotton to be to figure a way to offer large assortments of cotton to the German spinners, and at the same time to be secured for the value of their property, Mr. Thompson said that warehouses and exchange facilities in Rotterdam, Holland, now were available for handling such a trade.

"Several strong trading companies in Rotterdam are in a position to handle and finance cotton into Germany as fast as they can consume it," he said. "Matters can be so arranged with them that American bankers can finance the cotton in any amount into safe warehouses. Holland and Hollanders can arrange their own credits for delivery to German spinners in lots to suit their weekly or monthly requirements, owing to great labor troubles at the moment it would be hard to start up spinning at full capacity even if the cotton were on the spot. But it is estimated that within a few months after cotton begins to arrive the mills could use 40,000 bales a month."

Danish traders are also willing, Mr. Thompson said, to resume handling cotton into Russia, and would also stand willing to join in supplying Germany.

CURRENT EVENTS.

News Happenings Gathered From All Over the World.

The total number of Americans captured during the late war by the German allies was 4,480.

Dr. Epitacio Pessoa was on Monday inaugurated the tenth president of Brazil at Rio de Janeiro.

The legislature of Arkansas in special session this week ratified the woman's suffrage amendment to the constitution.

Austria has been granted extension of time to August 6, for consideration of the peace terms.

President Wilson will leave on his speech making tour of the country before August 15, and possibly not until the latter part of August.

Koloman Kanis von Kanya, Austrian minister to Mexico has announced his intention of resigning from the diplomatic service. He has been in Mexico for five and one-half years.

The house has adopted a resolution requesting Secretary of War Baker to place on sale without delay surplus food products held by the war department and valued at \$120,000,000.

Because of complaint from the army over the cut and fit of uniforms issued to enlisted men, the war department has decreed that hereafter uniform shall be made to fit mankins to be constructed from careful measurement of 100,000 men in camps in all parts of the country. The measuring will be done by an expert anthropologist.

First-class singers rarely die of consumption or any lung disease.

RECENT NEWS HAPPELINGS GATHERED BY THE ENQUIRER'S CORRESPONDENT.

MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Site Selected for New Bank—Much Cotton Placed on Market—Soldiers Return Home—Night Schools in Session—Personal Mention and Other Items of Interest.

Clover, July 31—Clover's second bank organization of which has been perfected, will be located on King's Mountain street on the lot betwixt the rear of Mr. W. B. Stroupy's general merchandise establishment and the furniture store of Mr. M. L. Ford. A one story building to cost \$5,000 and more will be erected to house the new bank, the building to be about 35x55 feet. Work on the construction of the building will be begun within a short time. It is understood, the bank structure to be erected with day labor in charge of a competent superintendent. All of the capital stock of the new banking institution has been subscribed and over-subscribed, it is understood, and the bank will very likely be ready for business in the early fall.

Considerable Cotton Sold.

According to Mr. W. F. Smith, local cotton buyer, there has been an unusually large amount of cotton sold on the local market during the past week or ten days, more perhaps than in any similar period since last fall. Most of the cotton sold has brought a price ranging around thirty-five cents per pound and in some instances even more than that. As a result of these heavy cotton sales business among the merchants has been good. Mr. D. M. Parrott, of the D. M. Parrott Dry Goods Company said Tuesday that sales during the past week or two had been as they are in the fall of the year. Proprietors of other business houses say the same thing.

New Sunday School.

With Mr. W. T. Beaumgard as superintendent a Sunday school has been recently organized at the Hawthorne Building. Mr. W. L. Hoppe has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Sunday school which has its classes every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. There are six classes.

Street Work Being Done.

Under the supervision of Chief of Police John A. Jackson, considerable street work has been done recently and is still in progress, adding much to the appearance of the town and to the comfort of automobilists and other users of the roads. A number of trees have been recently felled, among them a large oak which stood between the residence of Dr. W. W. Frosty and the A. R. P. church and which was noted for the fact that on one occasion it received the bullet intended for former Policeman Alexander of Clover when he became engaged in a pistol duel with John Hart, a negro.

Young Man Broke Leg.

Leo McCarter, a well known young man of the Bethany community had the misfortune to have his leg broken in a baseball game at Gastonia Saturday. Mr. McCarter was playing with the Hawthorne Mill team of Clover against a Gastonia aggregation and fell after catching a hard fly, breaking his leg above the ankle. He is getting along quite nicely.

Residence to be Erected.

Mr. Arthur Quinn has laid the timber for a handsome residence which he proposes to erect within the next few weeks near the residence of Dr. L. J. Campbell. Hon. J. E. Beaumgard Jr. having considerable repairs made to his residence and other people of Clover are having work of a light nature done. There is a dearth of residences in Clover at the present time and there is talk on the part of several local men of building a number of residences for rent. However, nothing definite has been started along that line as yet.

Practically all the young men of Clover and vicinity who were called for service in the late war have returned to their respective homes. Among those who recently arrived was Mr. Will Russell who is now at the home of Mr. Jas. A. Page. Mr. Russell expects to re-enter the insurance business here. Among others of this class who recently arrived in the states are Messrs. Millard Williams, Drew McCarter, Paul Drennan, Linden Grove and Raymond Currence. Mr. R. R. Love who has been in the service in this country for some time past, and who has been stationed at a post in New Jersey, expects to re-enter his home within the next few days.

Night School Making Progress.

James Sifford, who graduated this spring at the University of South Carolina and who volunteered some time ago to conduct night schools at the Hawthorne and Clover Mills for the benefit of adult illiterates there is making good headway. About twenty-five students are enrolled in the schools at the two mills and the attendance is very good. As was mentioned in this correspondence some time ago Mr. Sifford has been awarded a Peabody scholarship at the University and will re-enter the institution this fall to pursue a course of study leading to the Master of Arts degree.

Ginning Machinery Installed.

New ginning machinery being installed by the plants operated by The Clover Cotton Oil Mill and Mr. J. Meek Smith, respectively, is arriving and will be installed in plenty of time to take care of the first of the new cotton. The two new ginning plants will have ample capacity to take care of the cotton crop of this community and a good deal of what is now considered "outside" territory.

Crop Prospects Improved.

There has been a noticeable improvement in crop prospects, both as affecting cotton and corn within the past ten days or two weeks. While there has been an abundance of rain, it is not considered that there has been too much to cause any great crop damage. If present indications and crop conditions count for much, Clover farmers bid fair to make the best crop this year in quite a long time. Last year's crops were better than usual despite the adverse conditions under which they were worked. One Clover farmer who does not care to mention his name in connection with the matter

Build New—Mr. W. B. Moore of Yorkville, S. C., in a letter to the Manufacturers Record writes:

"Owing to the advances in building material and the scarcity of labor, causing delays in construction, notwithstanding that the capital had been subscribed for a new mill to be erected by the Waltham Thread Mills to cost \$500,000, the project has been indefinitely postponed."

Building material is high as compared with some former prices, and there is a scarcity of labor. But in our opinion, building material will grow more and more difficult to obtain and the shortage in labor will largely increase. We cannot see how there can be any decline in the price of labor or in the cost of building operations for some years to come, unless there should come upon us an industrial depression and a panic which would mean widespread and terrific disaster. We do not believe that this condition is possible, for nothing but a revolution or Bolshevistic outbreak could halt the advancing business prosperity of the country, and we have no fear of Bolshevism or revolution. Given ordinary stability of government, there will of necessity be an enormous expansion of business activities which will mean an increased demand for labor and building materials. Puff now!—Manufacturers Record.

The island holding the Eddystone Lighthouse is the smallest bit of all the year around inhabited land in the world.

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There has been a noticeable improvement in crop prospects, both as affecting cotton and corn within the past ten days or two weeks. While there has been an abundance of rain, it is not considered that there has been too much to cause any great crop damage. If present indications and crop conditions count for much, Clover farmers bid fair to make the best crop this year in quite a long time. Last year's crops were better than usual despite the adverse conditions under which they were worked. One Clover farmer who does not care to mention his name in connection with the matter

RECENT NEWS HAPPELINGS GATHERED BY THE ENQUIRER'S CORRESPONDENT.

MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Site Selected for New Bank—Much Cotton Placed on Market—Soldiers Return Home—Night Schools in Session—Personal Mention and Other Items of Interest.

Clover, July 31—Clover's second bank organization of which has been perfected, will be located on King's Mountain street on the lot betwixt the rear of Mr. W. B. Stroupy's general merchandise establishment and the furniture store of Mr. M. L. Ford. A one story building to cost \$5,000 and more will be erected to house the new bank, the building to be about 35x55 feet. Work on the construction of the building will be begun within a short time. It is understood, the bank structure to be erected with day labor in charge of a competent superintendent. All of the capital stock of the new banking institution has been subscribed and over-subscribed, it is understood, and the bank will very likely be ready for business in the early fall.

Considerable Cotton Sold.

According to Mr. W. F. Smith, local cotton buyer, there has been an unusually large amount of cotton sold on the local market during the past week or ten days, more perhaps than in any similar period since last fall. Most of the cotton sold has brought a price ranging around thirty-five cents per pound and in some instances even more than that. As a result of these heavy cotton sales business among the merchants has been good. Mr. D. M. Parrott, of the D. M. Parrott Dry Goods Company said Tuesday that sales during the past week or two had been as they are in the fall of the year. Proprietors of other business houses say the same thing.

New Sunday School.

With Mr. W. T. Beaumgard as superintendent a Sunday school has been recently organized at the Hawthorne Building. Mr. W. L. Hoppe has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Sunday school which has its classes every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. There are six classes.

Street Work Being Done.

Under the supervision of Chief of Police John A. Jackson, considerable street work has been done recently and is still in progress, adding much to the appearance of the town and to the comfort of automobilists and other users of the roads. A number of trees have been recently felled, among them a large oak which stood between the residence of Dr. W. W. Frosty and the A. R. P. church and which was noted for the fact that on one occasion it received the bullet intended for former Policeman Alexander of Clover when he became engaged in a pistol duel with John Hart, a negro.

Young Man Broke Leg.

Leo McCarter, a well known young man of the Bethany community had the misfortune to have his leg broken in a baseball game at Gastonia Saturday. Mr. McCarter was playing with the Hawthorne Mill team of Clover against a Gastonia aggregation and fell after catching a hard fly, breaking his leg above the ankle. He is getting along quite nicely.

Residence to be Erected.

Mr. Arthur Quinn has laid the timber for a handsome residence which he proposes to erect within the next few weeks near the residence of Dr. L. J. Campbell. Hon. J. E. Beaumgard Jr. having considerable repairs made to his residence and other people of Clover are having work of a light nature done. There is a dearth of residences in Clover at the present time and there is talk on the part of several local men of building a number of residences for rent. However, nothing definite has been started along that line as yet.

Practically all the young men of Clover and vicinity who were called for service in the late war have returned to their respective homes. Among those who recently arrived was Mr. Will Russell who is now at the home of Mr. Jas. A. Page. Mr. Russell expects to re-enter the insurance business here. Among others of this class who recently arrived in the states are Messrs. Millard Williams, Drew McCarter, Paul Drennan, Linden Grove and Raymond Currence. Mr. R. R. Love who has been in the service in this country for some time past, and who has been stationed at a post in New Jersey, expects to re-enter his home within the next few days.

Night School Making Progress.

James Sifford, who graduated this spring at the University of South Carolina and who volunteered some time ago to conduct night schools at the Hawthorne and Clover Mills for the benefit of adult illiterates there is making good headway. About twenty-five students are enrolled in the schools at the two mills and the attendance is very good. As was mentioned in this correspondence some time ago Mr. Sifford has been awarded a Peabody scholarship at the University and will re-enter the institution this fall to pursue a course of study leading to the Master of Arts degree.

Ginning Machinery Installed.

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