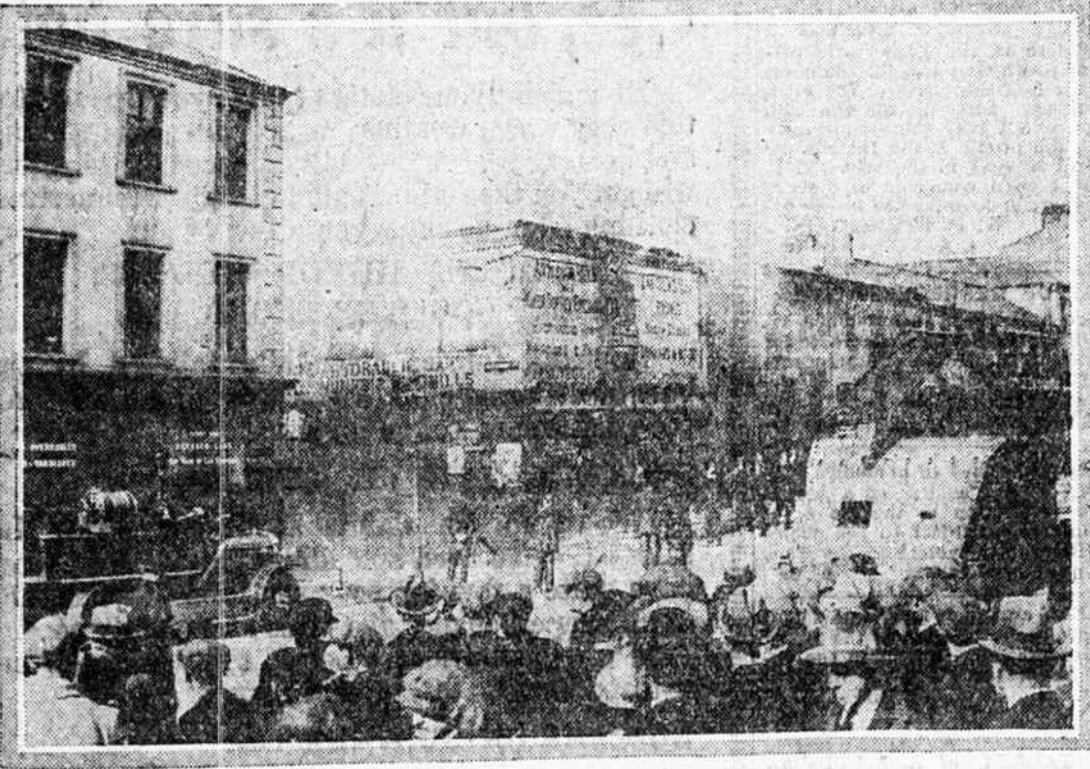


DUBLIN FIRED BY INCENDIARIES.



Following the surrender of Four Courts by Eamon de Valera, incendiaries at once started to pillage and fire the town. This picture, taken a week or two ago, shows an armed detachment of troops holding back the crowds, while firemen endeavor to check the flames from consuming the plant of Joseph Rea & Sons.

GOVERNMENT TAKES HAND

President Issues Proclamation on the Strike Question.

President Harding in a proclamation issued at the White House Tuesday night, directed "all persons to refrain from all interference with the lawful efforts to maintain interstate transportation and the carrying of the United States mails."

In the proclamation, which was issued after a day in which continued reports had reached the postoffice department of interference by railroad strikers with mail trains, the president invited the co-operation of all public authorities, state and municipal, and the aid of all good citizens, to uphold the laws and to "facilitate these operations in safety which are essential to life and liberty, and the security of property and our common public welfare."

The peaceful settlement of controversies between shop craft employees and carriers, it was stated, "in accordance with law and due respect for the established agencies for such settlement, are essential to the security and well being of our people."

The president took the position that men willing to maintain the operation of railroad trains in order to transport mail have the "same indisputable right to work that others have to decline to work."

President Harding was occupied throughout the evening with the preparation of the proclamation, delaying his dinner one hour in order to go over the first transcript. He returned to the executive office after dinner and remained there until the proclamation was made public about 10:40 p. m.

The text of the proclamation follows: "A proclamation: Whereas, the United States railroad labor board is an agency of the government, created by law, and charged with the duty of adjusting disputes between railroad operators and employees engaged in interstate commerce; and

"Whereas, the United States railroad labor board has recently handed down decisions, one affecting the wage rate of the shop craft employees, the other declaring the contract system of shop craft work with outside agencies to be contrary to the intent of the transportation act and, therefore, that such practice must be discontinued; and

"Whereas, the shop craft employees have elected to discontinue their work, rather than abide by the decision rendered, and certain operators have ignored the decision ordering the abandonment of the contract shop practice; and

"Whereas, the maintained operation of the railroads in interstate commerce and the transportation of United States mails have necessitated the employment of men who choose to accept employment under the terms of the decision and who have the same indisputable right to work that others have to decline work; and

"Whereas, the peaceful settlement of controversies in accordance with law and due respect for the established agencies of such settlement are essential to the security and well-being of our people;

ing of our people:

"Now, therefore, I, Warren G. Harding, president of the United States, do hereby make proclamation, directing all persons to refrain from all interference with the lawful efforts to maintain interstate transportation and the carrying of the United States mails.

"These activities and the maintained supremacy of the law are the first obligation of the government and all the citizenship of our country. Therefore, I invite the co-operation of all public authorities, state and municipal, and the aid of all good citizens to uphold the laws to preserve the public peace, and to facilitate these operations in safety which are essential to life and liberty and the security of property and our common public welfare.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this 11th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and forty-seventh.

"WARREN G. HARDING, By the president: "Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State."

PRESENT GERMAN CRISIS.

Facts and Circumstances Which Seem to Threaten War.

Germany's crisis, which Arno Deutsch-Fleuret reports from Berlin, is likely to result in a revolution, according to the New York World, has been caused by these circumstances:

Insistence of France that the reparations bill be paid has prevented other nations and financial powers from going to the assistance of Germany. In consequence, paper money has been issued in a flood; and the mark has continued to fall. With its decreased purchasing power living conditions for most of the population have become extremely bad; while conditions in industry have become chaotic.

Dr. Rathenau attempted, despite the country's condition, to meet the demands of France through heavy taxes, especially impositions on capital. The anger of the propertied class and monarchists centered on him. His assassination July 1 brought public revelations of the existence of powerful armed reactionary forces and a murder band sworn to kill leaders of the anti-monarchist party, especially Jews.

In order to suppress the reactionaries the government undertook to enact laws which would have given it power to make summary arrests, to break up inimical societies and to control the press and propaganda agencies.

Alarmed by the prospect of repression, the monarchial and other reactionary elements have taken measures to protect themselves by force. In Bavaria and other parts of Germany notice has been served on the Berlin government that attempt to enforce repressive laws would be resisted.

Such preparations of the reactionaries have caused counter demonstrations by the workers which have led

to conflicts and worked up the temper of both sides.

The government heretofore has been able to rule through the support of the middle parties. These have taken alarm at the repressive measures and are inclined to turn to the Right. If they desert Chancellor Wirth he must take the radical Communists into the government and they will join only if the repressive and taxation methods are made more stringent. Wirth has been negotiating with the radicals, and the reactionaries are responding by preparing to resort to violence.

Consolidated Schools.—The number of white one-teacher schools in South Carolina has been reduced by 452 in five years.

Consolidation of schools in the last five years has decreased the number of white schools by 178 and the number of negro schools by 57.

On the other hand there are still 915 white one-teacher schools in this state.

"Here is the weakest link in our educational chain," State Superintendent of Education Swearingen declared in his report this year. "These classrooms require the maximum of effort, energy and ability. Now they are too frequently eddies in our educational stream."

Approximately 30,000 pupils are taught in these one-teacher schools.

Most of them are in the country. Consolidation of schools is going on in South Carolina at a reasonable rate. It is estimated that in five years consolidation will be completed in Iowa, although the movement started only four or five years ago. Indiana has more than 1,000 consolidated schools. Ohio has 200. Tennessee has more than 200 and Texas more than 700. In these states consolidation is a comparatively new undertaking.

The Kansas City Star proclaims this truth: "The one-room school has become as obsolete as the one-horse wagon. It cannot provide the education that the boy and girl of today demand."

Progress in a number of states has been slow; but it need not be. The boys and girls of the rural districts of today have a right to the best educational advantages that can be placed before them. It will require neither a stretch of optimism nor undue generalizations to see the majority of these boys and girls with the advantages they deserve several years before their school years have passed."

It stands to reason that one teacher, no matter how competent, cannot efficiently teach a large group of children of various grades. That is more than any one person can do. The consolidated school provides not only a better building but also more teachers.

There are nearly a thousand schools in South Carolina which should be consolidated in order that the pupils may get a square deal in educational opportunity.—Greenville Piedmont.

"Of 2,000,000 persons living in the mountain country of eight southern states, nine-tenths are of Anglo-Saxon pioneer stock, the purest blood in America today.

TO SETTLE COAL STRIKE

President Makes Public Outline of His Plan.

In addressing his proposal to the conference of miners and operators at the White House Monday, President Harding said:

"Gentlemen: The information has come to me that your conference is deadlocked, or at the best, attempting to agree on plans which will require extended time to work out. I have said heretofore that the government prefers you who are parties to the dispute should settle it among yourselves, because you best understand all the problems involved. The government cannot settle it for you. It will force no man to work against his free will, it will force no man to employ men against the free exercise of an employer's rights. The government will not be partisan, but the government is concerned with coal production sufficient to meet the industrial and transportation requirements of the country and to safeguard against a fuel famine when winter comes again, and it is desired to have production resumed at once.

"Your government does desire to be helpful. With such a thought, therefore, I submit to you the following proposal:

"Mine workers are to return to work on the scale of wages which expired last March 31 and mines now idle because of strike or suspended operation to resume activities without interference with activities of mines now working. The 1922 scale to be effective until August 10, 1922.

"A coal commission to be created at once, consisting of three members selected by the mine workers, three members selected by the mine operators and five members to be named by the president. All decisions by this commission shall be accepted as final.

"This commission to determine, if possible, within thirty days from today, for the miners on strike, a temporary basic wage scale, which scale shall be effective until March 1, 1923. In event that the commission is unable to report its scale by August 10, it shall have power to direct continued work on 1922 scale, until superseding scale is ready.

"The commission shall investigate exhaustively every phase of the coal industry. It shall reveal every cost of production and transportation. The president will ask congress to confer authority for the most thorough investigation, and make appropriations necessary to do such work. The commission shall make recommendations looking to the establishment and maintenance of industrial peace in the coal industry, the elimination of waste due to intermittency and instability, and suggest plans for dependable fuel supply.

"I have taken this short cut to a resumption of operations because I believe it to be in the interest of the public welfare. It is that simple form of adjusting disputes which answers the call of good conscience and a just civilization. When two great forces do not agree there must be a peaceful way to adjustment and such an arbitration opens the way.

"I do not expect reply without due consideration. Please take the proposal to separate conferences. I wish you to appraise the situation, weigh your responsibilities, and then answer this proposal as you wish to be appraised by American public opinion. I am speaking first of all for the public interest, but I am likewise mindful of the rights of both workers and operators. You are also an inseparable part of that public interest. With due regard to all concerned, it ought to be easy to find a way to resume activities and command the approval of the American public."

SUICIDES INCREASE

Seventy-eight South Carolinians Died by Own Hand Last Year.

Suicides in South Carolina in 1921 totaled 78, or at the rate of 4.5 per 1,000 of population, according to figures taken from the records of the bureau of vital statistics. In 1920 the total number of suicides was 58, which was a rate of 3.4 per 1,000 of population.

Homicides in 1921 totaled 301, which was a rate of 17.5 per 1,000 of population. The number of homicides in 1920 was 256, or a rate of 15.2. These figures have recently been compiled by the bureau of vital statistics, of which C. Wilson Miller is chief clerk.

Legal electrocutions in 1921 totaled seven, or a rate of .41 per 1,000 of population. In 1920 the number of legal electrocutions was three, or a rate of .17.

Deaths from automobile accidents in 1921 numbered 62, or a rate of 2.8 per 1,000 population. The number of deaths from automobile accidents in 1920 was 52, which was a rate of 4.9 per 1,000.

Deaths from railroad accidents in 1921 totaled 58 or a rate of 3.4. In 1920 deaths from such accidents totaled 63, which was a rate of 3.7 per 1,000.

Lightning killed almost twice as many people in the state in 1921 as in 1920. In 1921 the number of deaths from lightning was 25 and in 1920 the number was 14.

Diseases of the circulation brought about more deaths in 1921 in the state than any other one cause. The number of deaths attributed to this cause was 2,865, or a rate of 166.7 per 1,000 of population. In 1920 the number of deaths from diseases of the circulation was 2,873, which was a rate of 170.6. Pneumonia also claimed many victims in 1921. The number of deaths from this disease was 820. In 1920, however, the number of pneumonia deaths was 1,725. Pulmonary tuberculosis in 1920 claimed 1,068 victims,

In 1921 the number was 1,405. Pellagra, according to the statistics, claimed 331 victims in 1921 and 258 in 1920. Diphtheria took 116 lives in 1920 and 156 in 1921.

Typhoid fever in 1920 claimed 372 victims. In 1920 the number of deaths from the disease was 314. Smallpox in 1920 killed two persons and in 1921 nine. Malaria in 1920 brought about 254 deaths and in 1921, 212 deaths. Diseases of the kidneys caused many deaths in each of the two years. In 1920, the number of deaths from such diseases was 1,191 and in 1921 was 1,431. Tetanus, is charged with 19 deaths in 1920 and ten in 1921.

"General accidents" caused the death of 313 people in 1921 and of 308 in 1920.

Advice to Lounge Lizards.—A certain visitor to a certain town not necessary to mention, said recently to a friend who lived in that town, "I did not know you had so many idle rich people in your town before. I see a crowd of young people with nothing to do but ride around in cars all dressed up or loafing around some drink places."

The friend's reply was that not all those he saw dressed up and riding around were rich. In fact hardly any of them could be so classed. The parents of most of the young men and young women seen riding around were people of only ordinary means. They had been hard workers all their lives and had saved a little, owned their home perhaps, and that was all. The children had persuaded them into buying an automobile and now the children were in it most of the time. The parents were doing all the work. The children were using up the labor of their parents in money for gas and oil and repairs. The parents were getting older, showing some lines and wrinkles in new places almost every day but the children never seemed to notice or to care.

The boys want an easy life. Sometimes it leads to crime. They see other boys having a good time and not working and it is easy to drift into schemes to get money without working. Before long these schemes lead to others a bit more shady and then the line over into downright stealing is easy to cross.

Liquor, joy-riding, gambling, stealing, immorality—they follow each

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We believe our customers want the Best in Groceries and that's why we sell nothing but the Best Quality of Groceries—You'll find what you want at this store—

- CHOICE FRUITS FINE CANDIES in Bulk, 50 Cts. FANCY CAKES FANCY CRACKERS OLIVES—Plain and Stuffed CANNED FISH PRODUCTS CANNED FRUITS CANNED VEGETABLES CELERY, LETTUCE CEREALS OF ALL KINDS

In Fact Almost Anything and Everything that your fancy or your appetite might desire.

W. E. FERGUSON PICKLES—Sweet and Sour—Bottled and in Bulk.

The City Market

WE HAVE NICE MEATS THIS WEEK AND EXPECT TO KEEP ONLY THE BEST FROM NOW ON—

ALSO CURED HAM, BOILED HAM AND BREAKFAST BACON.

LET US FIX YOU UP A NICE ROAST FOR SUNDAY'S DINNER—VEAL OR THE OLDER MEAT.

WE BUY HIDES.

Geo. W. Sherer Geo. A. Sherer

THE CITY MARKET

"WE PAY YOU

TO SAVE"

"There Is a Feeling

"OF COMFORT in the knowledge that no matter what the future has in store for you or your family, you are assured against want by a Bank Account. You can enjoy this feeling by starting a Bank Account with us and adding small amounts to it at your convenience."

BANK OF HICKORY GROVE

HICKORY GROVE, S. C.

Fight the Boll Weevil--

Cotton is now bringing twenty-three cents per pound and will probably bring more between now and the first day of September. Begin now to fight the Boll Weevil if you expect to gather any cotton. Next fall, unless some remedy is applied to check the weevil, they will destroy the entire crop in York County this year.

We have two shipments of Calcium Arsenate and cheap Molasses that we are expecting any time. This is considered to be the best remedy yet tried. Come and get a supply and save your cotton crop if such a thing is possible.

We still have on hand a little fertilizer suitable for corn.

Ferguson & Youngblood

other like seed time and harvest.

Idleness is no sign of wealth; it is no sign of prosperity. It is a sign of laziness, a sign of weakness, a sign of never-do-well. If you have nothing to do, get off the streets. Go fishing. Hang around home. You will never get a job riding around in an automobile all dressed up.—Greenwood Index-Journal.

Superregation.—"Do you ever oil your hogs?" asked a tourist.

"Oil, 'em? Heck, no!" replied Gap Johnson, of Rumpus Ridge. "It's hard enough to ketch 'em and hold 'em now, without slicking 'em up any."

Logan Lumber Yard

Rough and Dressed Lumber Builders' Supplies

- LIME—CEMENT—PLASTER—BRICK—SHINGLES—ROOFING—SCREENS—FLOORING—CEILING—SIDING—SASH—DOORS—

LOGAN LUMBER YARD

"We Strive to Serve and Satisfy." F. E. MOORE, Proprietor

CANE SEED

SURELY, YOU, MR. FARMER, are going to make sure of plenty of force for your stock and your cattle by sowing a part of your stubble lands in Cane. It is an almost sure crop and one that you'll have plenty of use for before the year is gone. See me for ORANGE AND AMBER CANE SEED, KING STEEL CULTIVATORS, PLOW STEEL AND ALSO FOR COTTON HOES.

I ALWAYS HAVE OBELISK FLOUR

The Flour that pleases and satisfies the most discriminating housewife—IT ALWAYS PLEASES.

SEE ME FOR YOUR MILL FEED, SWEET FEED and also for FRESH COUNTRY GROUND CORN MEAL.

J. F. CARROLL

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ROCK HILL, S. C.

YOUR ROOF---

The quality of the roof on your various buildings is of vital importance to you. A good roof means protection to your whole building. METAL and SLATE are the only known Fire Proof materials for roofs. A first-class Tin Roof is almost everlasting and it can be made leak-proof. And tin being at a lower level in price than a short time ago, it is not so expensive as perhaps you may think.

GALVANIZED IRON—Makes an ideal roof—it is leak-proof and fire-proof and it stays on the job. METAL SHINGLES—Either Tin or Galvanized Iron, are very satisfactory as to lasting quality, fire-proof and leak-proof.

If your buildings need roofing see me about it. Let me give you estimates on Tin, Galvanized Iron or Tin, secret nailed, or Tin or Galvanized Iron Shingles. I will get your job.

S. M. LONG ROSE HOTEL BUILDING.

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OUR ROLLER MILL, always kept in good condition and in charge of a Miller who knows his business, has been through a complete overhauling, and we are

GIVING A SATISFACTORY YIELD OF FIRST-CLASS FLOUR FROM GOOD WHEAT.

OUR PATRONS testify that they are unable to get better satisfaction than we give them anywhere. Bring us your wheat.

YORKVILLE COTTON OIL COMPANY

FREE STATE SNIPER AT WORK DURING BATTLE OF FOUR COURTS.



The battle of Four Courts in Dublin was most disastrous for the rebels in that they lost their stronghold and suffered heavy losses. This picture, the first to arrive, shows a Free State sniper perched on a balcony opposite the Four Courts.