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EXCESSIVE AMOUNTS FLOUR TO BE RETURNED TO MERCHANTS.

The Redistribution Plan Among Neighbors No Longer Permitted—No Flour Can Be Sold Unless Equal Amount of Other Cereals Bought—Mr. Griffin to Go to Raleigh to Attend Meeting of Food Administration.

All flour in excess of one barrel bought since September 1 must be returned to the merchant from whom it was purchased, is the latest ruling coming from County Food Administrator Lee Griffin. Heretofore, when large holdings have been discovered, Mr. Griffin has been ordering the owner to distribute it among his neighbors as they needed it, but new instruction from the Food Administration orders this to be stopped, and the flour returned to merchants.

This ruling must be obeyed to the letter, states the County Food Administrator. No matter what disposition was ordered made in the past, new orders change the situation entirely. If a man has 100 sacks of flour, or any amount in excess of one barrel, it must be returned to the merchant, who will refund the money paid for it in full.

Hoover's Monday orders, which provide that no flour be sold unless the purchaser buys an equal amount of corn meal or cereals, must be obeyed in Union county, orders Mr. Griffin. A telegram received from State Food Administrator Page yesterday morning said that exception could be made to the ruling, but this message was followed later by a correction stating that the order must be obeyed to the fullest extent. The order reads:

Lee Griffin, Food Administrator, Monroe, N. C.

Notify all merchants through your local papers that no exceptions can be made to the new Food Administration ruling forbidding the sale of wheat flour except in combination with equal amounts of other cereals, including corn meal, hominy, grits, oat meal, rice, barley flour, edible wheat shorts, middlings, corn flour, wheat starch, and soy bean flour.

GOES TO RALEIGH

A telegram was received this morning by Mr. Griffin requesting him to meet with other Food Administrators in Raleigh, Wednesday, Feb. 6. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss plans whereby food production can be further stimulated, and more conservation practiced. Mr. Griffin will attend.

Occasional violations of food laws are still reported, but before Mr. Griffin can get into action the violators run to shelter. A party was in town recently to report that a neighbor, who had twenty sacks of flour, and claimed to be a merchant, refused to let him have a barrel. The Food Administrator promptly ordered the man to go back and tell the would-be merchant that if he refused to let him have flour, he (Mr. Griffin) would promptly confiscate the entire lot of twenty sacks. In a few hours the man reported back that he got his flour. This pretended-merchant will have to dispose of the remaining eight barrels.

Mr. Griffin is kept busy answering questions about the food laws, and countless numbers of merchants call every day by telephone from a distance. All express a willingness to aid in the Food Conservation program, and make it a point to get a ruling from Mr. Griffin before they make any transaction looking the least bit shady.

The order regarding the sale of flour in the future means in many cases that families will substitute corn. Rural residents, having plenty of corn on hand, will of course not care to purchase additional supplies along with the flour. Rather than do this, it is said, they won't buy at all. But this, it is claimed, was the situation that it was hoped the order would bring about.

PRESIDENT WILSON SENDS MESSAGE TO THE FARMERS

This Year Must Determine the War, the Chief Executive Says, and Calls Upon Agriculturists to Aid.

Washington, Jan. 31.—President Wilson, in a message to the farmers of the country, said:

"I need not tell you, for I am sure you realize as keenly as I do, that we are as a nation in the presence of a great task which demands supreme sacrifice and endeavor of every one of us. We can give everything that is needed with the greater willingness, and even satisfaction, because the object of the war in which we are engaged is the greatest that free men have ever undertaken. It is to prevent the life of the world from being determined and the fortunes of men everywhere affected by small groups of military masters who seek their own interest and the selfish dominion throughout the world of the governments they unhappily for the moment control. You will not need to be convinced that it was necessary for us as a free people to take part in the war. . . . The rulers of Germany had sought to exercise their power in such a way as to shut off our economic life so far as our intercourse with Europe was concerned, and to confine our people within the western hemisphere while they accomplished purposes which they have permanently impaired and impeded

every process of our national life and have put the fortunes of America at the mercy of the imperial government of Germany. This was no threat. It has become a reality. Their hand of violence had been laid upon our own people and our own property in flagrant violation not only of justice but of the well-recognized and long standing covenants of international law and treaty. We are fighting, therefore, as truly for the liberty and self-government of the United States as if the war of our own revolution had to be fought over again; and every man in every business in the United States must know by this time that his whole future fortune lies in the balance. Our national life and our whole economic development will pass under the sinister influences of foreign control if we do not win. We must win, therefore, and we shall win. I need not ask you to pledge your lives and fortunes with those of the rest of the nation to the accomplishments of that great end.

"You will realize, as I think statesmen on both sides of the water realize, that the culminating crisis of the struggle has come and that the achievements of this year on the one side or the other must determine the issue. It has turned out that the forces that fight for freedom . . . depend upon us in an extraordinary and unexpected degree for sustenance, for the supply of the materials by which men are to live and to fight, and it will be our glory when the war is over that we have supplied those materials and supplied them abundantly, and it will be all the more glory because in supplying them we have made our supreme effort and sacrifice.

"In the field of agriculture we have agencies and instrumentalities, fortunately, such as no other government in the world can show. The department of agriculture is undoubtedly the greatest practical and scientific organization in the world. The banking legislation of the last two or three years has given the farmers access to the great lendable capital of the country . . . Both by direct purchases of nitrates and by the establishment of plants to produce nitrates, the government is doing its utmost to assist in the problem of fertilization. The department of agriculture and other agencies are actively assisting the farmers to locate, safeguard, and secure at cost an adequate supply of sound seed. The department has \$2,500,000 available for this purpose now and has asked the congress for \$6,000,000 more.

"The labor problem is one of great difficulty and some of the best agencies of the nation are addressing themselves to the task of solving it, so far as it is possible to solve it. . . . And let me say that the stimulation of the agencies I have enumerated has been responded to by the farmers in splendid fashion. Last spring their planting exceeded by 12,000,000 acres the largest planting of any previous year, and the yields from the crops were record-breaking yields. In the fall of 1917 a wheat acreage of 42,170,000 was planted, which was one million larger than for any preceding year, three millions greater than the next largest and seven millions greater than the preceding five-year average.

"But I ought to say to you that it is not only necessary that these achievements should be repeated, but that they should be exceeded.

"I will not appeal to you to continue and renew and increase your efforts. I do not believe that it is necessary for me to do so. I believe that you will do it without any word or appeal from me, because you understand as well as I do the needs and opportunities of this great hour when the fortunes of mankind everywhere seem about to be determined and when America has the greatest opportunity she has ever had to make good her own freedom and in making it good to lend a helping hand to men struggling for their freedom everywhere. You remember that it was farmers from whom came the first shots at Lexington, that set aflame the revolution that made America free. I hope and believe that the farmers of America will willingly and conspicuously stand by to win this war also. The foresight, the self-sacrifice, and devotion of the farmers of America will, I believe, bring to a triumphant conclusion this great last war for the emancipation of men from the control of arbitrary government and the selfishness of class legislation and control, and then, when the end has come, we may look each other in the face and be glad that we are Americans and have the privilege to play such a part."

Exemption Refused.

Samuel Horowitz, who wanted an exemption from military service upon the ground that he is a vegetarian, said that the officials of his local board had told him that he wouldn't have to "eat the Germans," but "fight them." Isaac T. Flatto, chairman of the committee to which his appeal was referred, found this answer of the local officials quite fair and recommended that it be affirmed.—New York Evening Sun.

A spinster who says that she is glad if it may make everybody believe it but herself. . . . You might almost suspect that Cupid carries household furniture as a side line.

The hero rides about the country in a boxcar while waiting for his ship to arrive.

BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS.

No amount is too small—Thrifty Cards care for all! Buy War-Savings Stamps!

SPIKED OYSTERS! GO ON, MAN, WHO EVER HEARD 'EM

All That Talk About the Farmers' Union Stew Arouses Suspicion in the Mind of Our Correspondent.

Wingate, January 31.—Our people are taking the wheatless and meatless days pretty well. We do not know how many of them are observing them, but from what we can learn several are trying their best to do what Mr. Hoover wants us to.

Hon. H. L. Laughbaum spoke here last night. The bad weather kept many away from the speaking, but several went despite the rain and mud. Mr. Laughbaum is from Oklahoma, a noted lawyer, and one of the strongest prohibitionists in the country. He claims that we are not economizing as we should. The country is full of German brewers who use malt, which is made of barley, grits, rice, sugar, and syrup by the tons. I think his contention is right. Why allow such an industry in our own land. Why call upon people to economize when so much good food stuff is being wasted in the manufacture of beer? It is nonsense indeed. Let every honorable citizen sign a petition and send it right into Washington to Woodrow Wilson to cut out this beer business.

Mrs. Marshall Stewart is sick this week. She has been unwell for several days.

Mr. W. P. Griffin is very sick now. He has some kind of disease similar to erysipelas. We hope that he may soon be out again.

Mrs. Carroll was called to Fredericksburg, Va., yesterday on account of her sister being sick. We hope that she may find her better when she arrives. Mrs. B. Y. Tyner is the one she went to visit.

Mr. J. L. Hartsell of Concord visited his father, Mr. Jonah Hartsell, Monday evening. Mr. Hartsell is one of the leading stockholders in the Young-Hartsell Mill at Concord.

Mr. Rufus Huneycutt missed a side of pork the other night. He is not sure as to the thief. It may have been a dog, or it may have been a man.

Mrs. Collie Meigs and her little girl, Dorothy, have a full fledged case of the measles. They are getting on pretty well, and seem to be over the worst of it. The country is full of measles now.

Mr. Brady Gaddy is all smiles now, and it is quite a question as to whether he will have a fellow or not. He is a little independent these days. For the first time in all of his extended life he is called papa. A new girl arrived at his house Monday.

Artis Smith, one of our school boys here from Stanly county, was called home yesterday to attend the funeral of his brother, Lawrence, who died at Camp Sevier last Monday. This is one of the saddest things we have learned lately. Mr. George Smith, the father of these boys, raised a large family and this is the first one to die. We expected to attend the funeral, but could not on account of the bad weather. The mother of this boy is a daughter of the late Garrison Biggers of this county, and is a first cousin of our townsman, Mr. J. Biggers.

So much has been said about the oyster stew the Farmers Union boys had here that we are getting a little suspicious about the thing. We did not know of it until we found out by reading the Marshville Home. Uncle Zeb keeps on the job sure to find out things we did not know and yet they took place right at us. Well, this much we have to say: If there is another stew and they do not let us know it in time to prepare to go, we intend to raise a row about it sure. These oysters that the Farmers Union folks have are an extra kind sure. Uncle Zeb says that one fellow down about Gilboa carried an extra bowl about three miles to be sure that he got his part. Now, there must be something more than mere oysters, or the boys would not be so anxious about them. Say boys, was there anything in it but soup? Are you sure that it is not spiked with something? Well, you had better let us know about the next one, or . . . well, we will not say.—Glenapline.

BUFORD MAN CAUGHT WITH WHISKEY IN COLUMBIA, S. C.

E. R. Griffin, Coming Home From Florida with a Little Joy-Killer in Possession, Nabbed by Uncle Sam's Officers.

Being down in Florida, where the saloons are open every day, Mr. E. R. Griffin of Buford township, decided to bring back a little whiskey for his own consumption. He managed to get clear of Florida points, but Federal officers nabbed him Monday in Columbia. He was given a hearing before a United States commissioner a short while after his apprehension, and was bound over to the next term of South Carolina court, which convenes the first of next May, under a \$300 bond.

Mr. Griffin, like a number of other Union county people have done in recent weeks, was bringing the whiskey here for his own use probably being under the impression that it was not unlawful to carry it from one State into another on his person. The amount of whiskey Mr. Griffin had was not learned.

The Columbia United States commissioner wired Esq. M. L. Flow, who is United States commissioner for this county, to arrange for Mr. Griffin's bond. This was very readily done.

No amount is too small—Thrifty Cards care for all! Buy War-Savings Stamps!

WANT HOGS BACK TO BEAT THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

Petition Going the Rounds to Help Poor Folks Meet High Pork Prices By Being Allowed to Raise Pigs.

Shall the hogs be allowed to return? That's the question the Aldermen will be called upon to decide Monday night if Frank Hill persists in pushing the issue. Already nearly a hundred citizens have signed for the hog, and before Monday the number is expected to be considerably increased.

High price meat is the argument used to gain signers for the hog petition. These be war times, Mr. Hill argues, and poor folks can't stand the pressure unless some form of relief is in sight. He believes if the city fathers will let down the bars most families will raise one or two porkers, which would about supply them with meat and lard for the year.

Mr. R. A. Morrow heads the list on the hog-return petition. Dr. H. D. Stewart, who has always been a great stickler for sanitary and good health conditions, hesitated not to sign the petition, thus giving it the appearance of being sanctioned by the guardians of our physical selves. No preachers have signed, but the omission might be traced to the daddy of the movement, who probably feels that they would not care to take sides on such an issue.

Mr. Lee Griffin, the county food administrator, signed for the hogs because he is interested in increasing food production. There is going to be the greatest shortage of meat and lard this summer America has ever known, he declared. People by raising hogs would be performing a patriotic service. Uncle Sam is crying for meat for himself and his allies. The hog isn't such a dirty animal, claims the Food Administrator. Its pen doesn't breed flies, which is something that can't be said for horses. Not a single disease, according to Mr. Griffin, is traceable to the hog: The odor coming from the pen is the only thing to be said against the Swine.

OPPOSITION DEVELOPING

The hogs won't come back without a fight, however. Opposition has already developed, and there is talk of circulating a petition opposing the demands for their return. Several Aldermen are said to be bitterly against revoking the hog ordinance, and from reports the anti-hogs have a slight lead in the votes. A doctor is quoted as saying we had just as well have the Germans here as to bring the hogs back. Another M. D. bitterly rejects the idea, stating that he had better be getting rid of some other nuisance instead of bringing back another one to add to the sum total.

The supporters of the movement couldn't have secured a better time to "pull it over." The weather is so bad that meetings of the Woman's club, and other civic societies cannot be held. These organizations, especially the Woman's club, are certain to protest. They would probably rather banish hog meat from their tables than again put up with the unsightly pens and bad odors.

THE PETITION AND SIGNERS

The petition being circulated reads: "Whereas, in former times there was doubt in the minds of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Monroe as to the sentiment of the citizens of said city on the question of permitting hogs to be kept within the corporate limits of said city, and to determine the popular will said Board submitted the question to the voters of said City and as a result of this referendum, passed an ordinance prohibiting the keeping of hogs in said City, and . . . Whereas, in these times of economic and financial stringency we feel it the duty of every man, whether he lives in town or in the country, to produce and save all food-stuffs possible, and . . . Whereas, we believe that your honorable body has the wisdom to permit hogs to be kept within the corporate limits of the City of Monroe, with such regulatory ordinances as to cleaning pens etc., as to prevent their being kept from becoming a menace to the public health and a public nuisance, . . . Now, therefore, we the undersigned citizens of Monroe, N. C., do respectfully petition that from motives of economy and patriotism you do your bit toward meeting the needs of the times by temporarily suspending the operation of the present ordinance, and permitting the people of the city to keep hogs in the corporate limits, outside of the fire-limits and business section of the city and that you safeguard public health and decency by enacting and having the policy of the city enforce reasonable sanitary ordinances pertaining to the maintenance of hog pens in the city."

The following have affixed their names to the petition: R. A. Morrow, Lee Griffin, Wm. McCauley, C. H. Griffin, Fred Huntley, Luther Williams, Geo. Hart, J. R. Shute, J. M. Beatty, C. D. Meacham, A. T. Harrill, C. W. Ayscue, C. E. Hill, H. M. Presson, J. B. Nash, T. P. Smith, George McCorkle, Brown McCorkle, S. B. Hart, Joel W. Griffin, N. S. Matthews, S. A. Warlick, C. H. Helms, W. W. Carroll, J. S. Meacham, R. E. Gardner, F. Frank Benton, L. G. Helms, P. O. Whitaker, Culpepper C. Sikes, R. R. Brewer, Guy Vickory, W. H. Austin, Will Funderburk, G. L. Hinson, W. T. Margin, L. W. Collins, J. V. Griffith, J. L. Everette, O. D. Hawn, V. D. Sikes, Vann Funderburk, S. R. Doster, D. H. Holmes, J. A. Marshall, W. C. Sanders, J. W. Broom, E. G. Stegall, E. P. Stegall, R. F. Knight, Bob Massey, A. J. Greene, J. W. Lathan, J. C. M. Vann, J. J. Lockhart, H. D. Stewart, Code

D. Morgan, Thos. B. Young, H. A. Shute, E. Barrett, F. J. Carroll, F. M. Morgan, Green Whitley, J. A. Lingle, A. A. Heath, Gilmer Joyce, W. R. Wiggs, W. T. Whitfield, W. J. Rudge, W. C. Helms, G. B. McClellan, H. T. Pate, C. G. Shaw, Hermas McCall, L. E. Griggs, J. H. McCall, A. W. McCall, E. Z. Sell, J. L. Winchester, Jack Hernig, W. E. Lockhart, E. H. Austin, M. Waller, H. A. Shepherd, J. D. Therrell, M. E. McCauley, J. E. Efrid, J. F. Correll, J. P. Kesiab, E. H. Johnson, W. M. Rogers, O. V. Surratt, S. S. Keziah, P. P. W. Plyler, E. C. Carpenter, W. W. Hargett, L. R. Helms, J. A. Williams, H. B. Billingsby, G. M. Tucker, P. H. Johnson, S. R. Helms, John Griffith, J. C. Helms, J. C. Smith, W. VanKeuren, A. F. Thompson, A. C. Penegar, A. G. McNeely, H. E. Copple, L. C. Smith, G. M. McGinnis, G. H. Clontz, J. F. Hill, J. T. Shute, W. D. Fuldewer, R. F. Parker, J. G. Stroud, T. E. Curlee, Z. V. Murphrey, M. C. Long, S. B. Griffin, and D. A. Simpson.

THE ANTIS AT WORK.

Not only are the women folks raising "Hail Columbia" about the proposal to bring the hogs back, but several of the masculine tribe are working overtime against the proposition. Mr. A. M. Secrest is circulating a petition, which is being signed by many. His paper reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned citizens of the city of Monroe, believing that it would be a menace to the health of our citizens, that the present very poor sanitary conditions of our city would be made a great deal worse than it is at this time and that it would reach the danger point in the summer season and that the food conditions would not be improved; we, therefore, respectfully petition your Honorable Board not to repeal the present ordinance prohibiting the keeping of HOGS within the incorporated limits of the city of Monroe."

The following are the signers:

F. G. Henderson, A. M. Secrest, W. B. Love, W. S. Blakeney, Hargrove Bowles, R. G. Laney, J. W. Fowler, E. A. Helms, George S. Lee, Edward S. Wood, D. B. Snyder, R. H. Wolfe, L. H. Medlin, E. O. Bivens, A. A. Scales, S. C. Snyder, T. B. Laney, Fred Williams, Secrest Motor Co., Plyler-Funderburk Co., V. C. Redwine, J. M. Fairley, J. H. Benton, J. B. Williams, M. C. Howie, R. W. Horton, G. M. Smith, Union Drug Co., C. F. Cadieu, G. M. Beasley, C. B. Bardeen, M. K. Lee, R. C. Williams, W. E. Wallace, L. M. Query, J. E. Collins, W. H. Wolfe, E. B. Stack, D. W. Waters, W. L. Flow, W. C. Heath, W. S. Lee, W. J. Holloway, George Nassif, Frank Nassif, G. H. Clontz, T. F. Griffith, H. H. Wolfe, W. A. Lane, B. C. Ashcraft, Ashcraft Bros., W. C. Correll, J. G. Rogers, Monroe Hardware Co., Jas. A. Stewart, H. H. Milton, Gilmer Joyce, Townley Stevens, T. P. Dillon, T. P. Dillon, Jr., S. O. Blair, E. G. Faust, S. A. Stevens, J. W. Neal, J. M. Blair, J. E. Liles, E. S. Green, Archie Levy, C. M. Redfern, F. B. Ashcraft, G. B. Nance, John A. Wray, W. J. Hudson, M. Y. Threath, Fred Maness, J. J. Parker, H. D. Browning, E. C. Laney, H. H. Blair, J. E. Ashcraft, Julian Griffin, Maude Nixon, A. A. Secrest, O. W. Kochtitzky, J. T. Holloway, A. W. McCall, R. H. Cunningham, and D. H. Middleton.

GERMAN EMPIRE APPARENTLY IN THROES LABOR UPHEAVAL

Thousands Upon Thousands of Working Classes on Strike, and Nearly 500,000 Reported Idle in Berlin.

Transcending in interest even the great victory of the Italians over the Austrians on the northern Italian battle front is the political and economic situation in Germany.

Here, apparently, a large part of the country is in the throes of a great labor upheaval, due to dissatisfaction by the working classes over the progress of the peace negotiations and over internal political conditions generally. Throughout the country thousands upon thousands of the working classes—both men and women—have struck and many of the great manufacturing and industries are affected.

In Berlin alone nearly half a million persons are reported on strike, and hourly those who have quit work are receiving reinforcements. Likewise, the Kiel, the great shipyard center, at the Hamburg Iron works, and in the Rhensish Westphalian mine region workers have thrown down their tools and left their jobs.

LED BY SOCIALISTS.

Leaders of the socialists—both of the independent and the majority factions—evidently are in control of the movement and for their pains a number of the independents have been ordered imprisoned. Hugo Haase, of the independents, and Philipp Scheidemann, majority socialist leader in the reichstag, are leading their respective followers.

Advices received by way of Switzerland are to the effect that the socialists have delivered an ultimatum to the government demanding the conclusion of a general peace without indemnities or annexations, participation by the workers in peace discussions, amelioration of the food situation, the right of public assembly, the release of all political prisoners and the introduction of equal electoral suffrage by direct secret ballot.

News concerning internal conditions in Austria still is scant, owing to the strict censorship. The latest information received from Vienna is that there has been a great conflagration in the grain warehouses and that revolutionaries are suspected of having started it.

GERMANS RAIDED TRENCH HELD BY THE AMERICANS

Two Were Killed, Four Wounded, and One Missing as Result of Fierce Teutonic Onslaught.

With the American Army in France, Wednesday, Jan. 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—An American position on a certain section of the French front was raided during a heavy fog shortly after daybreak this morning. The attack was preceded by a violent artillery barrage.

Two Americans were killed and four wounded. One soldier is missing and is believed to have been captured by the enemy.

Casualties have been occurring almost daily for several days on this sector. It is now permitted to disclose that all the recent casualties given out from Washington occurred in this sector. The deaths were caused by shell fire, mostly shrapnel.

Last night was fairly quiet throughout the American sector. The usual number of shells came over doing no damage, and there were the customary sporadic outburst of machine gun fire from both sides at points where the opposing lines are nearest.

At daybreak this morning the heavy fog has been enveloping the whole position and the country for miles around for several days became still thicker, blotting out all except the nearest enemy position. At 7 o'clock three muffled reports sounded through the fog. There were three whistles, followed quickly by three shell bursts. The projectiles exploded on three sides of an American listening post just outside the wire with 45 feet of an enemy listening post.

"Then hell broke loose," said one of the men there. For fifteen minutes the enemy broke hundreds of high explosive 77s around the post and the surrounding ground, cutting off the men there. Two of them were killed in the first few minutes. Another man who was at the post told the correspondent later, as he was lying on a cot in a field hospital that he saw four Germans approaching out of the fog as the barrage lifted. He brought his automatic rifle into play and saw two of the Germans fall. He kept on firing until shell splinters hit him in the head and arm.

"The last I remember in the time before I reached the hospital," said another wounded man, "is seeing something moving through the fog. I determined to get some Germans and put my rifle to my shoulder, but never pulled the trigger. There was a deafening explosion behind. Frozen earth, ice, stones and shell splinters came my way."

Inspection of the scene of the raid showed that the ground was ploughed up by the explosion of shells.

One of the men wounded was hit by a sniper's bullet. He fell in a trench filled with water and almost drowned before he was rescued by his companions. Several of the wounded had been listed as accidental woundings. These were mostly wounds on the hands.

It is certain that the enemy casualties from the American cannon and machine gunfire has been as great or greater than ours.

The casualties given out in Washington recently occurred over a certain period. The dead were buried within the sound and range of the guns.

One man was blown to pieces by a shot in a regimental headquarters town as he was following his colonel into a dugout.

Three men were killed by one shell which fell in a trench and another died of wounds in a hospital. Quite a few of the men sent to hospitals were wounded in the upper part of the body or on the head from shrapnel.

Down in Jackson.

(From the Waxhaw Enterprise.)

While we are worrying over taxes imposed by the government let us not forget the king of them all, the annual mud tax.

Mrs. H. C. Houston leaves this afternoon for Monroe and will go from there tomorrow to Florida for an extended trip.

Mr. F. H. Cunningham of Gastonia spent Saturday night and Sunday here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Cunningham.

Mr. Mack Starnes of Camp Sevier, Greenville, is here on furlough.

Miss Pearl Rodman returned home this week from an extended visit to Lancaster and Chester.

A mad dog ran amuck in th lower end of this township one day last week. Several dogs were bitten but it is thought that everyone bitten was killed.

Capt. C. M. McMurray of Camp Greene spent Sunday here with his grandmother, Mrs. M. J. McCain. Mrs. McMurray and little son have been here for a week or two.

Mr. J. D. Davis returned home from the hospital at Chester Sunday afternoon. Mr. Davis is very greatly improved and is still gaining strength rapidly. For a time his condition showed little prospect of improvement and his many friends will rejoice at his recovery. He is now at his home on Providence street.

People usually have the blues after skimming the milk of human kindness.

Speaking of love—a man should look before he leaps—otherwise he may fall in.

Patience is a slow-going virtue, but those who have it win in a walk.