Scraps and Facts.

—E. A. Clarke of Atlanta on Saturday night, announced his resignation as imperial kleagle of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and stated that this action would automatically sever the connection with the Klan of Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler, his assistant. Both had been the subjects of articles printed in various newspapers, and Mr. Clarke declared he did not wish to subject her longer to criticism. He added that without her aid he was "neither physically nor financially able" to carry on his work of promoting the klan affairs. The announcement was made public in the form of a letter of William Joseph Simmons, imperial wizard, to whom Clarke offered his aid as a klansman in future if necessary.

—A woman's "bill of rights" proposed for enactment by the federal and all state governments to remove all legal discriminations against women was outlined from Washington Sunday in a statement by the National Woman's party. The programme includes a new constitutional amendment declaring that "no political, civil or legal disabilities or inequalities on account of sex or on account of marriage" shall prevail, together with a bill to give woman the same "rights, privileges and immunities as men." It was announced that Senator Curtis (Republican) of Kansas and Representative Fess (Republican) of Ohio would introduce the proposed constitutional amendment in congress October 1 and that copies of the new bill had been sent to all state chairmen of the Woman's party except Wisconsin which has already enacted the law. Women would have the right, upon marriage, to choose their names and have equal voice in custody of their children, legitimate or illegitimate, under the proposed new bill of the woman's organization. Other legal rights for women include: Suffrage; eligibility for all offices, freedom of contract; choice of domicile, residence or name; jury service; acquisition and control of property; control of labor earnings; equality in grounds for divorce and immunities and penalities for sex offenses. All common law disabilities of women would be abrogated under the legislation.

—The nation will stand at pause for two minutes on Armistice Day to pay honor to the unknown dead of the great war. Detailed plans for the ceremony at Arlington National cemetery on that day, when the body brought back from France is to be buried, were made public Friday by the war department and include a proclamation by President Harding calling for the two-minute halt at noon throughout the nation to be devoted to prayer and reverent memories for the dead. The body, returned from France on the cruiser Olympia, will reach Washington after night-fall November 9 and will lie in state in the Capitol building until Armistice Day morning, November 11. It will then be escorted by a great mourning party to Arlington cemetery, the line of march being guarded throughout its length by troops stationed along the way. The mourning party will include all living holders of the congressional medal of honor who may desire to come; one war veteran out of every 10,000 who served from each state in the great war; an officer and an enlisted man from each unit of the army and navy and representatives of the American legion and other veterans' organizations and the various patriotic societies. From American military posts everywhere in the world minute guns of mourning will sound from sunrise until after the burial ceremonies in Washington have been completed. Plans for the ceremony were made public by Major General Harbord, acting secretary of war and chief of staff, Friday in the absence of Secretary Weeks and General Pershing. They were drawn up under General Harbord's personal supervision and provide, with the detailed completeness of army orders in the field, for every phase of the solemn ceremony with which the nation will pay tribute to the men whose identity as well as those whose lives were lost on the battle fields of France.

—Treasury department records indicate that thrift has found a firm foothold in America. Figures made public Saturday by the savings division show that, despite the economic depression and unemployment, the savings of small investors throughout the United States total approximately $27,000,000,000, or, taking the population at 108,000,000 a per capita savings of about $250 for each man, woman and child in the nation. Of this vast sum of working dollars, $21,000,000,000 is invested in government securities, while the other $6,000,000,000 is represented by deposits in more than 30,000 savings banks. To the holders of Third Liberty loan bonds included in the investments referred to, the government is today paying semi-annual coupon interest amounting to more than $77,000,000. At the same time the holders of these securities are being invited by the savings division to reinvest their interest money in Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps with the view of keeping as much as possible of this money at work. Government war issues are held mainly by persons of small means, according to treasury officials. No lesson which came out of the war was more thoroughly learned than that which inculcated in the wage earner and the child the habit of systematic saving. The seeds planted during the great national emergency are now, during the post-par period of readjustment, beginning to bear fruit. Reports of the comptroller of the currency show that savings bank deposits total approximately $6,000,000,000. Deposits during the period of depression have exceeded the large withdrawals. The savings have proved the salvation of thousands of families where the breadwinners have been thrown out of employment because of the general curtailment of production.

—A shrinkage of more than $1,000,000,000 in income and excess profits taxes this fiscal year was reckoned upon by the senate financial committee in revising the house tax bill with a view to raising $3,324,000,000 in internal revenue in the 12 months ending next June 30. This was disclosed by the majority report approved Saturday by committee Republicans and made public. The estimated total of revenue under the bill is $136,000,000 less than treasury experts have figured would be returned this fiscal year under the present law, but is $881,000,000 more than the revised total under the house bill. Estimated returns this fiscal year from income and profits taxes are $1,880,000,000, according to the report, as against approximately $3,000,000,000 of actual collections in the fiscal year ended last June 30. Only about $50,000,000 of this difference of $1,120,000,000 is accounted for by changes proposed in the present law. Treasury officers and committee members explained that the remainder is charged off to shrinkage on account of business depression, diversion of funds to tax exempt securities and other causes. Declaring that the $3,324,000,000 total proposed under the revised bill was only $52,000,000 more than the treasury had estimated would have to be raised through internal taxes, the report said that this was a margin of safety none too large for the fiscal year 1922 in view of the existing business depression and the uncertainty attaching to the yield of the income and profits taxes." "The committee has acted," the report said, "on the assumption that—with the exception of the special railroad expenditures which will be nearly if not wholly completed in the fiscal year 1922—the aggregate expenditure for the fiscal year 1923 will be substantially as large as in the fiscal year 1922. The special railroad expenditures included in the 1922 budget amount in round figures, to $500,000,000; and the receipts from customs and miscellaneous sources for the fiscal year 1923 are estimated at $730,000,000. Deducting both amounts ($1,230,000,000) from the total estimated expenditures for 1922 ($4,031,000,000) leaves in round figures $2,800,000,000 to be supplied by internal taxes for the fiscal year 1923. The revenue bill as recommended by your committee will raise during 1923, it is estimated, $2,735,000,000. This difference or deficit of $65,000,000, about equal to the corresponding surplus for the fiscal year 1922—can and should be avoided by saving and economies. Your committee deliberately recommends a tax program to meet ordinary expenditures on the present scale, and assumes that a reasonable measure of retrenchment and reduction will be accomplished."

The Yorkville Enquirer.

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It has been officially settled by the war department that neither the Thirtieth nor the Twenty-seventh division broke the Hindenburg line—that one division is deserving of as much credit as the other and that the line could not have been broken without the assistance of both.

Only thirteen out of each forty heads of families in the United States admitted last spring that they had incomes of $1,000 or more a year. Of course, there were many dodgers; but nevertheless the families that have an income of less than $1,000 a year far outnumber those who have a larger income than that.

If the nations taking part in the conference at Washington agree to disarm, they will also be compelled to make some arrangements for the enforcement of that agreement, else what will be the use of it? And if the nations associate themselves together for the purpose of enforcing any kind of agreement, that will look very much like a league of nations.

Judge Memminger is presiding over the circuit court of Pickens county this week. Unless the defense can manage to secure a postponement, the case of Jake Gosnell, charged with the murder of Sheriff Hendrix Rector on July 4, 1919, will be taken up. It is safe to say that if this case does come up before Judge Memminger there will be no foolishness about it, however it may turn out.

The grade crossing belongs to the age preceding the coming of the automobile. The driver of the horse driven vehicle had a fair chance for his life in the old days, and the train got him only occasionally. But now-a-days it is different. Automobile drivers might take care of themselves if they would, but a large per cent of them simply won't. The surest way of reducing the grade crossing death rate is by abolition of the grade crossing.

The state of Massachusetts has a minimum wage commission, which has a unique but none the less effective means of enforcing its decrees. The minimum wage commission having been created, it was provided that it should publish the names of the employers who refused to comply with its decrees. At first employers attacked the constitutionality of the law creating the commission. The supreme court upheld the commission without saying anything about the publicity provision of the law. Recently the commission got an opinion from the attorney general to the effect that the publicity feature was also constitutional and now the names of all employers who refuse to pay the minimum wage are being published. Employers are finding publication more annoying than fines would be.

The big party of American Legionnaries that went on a junket through France and Belgium did not get through without a lot of friction. The party was under the logical leadership of John G. Emery, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, the national commander, and of course it received all kinds of attention not only from the French and Belgian governments; but from private individuals. But the individual members of the party being out for a good time, did not care to submit themselves to the kind of discipline that would keep their time and movements under the control of the commander. Others also wanted to have a say in making programmes, in replying to addresses of welcome and responding to toasts at dinners. The result was diversity of purpose, and before the trip was over there were a number of free-for-all meetings at which the party was broken up into independent groups. One bunch of seventy-eight individuals selected as their leader Lieutenant Hanley, of North Dakota; but with the understanding that they were still to have all the freedom they desired to do as they pleased and to be entertained either in parties or as individuals. In explaining the whole matter Commander Emery did not fail to mention the fact that there are no prohibition laws in France like unto the laws of this country.

There has been more or less private talk among members of the general assembly as to the effect of publicity in securing a fair equalization of the burdens of taxation in accordance with ability to pay. It is a well known fact that the books of every county auditor in the state show fearful inequalities in the matter of bearing tax burdens. In some cases poor men struggle along under burdens that mean much to them, while in other cases men worth ten times as much as those referred to pay less taxes. This situation comes about largely through the state's miserable system of assessing valuations. Each taxpayer is supposed to fix his own assessments; but the law as to the matter is so mixed as to mean nothing in that it tells the taxpayer to return his property according to actual value, and then goes on to give him to understand that he is expected to pay, only in proportion to what other people in like circumstances with him pay. Some taxpayers give in their assessments as nearly as possible on a basis of actual values and others, taking the other suggestion make returns as small as they can get by with. The inequality of assessed valuations is due partly to ignorance and partly to design. Some of the legislators have an idea that if they should pass a law requiring all assessments be published in a newspaper, the result would be to secure more equitable returns; but they have not been willing to go that far yet, because among other things, they fear disturbance almost in the nature of insurrection. Along about 1889 the general assembly passed an act providing for the publication of the poll list of each county in a county paper. The act provided for publication once a week for three weeks, where one week would do, and made it quite expensive; but in York county alone something like 700 names were added to the poll tax list.

The Ku-Klux.

While The Yorkville Enquirer is of the deliberate opinion that the principle reason for the organization of the Ku-Klux is the fees derived from initiations and the percentage that goes into headquarters from monthly dues, it would not be so foolish as to hold that the Ku-Klux organization could ever force itself into widespread public notice on this basis alone.

There is in the avowed purposes of the Ku-Klux organization much that appeals to many good, well meaning people as reasonable, right and necessary.

The common impression, the bedrock impression of all right-thinking people is that our courts of law are for the purpose of protecting the weak in their God-given rights by holding in check the ruthless disregarding strong.

Given the facts in any particular case any right-thinking man has a pretty good idea of what is just and what is unjust, and everybody knows that justice as it is administered through our courts, is often a reproach to all that is fair.

For one thing any kind of a promise to reform such evils as this, is a strong appeal to many right-minded but shallow-thinking people to join the Ku-Klux. It does not necessarily mean that all men so moved entertain hostility or contempt for the law; but rather that many of them are led away by the more or less hazy belief that by this means they can reform the administration of the law.

But the idea of reforming the law by violence can find but little support in ordinary reason, for it ought to be clear that one kind of ruthlessness is not to be reformed by another kind of ruthlessness; that the lawyer who deliberately proves his case, for instance, by false testimony, is no less safe than the honest man who might be induced to commit violence by the same kind of testimony.

Generally such outrages as are perpetrated in the name of the law are at least perpetrated publicly and openly, and to that extent at least they are less dangerous than outrages that might be perpetrated secretly.

All the experience of the past testifies that no good has ever been accomplished through secret violence.

If there is any good to be brought about through the Ku-Klux movement, it will only come by forcing the public to some sober thinking; but so sure as the Ku-Klux resort to and bring about a condition of public violence, the people who are responsible for this kind of thing will pay the penalty.

There is nothing more powerful than the law. It may have its seasons of laxity and corruption; but always, somehow it again manages to purify itself and re-assert its supremacy.

—The executive committee of the South Carolina High School league met at Ellis hall Columbia, Saturday morning and transacted much business, including the appointment of two remaining members of each subcommittee, the division of the state into a northern and a southern section for all athletic sports, setting of inclusive dates for football and basketball for both sexes and the decision to permit high schools to submit their football schedules to the vice president of that sport by October 15. Mai. J. D. Culp, of Abbeville was chosen vice president in charge of football, in the place of Harvey Witherspoon of Clinton, resigned. After the appointment of members, which was first on the program, the committee decided to divide the state into two sections for all athletic sports to be known as the northern and southern sections. All schools on or below the Seaboard Air Line railway from Columbia to the North Carolina line and all schools on or below the Southern railway from Columbia to Augusta shall be included in the southern section; all others in the northern section.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Peoples Bank and Trust Company—New interest period begins in our savings department October 1.

J. M. Stroup—Shoes in hall of fame.

Parker-Smoak Clothing Company, Rock Hill—The new Hart Schaffner & Mark styles are here.

J. C. Wilborn, real estate—Additional farm land offerings.

Star Theatre, J. Q. Wray, manager—Constance Binney today and other attractions following.

John A. Marion and W. G. Finley—Announcement of formation of law partnership.

Marion & Finley—Professional card.

Ferguson & Youngblood—Cotton seed wanted.

York Supply Company—Are you honest?

The City Market—Well, yes, we had a big day last Saturday.

Sanitary Market, Lewis G. Ferguson, proprietor—Wants to buy all the veal calves that you have to offer.

Hope Mercantile Company, Rock Hill and Gastonia—Week-end specials.

W. S. Reid, Superintendent—To the patrons of the Clover schools.

Auditor Love is making fine headway in the work of getting his books ready for the treasurer.

Why cannot something be done about the York township part of that link in the Yorkville-Gastonia road from the King's Mountain road to Filbert? The condition of this link is simply a shame.

Parts of the Clover-Gastonia road, between Clover and Bowling Green are pretty bumpy just now, but Superintendent J. E. Whitesides, in charge, knows how to smooth it out, and he is doing it as rapidly as possible.

Along with the regular taxes this year the treasurer will collect from dog owners an extra tax of $1.25 for each dog owned by them; and issue to the dog owners a tax paid tag, which tag the dog will have to wear as evidence of the payment. After the time for the payment of taxes expires, dogs without collars will be subjected to seizure and their owners will be subject to penalties.

The Yorkville Enquirer is in receipt or a letter signed K. K. K., and postmarked Rock Hill, advising that the writer of a recent statement in our Rock Hill correspondence did not know what he was talking about, and that this newspaper had better leave the Ku-Klux alone. The Yorkville Enquirer is free to admit that it knows little of the Ku-Klux organization in this county. Members of the staff have been invited to attend a "public meeting" for the purpose of considering organization and the like; but so far as we know the meeting was not held. Of course we cannot even say that the letter we received was written by a Ku-Klux. Who can know the author of an anonymous letter? But we do know that anonymous letters and midnight prowling under the concealment of masks are entirely in keeping with Ku-Klux practices. If there are any Ku-Klux, however, they ought to have sense enough to know that this newspaper is not going to be intimidated by anonymous or any other kind of letters. Of course the publishers of the paper have some idea of some of the things that may be done by way of punishment or retaliation; but surely no one would think that these publishers would sacrifice their manhood because of threats, or even the execution of those threats.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Since the last publication of the record in The Yorkville Enquirer the following real estate transfers have been indexed in the office of the York county auditor:

Broad River—William Borders, Jr., to L. K. Harmon, 108.87 acres; consideration, $2,180.

Bullock's Creek—Annie Smarr to Fred L. Smarr, 133.6 acres; consideration, $4,908.

Catawba—W. H. Gladden to Brice Hemphill, 1 lot; consideration, $650.

T. E. McMackin, C. C. C. Pleas to Frances M. Barnes, two lots; consideration, $2,000.

J. J. Dunlap to V. B. Blankenship, 1 lot; consideration, $5,000.

Ebenezer—J. B. Mickle to L. R. Mickle, 2 lots; consideration, $1,578.40.

R. L. Mickle to P. H. Neil, 8.72 acres; consideration, $2,500.

York—J. B. Deal to E. N. Ledford, 1 lot; consideration, $3,000.

TAX EXECUTION SALES

While a great many people understand the procedure in connection with a tax execution sale, there are also many who do not understand that there is any difference between this and any other kind of a sale.

A tax execution sale is only tentative to begin with, not absolute, for even after a fair and square auction sale, the owner of the property has six months in which to redeem it.

A piece of property worth say $500, may be sold for taxes to the amount of $15, and be bought in for $50.

That is a fine bargain if the sale would stick; but it does not often stick. The owner of the property has the right under the term to redeem the same on payment of the purchase at the auction sale, plus 8 per cent. per annum on that purchase price.

If the owner of the property fails to redeem it within six months after the sale, the sheriff makes title; but even at that the matter can be re-opened and the sale nullified on various pleas.

The auditor is required to make all property offered under tax execution bring at least the amount of the taxes, penalties and costs.

It is not uncommon however, for some lucky purchaser to get a good bargain at a tax execution sale.

WITHIN THE TOWN

—Rent logs! Yes sure we have them here the same as everywhere else. They have put the rents out of sight on various pretexts, and they tell you that if you don't want to pay it to just get out; there are plenty of other fools ready to take your place.

—In the annual reorganization of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Sunday school last Sunday, Dr. W. M. Kennedy was elected superintendent to succeed J. A. Marion, Esq., who had served two years and who preferred not to remain longer in the position.

—The Fifty-first artillery passed directly up Congress street last Friday afternoon, turning into King's Mountain street and following the asphalt all the way. The asphalt was deeply indented by the ends of the spokes projecting through the iorn-rimmed wheels of the gun carriages; but the indentations are closing as smooth as before, without leaving appreciable signs of real damage.

—Mrs. N. J. N. Bowen sustained some painful bruises on her arm last Sunday at noon while attempting to dodge passing automobiles. As she was crossing the street to her home on her return from church services she became confused by automobiles going and coming and fell, striking her wrist on the curbing. There was a car within a few feet of her at the time; but it was well under control and was stopped before she was hit. Mrs. Bowen's injury was quite painful; but not serious.

SMASHUP IN JOY RIDE

Frank L. James, Carl J. Gaulden and James D. Grist, of Yorkville, are suffering from painful cuts and bruises as the result of an automobile wreck that occurred during a joy ride on the Adairs Ferry road on the western outskirts of Yorkville, last Saturday night shortly after 12 o'clock.

The three young men were riding in a single seated torpedo body Ford runabout, James driving, when suddenly the car left the road, shot up a five or six foot embankment, turned about nose first and spilled all three on the ground.

Messrs. James and Gaulden were so seriously hurt as to be unable to get up; but Mr. Grist having escaped with only a bruised shoulder and skinned right forearm, was able to proceed to the home of Mr. Parker, about two hundred yards down the road, for assistance.

After Mr. Parker had aroused Mr. A. L. Black, about a mile further on and Mr. Black had called up Mr. C. M. Inman, the injured young men were brought to Yorkville, where there hurts received first aid attention at the hands of Drs. McDowell, Glenn and Glenn Allison.

Examination disclosed that Mr. James had been severely hurt about the head, one of his ears having been cut off by the broken glass of the windshield. He was also suffering from other bruises. Mr. Gaulden had two ribs dislocated and was suffering from other bruises. Mr. Grist's right shoulder was sprained and the cuticle was rubbed off one side of his right forearm down to the elbow.

Messrs. James and Gaulden were taken to the Fennell Infirmary Sunday morning; but Mr. Gaulden was able to return home in the afternoon. Dr. Fennell was of the opinion that the injuries of Mr. James were not dangerous; but thought it best that he remain at the hospital for a few days. Mr. Grist is at the home of his father, Mr. W. D. Grist, and although still very sore, hopes to be all right again within a few days.

ABOUT PEOPLE

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Simmons of Lancaster, visited relatives in Yorkville Sunday.

Miss Sarah Carroll is ill with diphtheria at the home of her father, J. H. Carroll, in Yorkville.

Miss Sue Meek Allison of Winthrop college, spent the week-end at her home in Yorkville.

Mrs. T. H. Riddle and children of Clover No. 2, visited the family of Mr. T. M. Caldwell in Gaffney last week.

Messrs. R. B. and T. H. Riddle of No. 2, Clover, visited Mr. and Mrs. George Jenkins in Laurens, last week.

Master James Caldwell, son of Charles Caldwell, is confined to his home with diphtheria. He is doing nicely.

Thos. W. Quinn, of Charlotte, spent Sunday in Yorkville, with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Quinn.

Miss Mary Louthian, R. N., of Colon, Panama, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Blanton, in Yorkville.

A. K. Whitesides, of Hickory Grove, left this morning to resume his studies at the Theological Seminary, Due West.

Mrs. J. Roy Grayson and little daughters, Evelyn and Marjorie Earle, have returned to their home in Filbert, after an extended visit to Greenville and Anderson.

Mrs. W. B. Steele, the oldest white resident of Yorkville, attained her 88th birthday last Friday, and the occasion was observed with appropriate honor by members of the family.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Grier and Mr. W. W. Caffey, returned to West Palm Beach, Fla., Saturday, after a visit to Mrs. Grier's mother, Mrs. W. H. McConnell, in Yorkville.

Mr. and Mrs. George Y. Youngblood and little daughter, Frances, who have been visiting the family of Mr. J. O. Allison, in Yorkville, have returned to their home in Blythewood.

Dr. R. Glenn Allison of Minneapolis, Minn., visited his aunt, Miss Maggie Glenn, in Yorkville this week, leaving for Washington, D. C., yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. J. C. Blair of Sharon No. 1, visited her daughter, Mrs. A. M. Grist, in Yorkville Saturday and Sunday, being called home on account of one of Mr. J. R. Blair's little girls having an attack of scarlet fever.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Long, formerly in the millinery business at Yorkville, now of Mount Olive, N. C., spent Sunday and yesterday in Yorkville, on their return from the funeral of Mrs. Long's sister, Mrs. J. L. Cobb, at Belton.

Gastonia Gazette: The many friends of "Father" W. W. Ratchford, of Waxhaw, will regret to learn that his condition shows no improvement this week. This information came in a note to relatives here written Wednesday.

ROMANTIC BUT ROUGH

Bridegroom on the York county chaingang for jumping a board bill and carrying a concealed weapon, and the faithful young bride sticking close by him unless she can be persuaded to return to her people is the present status of a Virginia romance that is having rather rough sledding in South Carolina.

A couple giving their names as Mr. and Mrs. John A. Beavers, trudged into Clover, some ten days or more ago. They were bedraggled, footsore and dusty; but with all that they had the appearance of being respectable and the man told Mrs. S. D. Youngblood, the proprietor of the leading boarding house a story of hard luck and expected remittance that induced her to take them in.

They had been but recently married. The man looked to be thirty-five but has since given his age as 27. The wife did not look to be more than seventeen and although showing the signs of the wear and tear of long exposure had clearly been accustomed to better things than were indicated by present appearances.

With a week of rest and leisure the couple began to make a much more respectable showing; but still the promised remittance did not arrive and on last Friday morning it developed that they had jumped their board.

Mrs. Youngblood is not the lady to be treated that way, however much she might have allowed herself to be imposed upon, had the strangers gone about the matter differently and immediately she got busy. Following vigorous efforts at the telephone and otherwise Mr. and Mrs. Beavers were arrested at Lowryville, Friday afternoon.

The young bride had among her effects a diamond ring and other trinkets of value, and these she arranged to convert into money for the purpose of squaring the board bill. But it would not go. Mrs. Youngblood gave it to be understood that she was not using the criminal statutes to collect debts; that she was sorry for the girl, but she thought the man ought to be punished and she refused to compromise.

On the appearance of Beavers before Magistrate Quinn here last Saturday, he was sentenced to thirty days on the chaingang for jumping the board bill and thirty days more for having a razor concealed about his person. There were no charges against the young woman; but she arranged to find board at a home near the chaingang with the intention of sticking around where she could be close to her husband.

Having gotten certain information from the bride last Friday, to the effect that her father is Dr. George L. Pennington, of Pennington Gap, Va., that she was a highschool girl up until July last, when she married Beavers against her fathers wishes after an acquaintance of four months, Sheriff Quinn took occasion to telegraph the father. The reply was prompt and earnest, and as the result of further exchange of telegrams, there arrived from Virginia last night Mrs. J. A. Maxwell, a sister of the young woman, for the purpose of taking her back home.

Mrs. Maxwell accompanied by Sheriff Quinn went down to the Lesslie section this morning to see what she could do and returned to Yorkville with her sister at about noon.

HERE AND THERE

They were talking about what they were going to do next year on account of the boll weevil—were several farmers—and one of them remarked that in his opinion there would be more peanuts raised in this county next year than has ever been known before.

"I want you people over here to use smaller bullets," jokingly remarked Dr. W. W. Fennell, to Here and There, while in Yorkville the other day. "These small bullets like they use in most other places give trouble enough, but these big bullets, such as they use here and down in Kershaw, are still more difficult to handle."

That business is picking up is the common testimony. Only this morning a traveling business man told Here and There that his collections last Saturday were better than they had been for months. Of course we have been selling goods all along some for cash and some on credit; but for some time collections have been simply bum. I believe things are going to be better from now on.

"It is all very well to talk of the freight rates not having anything to do with the price of goods," said a local furniture dealer to here and there, "but we know better than that. Take those tables over there for instance. We sell them at $15 each and 25 cents out of each dollar of the cost price goes for freight. In other words where we paid 75 cents for tables we paid 25 cents for freight. Of course it does not run that much all along the line. In the case of rugs, for instance the freight does not amount to more than 2 per cent. of their value. That is because of the unbreakable character, the smaller bulk and the higher cost price in proportion. But freight rates are some high, higher on furniture dealers than on most other people."

They were talking in the sheriff's office—two county officials—which two does not make any particular difference; but if anybody wants to know specifically, they can ask the sheriff. Somehow, it don't matter how, the question of "gossip" came up. One of them said that "many people about here missed their calling. From the way they get hold of all the idle gossip that is going, they should have gone into the newspaper business." "Thank you," remarked the newspaper man; "that is complimentary." Then the official took it back, saying that he did not mean it that way. After an awkward pause, the other official remarked that he did not hear or remember one-tenth of the gossip that was related in his presence; "but," he went on laughingly, "it has occurred to me that if you really want to get the news you must go away from home. It seems to me that I get more news of Yorkville by other people elsewhere asking me about it than I get here on the spot and oftentimes it is straight, too." Then he laughed again as though he was not certain whether he had said something foolish. "You are not as far off on that proposition as you seem to think you are," said the newspaperman. "Anyhow, it is no joke. 'Go away from home to hear the news,' is a saying that has been handed down for so many generations that no one knows the origin of it. It is a fact that you may hear more important gossip about your town elsewhere than you can hear at home. There may be different ways to account for it; but one is like this: The people in one town are not so considerate of the shortcomings of another town as they are of the shortcomings of the people of their own town. A man in Rock Hill, for instance, feels less constraint about talking about somebody in Yorkville than he would feel about talking about somebody in Rock Hill. Distance, you know, lessens the feeling of responsibility, and a man in Yorkville who knows something questionable about somebody in Yorkville is more apt to tell it in Rock Hill or Clover. And then the Rock Hill or Clover man is pretty apt, on opportunity, to ask the Yorkville man for further details. That is one reason why you hear the news; but of course there are other reasons."

LOCAL LACONICS

Big Land Sale.

Mr. J. C. Wilborn has sold the Waters & Martin farm of 600 acres, located about five miles southeast of Yorkville to W. W. Key, a Georgia man for around $27,000.

Fixing the Roads.

Following close after the big gun contingent of the artillery convoy, another contingent came along with scrapes and other road working appliances, putting the road in good shape as it went. It is fair to say that the artillery convoy did but little if any damage to begin with, and that the road repair crowd put the road in better shape than it was before the artillery came along.

Charged With Distilling.

George A. and T. M. E. McCarter, of the Bethany neighborhood, were arrested by Magistrate Quinn and a posse on last Thursday, charged with operating a still. The officers had been to the still the day before and left it without breaking it up. They went back Thursday and concealed themselves near by. The two McCarters came up and the officers arrested them. They claimed that they had nothing to do with the still; but having heard of the presence of the officers on the day previous came to see what had been done. Both were put under bond for appearance at court.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS

—William McWillie Shannon, well known lawyer of Camden, died at his home in that town last Saturday aged 66 years.

—Fewer persons were engaged in gainful occupations in South Carolina last year than in 1910 according to census bureau statistics issued last Saturday. Their number was 674,038, or 40 per cent. of the population ten years of age and over, while in 1910 the number was 728,627 or 48.1 per cent. Of the total population of the state the number gainfully employed was 55.3 per cent. in 1920 compared with 67.6 per cent. in 1910. Female workers numbered 205,619, or 30.5 per cent. of the total.

—Columbia, September 24: Notice of intention to appeal to the supreme court from the circuit court verdict was served on Solicitor T. C. Callison of Lexington today in the case of Jesse Gappins, convicted jointly with S. J. Kirby and C. O. Fox, for the murder of William Brazell, young taxi driver of Columbia, and sentenced to be electrocuted October 21 at the state penitentiary. The notice automatically stays the death sentence for Gappins until the supreme court hears the case. Solicitor Callison said no notices of intention to appeal had been served on him by attorneys, for either Fox or Kirby.

—Allendale, September 24: Meminger Priester, the negro slayer, who on Thursday night, it is charged, murdered two negro women near here and shot a third, had apparently escaped from the posses that have been searching for him since the time he committed his alleged crime. Before the committing of his last brutal killing of his wife, sister-in-law and shooting another woman, he was a fugitive from this section, having been charged with the murder and assault of a white woman of this section about four years ago. He returned on Thursday night and for no apparent reason ran amuck with a gun. Posses of men from all over the section have been searching every nook and corner of the country for the fugitive, but as yet no trace has been found of him. His disappearance is almost remarkable inasmuch as large crowds were in pursuit of him only a few hours after the commission of the crime. It is thought he has escaped to the Savannah river swamp or to the Georgia side.

—Walter L. Hays, wealthy Anderson county merchant, and his brother-in-law, Ed Wilson, were sentenced here Friday to serve fifteen years in the state penitentiary on conviction of manslaughter by a jury which tried them for the killing of T. F. Ramey, near Anderson, last July. George Wilson, father of Ed. Wilson, and Allen Emerson two other defendants, were sentenced to pay fines of $100 each and to serve thirty days in the county chaingang, the jury having held them guilty only of carrying concealed weapons. The jury rendered its verdict after 23 hours of deliberation. Counsel for the accused men said later they were considering appeals on the cases. Hays and Ed Wilson are not allowed bail, the statutes prohibiting bail where a sentence is more than ten years. Allen Emerson and George Wilson had previously been convicted of killings and were serving life terms when paroled in 1912 by the governor. The present charges grew out of a fight at Ramey's home, the state contending the defendants tried to beat up Ramey over an old quarrel, and they asserting they went to his home to make peace and he started a quarrel.

—Newberry September 24: There are no new developments in the case of the serious beating and robbery of Mr. and Mrs. H. Johns, near Chappells, the night of September 12, except that officers succeeded yesterday in finding the money box of the aged couple, an iron box 12 by 14, weighing about 50 pounds. It was found some distance back of the store and residence, where it had been broken open with a rock. The money, about $30, had been abstracted, but the papers remained in it. The negro John Golden, arrested the day after the robbery, told the officers where to look for the box. He confessed to being one of the negroes who attacked Mr. and Mrs. Johns, but says the other negro, whom he described, was the one that beat the man and his wife and also took the money, giving him $5 of it and keeping the rest. But the officers have found about $25 on Golden—$4.25 in his pocket when he was arrested, and since then other sums hidden in his clothes and in the mattress of his cell. It is now certain that Golden and the other negro who committed the crime were on the Chester county chaingang at the same time, being released September 6. Golden and the Chester county officials agree in the description of the other negro, who passed under the name of Will Harris: Dark gingercake color, nearly black; about five feet ten or eleven inches tall; weighing about 165 pounds; about 25 years old; two upper front gold teeth protruding; may have scar of old wound in side. The sheriff has offered $50 for his arrest.

—Greenville Piedmont: R. T. Thorne, who has been engaged in the real estate, stocks and bonds business in Greenville, and who is secretary of the Union Republic League in Greenville, today was appointed group chief of the Federal Prohibition Enforcement for South Carolina. Mr. Thorne whose appointment became effective today, will maintain his headquarters in Greenville, and he is now located in the office with Major Geo. C. Bowen, Federal Prohibition Director for this state. Mr. Thorne's appointment is to be followed by other appointments in the next day or so. Mr. Thorne was formerly an applicant for the office of postmaster at Greenville, and it was thought in some quarters that Mr. Thorne would be the next postmaster. His recommendation for the prohibition enforcement position went forward several days ago. It is reported that he was endorsed for the place by Jos. W. Tolbert, state chairman of the Republican party in South Carolina. Along with the recommendation of Mr. Thorne for the office to which he has been appointed, another recommendation was filed on behalf of Major J. F. Jones, of Blacksburg, for the place of district chief of the federal prohibition enforcement officers, and it is understood that this appointment also has been made, or will be announced within the next day or so. Major Jones has been working in Major Bowen's office since the new director assumed charge of the office from Major William F. Robertson. Mr. Thorne's appointment to the federal prohibition enforcement position eliminates him as one of eligibles for the postmastership, and, according to information from Washington, the race now has narrowed down to two applicants. Reports indicate that the postoffice appointment will be made about October 1. It is stated in dispatches from Washington that Miss Lula M. Gates, daughter of A. A. Gates, of Greenville, probably will be appointed. Miss Gates, nor her father, would make comment on the situation, when interrogated by a Piedmont representative.