

YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

L. M. GRIST'S SONS, Publishers.

A Family Newspaper: For the Promotion of the Political, Social, Agricultural and Commercial Interests of the People.

TERMS—\$2.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE
SINGLE COPY, FIVE CENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1855

YORK, S. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1922.

NO. 101

IEWS AND INTERVIEWS

Brief Local Paragraphs of More or Less Interest.

PICKED UP BY ENQUIRER REPORTERS

Stories Concerning Folks and Things, Some of Which You Know and Some You Don't Know—Condensed For Quick Reading.

"If there had been a good place to jump, I would have jumped off," said Engineer Lloyd McNair, Southern railway engineer, as he was telling Views and Interviews Sunday evening about killing two cows on a trestle near Clyburn last Saturday morning. "There were two cows on the trestle, and I knocked one off, killing it instantly. The other one, I thought was knocked off on the fireman's side, but it was knocked down and went under the engine. I had started off up the hill and looked back and saw a cow's leg sticking from under the engine. I stopped as quickly as possible, because I knew that if I went on it would derail me. I took the train crew some little time to get the cow from under the pilot. She was still alive and was killed by the baggage master."

Has a Brief Rest.

"I am having a complete rest these few days," remarked Auditor Love to Views and Interviews a few days ago. "We have been busy in this office since January 1 of last year, first with taking the returns, then with equalization and then with further adjustments by the tax commission. "It was not until last week that I was able to get off my abstract of duplicate to the comptroller general, and even since I sent it off there are still further adjustments to make. "But now I am doing almost nothing except looking up an occasional return on account of somebody who thinks there has been a mistake in the amount of his taxes, and indexing a few transfers of real estate; but of course it is desirable that I stay about the office and that I do pretty well. "The regular annual routine starts again in January and I am ready for it."

Business a Little Slack.

Saw Magistrate R. L. A. Smith of Broad River township in Yorkville last Friday. Magistrate Smith has the reputation of being the most active prohibition law raider in the county. He knows all the hills and hollows in Broad River township which is full of hills and hollows, and he knows about everybody who makes moonshine liquor. Not only that, he is always ready to move whenever he learns of the activities of these people.

"Reckon you could get up a little Christmas moonshine?" I asked him. "Always ready for a joke the magistrate smiled good naturedly; but said he could hardly make it. "Why you have plenty of it out there have you not?" I bantered. "Of course there is always some; but I got three worms this last week, and I think business is just a little slack this week. No, goodness gracious, don't understand me to say that there is nothing doing. The chances are that some of them are running somewhere in the township right now; but anyhow I believe business is a little slack for the present. However, I will let you know when I break up another outfit."

A Bad Hole.

"There is one of the worst holes that I know of anywhere in town," said a gentleman to Views and Interviews Sunday afternoon as we were strolling along the Southern railway track just beyond the Lockmore mill village. "I have known that hole for years, and it has always been a bad hole. I have known dead dogs, dead cats, chickens, pigs and other dead animals taken out of that hole. It is a veritable hole for drowning of cats and puppies, and I have known whole litters of puppies and kittens to be drowned there. "Well, I wonder why the rail folks don't drain it. "It is hardly up to the railroad, I guess," said the gentleman. "You see the railroad's right-of-way only runs to the edge of that hole and as I understand it the railroad hasn't any right to go beyond its right-of-way and I suppose it is up to the owners of the property through which the ditch runs from that hole."

"Is this hole in the town limits?" asked Views and Interviews. "Yes, you see the town limits are just beyond those two white posts that you see down the track," replied the gentleman, as he pointed to two white posts down the track a hundred yards or more away. "But really for the benefit of the health of the people out this way that hole ought to be drained."

The Town of Monck's Corner.

"Ever been to Monck's Corner?" asked a prominent citizen of the county recently from there, of Views and Interviews. Views and Interviews had to answer in the negative. About all that he knew of Monck's Corner was that it was a very old landmark ante-dating the American Revolution, and the county seat of Berkeley county since the creation of that county out of what was once the very large county of Charleston.

"Well, it is quite an interesting place, and up till this year had the distinction

of being about the only town in the state, to say nothing of courthouse towns, that had no church. The Baptists went in there this year and built a church, the first the town ever had. "But I know something about this town, and I am here to tell you that there are some fine people there. They are white and they sure know how to treat you white, but clannish; when I never saw the like. "The people have a commercial code of their own among themselves, and it is a pretty high one so far as that is concerned. Also, as a rule, they are good for their obligations to outsiders. That is most of them will pay what they owe; but don't you ever sue one of them in the courts. It simply won't go. No outsider has ever been known to get a judgment against a citizen of Monck's Corner, no matter how good his claim. The juries simply will not give verdicts."

Views and Interviews thought the peculiarities cited were worthy of note, and said so. "All right," the speaker commented, "go ahead and print it if you want to. What I tell you is absolutely true; but don't print my name. I go there quite frequently and I certainly do not want any falling out with these people."

"Muffins Spread With Apple Jam." Almost all of the readers of The Yorkville Enquirer know Alf L. Neely, of Ogden. Mr. Neely is one of the best farmers in the county, he is also a poet. He has a good farm near Ogden and a handsome home in a delightful grove that faces the public road. Passers by could not miss him by this description; but there is a still more certain identification. Set on two graceful columns, one on either side of the entrance to the walk way leading up to his front door there is an arched signboard on which appears the legend: "Ogden Valley Farm."

In keeping with his habit of evidencing his striking personality in everything he does, Mr. Neely uses printed stationery for his correspondence, a custom that is not quite as common among the farmers as it should be. Having run out of this stationery the other day, he wrote to The Yorkville Enquirer to get prices on some more, and in replying the business manager took occasion to express the hope that the flu had not struck him, that he was getting plenty of fresh eggs for breakfast, and some other pleasantries. Here is the way Mr. Neely came back:

Please ship those letterheads to me For I am out as you can see, And see before the type is set, Sometimes the cash is hard to get.

For breakfast we eat eggs and ham And muffin spread with apple jam. Am glad to say we lonely two, We have thus far escaped the flu.

And as I scribble down this rhyme I wish for you a pleasant time, Not only through the Christmas cheer, But throughout each succeeding year.

MAJESTY OF THE LAW
Governor is Sympathetic, and Has the Power But Not the Right.

Governor Harvey on last Thursday addressed to F. M. Jeffords, in the death house at the penitentiary, where he will remain until December 22 when he will die in the electric chair for the murder of J. C. Arnette, a letter in which he advised that he could not grant the petition of Jeffords for executive clemency. "The governor stated, in making the letter public, that nothing could persuade him to act in Jeffords' behalf, as he had felt the law's course was being taken. Jeffords yesterday filed a petition with the governor in which he asked that he might be allowed to live in order to be an example to other young men. "The governor's letter to Jeffords follows:

"Dear Mr. Jeffords: "Your letter received. You will never know just how sorry I am for you. How I feel for you and your dear ones and how I would like to give you some hope in your trouble. My heart goes out to those who love you and I only wish some real justification warranted me in being of help to you. The governor is not given the power of clemency based on sympathetic grounds. There must be some reason not known to the courts. You were duly tried, according to law—the higher courts have passed on the legality of the acts of the lower courts—appeals through the regular channels have all been exhausted and interference by me solely on grounds of kindness, sympathy and good will would be to flout the duly provided system of trial provided by law. It is not easy for me to write this. It is heart rending to me and I am thinking of you, my poor fellow, many times when you do not know it. I have my solemn duty to perform, whatever it costs me and I would not be doing you fairly if I answered otherwise. "I was silently praying that your case would be carried beyond my term of office. I am truly sorry for you and yours. I have thought but good will and kindness, and if I could give you something that was mine, I'd give it at any sacrifice, but I cannot give that which the state has or demands, no matter what it costs me personally in grief and sorrow. Yours in kindness,

"Wilson G. Harvey
Governor."

Mr. Stevenson attacks the Republican Policy. IT IS AIMED AT THE FARMERS, HE SAYS. Federal Government Seeks to Avail Itself of Advantage That is Now Being Used By the States With Which to Build School Houses and Roads. The following remarks by Congressman Stevenson in opposition to the proposition looking to Federal taxation of state and municipal securities, are taken from the Congressional Record of December 11:

Mr. Taylor of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Stevenson]. Mr. Stevenson. Mr. Chairman, I want to discuss for a few minutes tendency among the aristocracy to amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which is being pressed by the president, to prohibit the issuance of further tax-free securities. This agitation did not begin until the farm-loan system began to function, and the bonds to procure the loans for the farmers of this country were being sold tax free over the country. We have had a tremendous amount of agitation against flooding the country with tax-free securities as the result. The situation is this, that we are getting the money for the farmers and lending it to them at 6 per cent. The law as it originally was provided that they could not charge a farmer more than 1 per cent more than they paid on the bonds, and not exceeding 6 per cent. It became evident that we had to give a little higher rate, because the rate of 5 per cent represents the limitation as being the highest that could be paid. We had difficulty in selling them at 5 per cent. The result was that, at the request of the farm-loan system, we have amended it so that bonds can be now sold by them at 5 1/2 per cent, and the farmer is charged 6 per cent, and the system is run on one-half of one per cent, as it is now running; but if you put a tax on the bond or a tax on the income derived from them you can see very easily you have to elevate the rate to the farmer or you do not sell the bonds. Now, this is the thing I desire to refer to. The president made a considerable appeal on behalf of the farmer. He is exceedingly interested in their behalf, both in his first message and in his last message. Now, I want to call attention to one of the things that the farmer has been after, and that is to have a farmer member of the Farm Loan board. That law has been in existence since last May, and yet the president has not been able, being so interested in the farmer, to appoint a member yet. The financial problems for the coming year have been all staked out and the program arranged. I am inclined to think that this promise to the farmer is not being justified by the performance in so doing. This proposition to retire all tax-free securities is a proposition which will immediately and inevitably raise the rate on the farmers' mortgages that are being taken all over the country.

Mr. Quinn. What is the reason the president will not appoint a farmer?

TAX-FREE SECURITIES

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Mr. Stevenson. It does not know what is his reason. It has been announced that he will appoint J. R. Howard, who is the only farmer in the United States who has announced that he was in favor of a ship subsidy bill.

Mr. Clarke of New York. I deny that.

Mr. Stevenson. Mr. Mellon gave out the statement, and he is a higher authority than the gentleman from New York. The proposition to make all state bond issues of every kind taxable by the National government is simply a proposition to destroy, cripple, and limit the credit of the state and its sub-divisions. You may say that is a rash statement. Let us see if it is. What does the president say about it? He says:

"Tax-exempt securities are drying up the sources of Federal taxation and encouraging unproductive and extravagant expenditures by states and municipalities."

In other words, the power of this government is invoked by an amendment to the constitution and by the taxing power to step in and regulate extravagant expenditures and unproductive expenditures of states and municipalities.

Two other places were raided, the Harmon drug store, a quantity of whiskey was found and Dr. Rice Harmon was held in \$200 bail on a charge of violation of the prohibition law. Joe Suher was held in a like amount on a similar charge. The report stated, following the finding of whiskey at a place known as Annette Suher's. "Portee's bond was fixed at \$500 on charges of selling, storing and transporting liquor. Governor Harvey declared information in his possession tended to show Lexington county was the worst county in the state as regards whiskey law infractions. He announced that he probably would proceed against officers in other counties where conditions were reported to be bad.

—The Greenville County Fair Association which recently decided to go into liquidation has reconsidered and will raise additional capital stock.

IN THE DAYS OF OLD

York County Now And Fifty Years Ago.

MR. W. O. GUY IN REMINISCENT MOOD

Some Anecdotes of the Long Ago—Conditions Following the Civil War When Scalawags Were in Control—Why the County Went Democratic in 1876.

For The Yorkville Enquirer.

Reading the account of the 50th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. C. Blair has placed me in a reminiscent mood. I will attempt to jot down a few recollections of the happenings of that period of the history of York county and South Carolina.

School Houses Then and Now. In comparing the condition of the county then and now I recall that the youth of the county then had poor educational facilities. The school houses were generally built of logs, the cracks plastered with mud, a stick and dirt chimney at one end which smoked incessantly, not more than two windows at most, with shutters only, which had to be closed in cold weather. Slabs with four round sticks for legs for seats with no backs, "one long table with sloping top at each side in the writing lessons. The lone chair in the house was for the teacher and this sometimes had a pin arranged for the benefit of said teacher.

How different now. I passed on my way up last Saturday not less than ten comfortable school houses with two to six rooms, glass windows and all nicely painted with a large pile of coal for fuel. So the country youth of today have a great advantage over those of fifty years ago. The youth of fifty years ago had but one advantage over those of today. When you get your sweet Dulcie in your flivver, it takes your undivided attention to keep old "Henry" in the road.

Then we got her in one of Wheeler's buggies and old Dobbin did the driving while we gave our attention to the subject uppermost in mind. We then had no telephone, no gas engine, no flying machine, no electric power or lights. How do you wonder did we live and get on then? Pretty well I'll say. The worst thing we had to contend with was our Southland was just out of an unsuccessful war, the flower of our young manhood had been killed in battle and the government was entirely in the hands of carpetbaggers and negroes.

Roads Filled With Soldiers. Yes, fifty years ago our highways on Saturdays were filled with marching negro militia armed with rifles, loaded with powder and ball and it was safer for white people to stay at home. At this time scores of our best men were languishing in northern prisons for trying to rid our state of this deplorable condition.

Not All Serious. Notwithstanding these troublous times the light side of life was not altogether neglected. There lived in Dowladown near Bullock's Creek church two brothers, Uncle Tom and Bill Dowlie, widely known for their practical joking. On one occasion Uncle Tom was admiring Brother Bill's fine array of hogs for fattening. Remarking that he would like to feed one on shares it was agreed for him to take one home, which was done at once. The next day Uncle Bill noticing pork for dinner, says: "Nancy, where did you get pork?" "Why, Tom sent half a hog over this morning," replied Nancy. Sure enough he had fed the hog supper and breakfast, butchered and split it from nose to tip of tail and sent Uncle Bill half.

You may be sure he would get even if he had not already done so. Dr. Ross Overdid It. This very amusing story used to be told about one of the ruling elders of Sharon Seecer church. A good many years ago that whole section was visited by a drought of long duration. It was along in August and the crops were in a bad way. This old elder was a good farmer and he was worried over the situation. There had been no rain in weeks. At the meeting of the session one Sunday he proposed a resolution that Dr. Ross, the pastor at that time, pray for rain. In due form the resolution was adopted. During his prayer before the morning sermon the good doctor pleaded long and fervently for rain. During the dinner hour the rumble of distant thunder was heard. The afternoon service was hurriedly held and those who lived nearby were able to get home before the rain began to fall; but those who lived farther away were completely drenched with the rain. The next morning this same old elder went down to his Turkey creek bottom to see his corn. He could only see an occasional stalk waving in the surging flood. As he contemplated the situation, he exclaimed, "Sakes alive, that's just like Ross. He always overdoes the thing."

The Election of 1876. In 1876 the people of York county and South Carolina determined at all hazards to rid themselves of the political situation then existing. From the time the crops were laid by and before,

STATE INCOME TAX

Receipts for Current Year Amount to About One Million.

W. R. Bradley, in charge of the collection of the state income tax, made public yesterday a statement relating to the revenue to be derived by the state from that tax this year. The statement follows:

Under an interview with Senator Bonham in regard to the work before the next general assembly, the Greenville Piedmont states, quoting Senator Bonham, as follows:

"There is something wrong with the income tax law," Senator Bonham said. "My information is that less than \$1,000,000 has been collected in tax from income, whereas between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 should have been collected, basing the estimate on the sum collected by the federal government on income. The government has collected in income taxes this year in this state something over \$12,000,000 and the state income tax law provides that the sum collected for the state shall be a third of the income tax paid the federal government. It will be seen, therefore, that the state has fallen far short of obtaining a third of this figure."

Knowing that Senator Bonham had been erroneously informed, and personally knowing that the senator is a gentleman of four square edges who would be delighted to know the truth of the matter, and that such a deplorable state of affairs does not exist, I have written the collector of internal revenue a letter and have received a reply, bearing on this subject, both of which follow:

"Columbia, S. C., December 12, 1922. "Hon. John F. Jones, "Collector of Internal Revenue, "Columbia, South Carolina. "Dear Sir: An article has appeared in the Evening Piedmont of Greenville, S. C., indicating that the collections on income tax made by the collector for the year 1921 amount to around \$12,000,000. Knowing this to be an error, so far as the actual collections made on income returns for the calendar year 1921 was concerned, I would request of you an estimate of the actual collections made on returns and assessments for the calendar year 1921.

"The figures appearing in The Piedmont evidently include assessments made by the revenue agent on calendar years and collected in the year 1921. This information is requested in order to disabuse the public mind with reference to the amount that should be collected by the state on 1921 returns. The article in the Greenville Piedmont indicated that the state should have collected in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000, when such amount is far in excess of the amount actually due the state for that year. "Yours very truly, "(Signed) W. R. Bradley, "Director, Income Tax."

"Treasury Department, "Internal Revenue Service. "Columbia, S. C., December 15, 1922. "Mr. W. R. Bradley, Director, "Income Tax. "Columbia, S. C. "Dear Sir: Replying to your letter of even date I would state that while the collections for the year 1921 will approximate \$12,000,000 this amount includes other taxes than income tax for the year 1921. The approximate amount of income taxes for the year 1921 collected by this office will run very little in excess of \$3,000,000 based on actual returns and assessments for the year 1921.

"Yours very truly, "(Signed) John F. Jones, "Collector."

The people of South Carolina have responded to the provisions of their income tax law magnanimously and it appears that the collections for the year will be around \$1,000,000.

ROOF OF THE WORLD
Englishman Describes Life in the Andes Mountains.

In a recent expedition to Peru Mr. Joseph Barcroft of the University of Cambridge did some exploring in the higher Andes and made some interesting discoveries, which are told in the British Medical Journal.

At 12,000 feet cows gave milk; at 13,000 feet they gave little or none. At 15,000 feet there were no cows. At 11,000 feet fleas disappeared, though lice remained so long as there were human beings.

At these heights men have lived for many generations, having become acclimated to the rarefied air. Many of them lived in chimneyless and windowless houses; they had a purely communal system of government, and some of their customs would hardly appeal to more civilized races. When a native was very ill, for instance, the date of his funeral was fixed without reference to his convenience, and an officer saw to it that he was ready to keep the appointment.

It was remarkable what loads the people were able to carry at these altitudes. A boy of about thirteen would carry from the interior of a mine a burden of forty pounds, ascend a staircase with it from a point 250 feet below, while a full-grown man would carry one hundred pounds of metal, yet the European was out of breath if he carried his coat up a slight incline.

COST OF REPORTING THE HALL-MILLS CASE

Newspapers are estimated to have spent more than \$100,000 in maintaining about eighty reporters and feature writers at New Brunswick, N. J., during the three months' investigation into the murder of the Rev. Edward Wheeler Hall and his choir singer, Mrs. Eleanor Reinhardt Mills.

A newspaper here has compiled a list from figures submitted by hotels, restaurants, taxicab companies and other agencies.

The foregoing amount is exclusive of telegraph and telephone expenditures.

Telegraph offices in this city estimate the total number of words on the murder sent out over the wires at more than a million.