

THE FORT MILL TIMES.

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\$1.50 Per Year.

WORK OF TWO CENT STAMP.

Now Carries Letters to Remotest Islands of the Sea.

American 2 cent stamp now encircle the globe.

"The recent addition of Haiti and Bermuda to places where 2 cents will carry a letter calls attention to the vast extension, in the last few years, of the 'cruising radius' of our 2 cent stamps," says a bulletin of the National Geographic society.

"With the tiny red square you may dispatch a letter northward to a point where it will be carried to its journey's end by a dog sled into some Eskimo village, or southward across the equator toward a mule back journey up the Andes or a canoe trip into a white settlement among the Tierra del Fuego natives.

"Theoretically you are entitled to send a letter with a 2 cent stamp as far north as Cape Columbia, to the point on Grant Land which is supposed to be Canada's farthest north, were there either postoffice or friend to receive it, and to the far south of Patagonia or across the Strait of Magellan to the Argentine portion of Tierra del Fuego. The southern limit of your 2 cent correspondence does not quite reach Cape Horn, which belongs to Chile, with which a 2 cent rate has not yet been arranged.

"East and west your 2 cent stamp will reach to New Zealand and Samoa, and to the U. S. postal agency at Shanghai, China, and the U. S. naval hospital at Yokohama, Japan. Other points in China and Japan require the usual foreign rate of 5 cents.

"The alphabetical list of some 60 places where a foreign letter will go at the rate of 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof seems complicated. But it isn't hard to remember if you catalogue it geographically instead of alphabetically. Briefly, you can send a letter anywhere in North America and to all important points in the West Indies for 2 cents. The 2 cent rate applies to all South American countries except Venezuela and Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, and Dutch and French Guiana.

"In Europe, only England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales are included in the 2 cent zone. All of Asia requires a 5 cent stamp except the points mentioned above. Of course it is to be remembered that the 2 cent rate as well as other domestic rates apply to Alaska, the Canal Zone, Guam, the Philippines, Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa.

"Agreement by which more countries gradually are being added to the 2 cent list are reached through the Universal Postal Union, which first met at Berne in 1874. The oft-repeated statement that the postoffice is a civilizing agent is realized more fully when it is noted that representatives of the central powers, the allied countries and the United States met in friendly conference at Madrid in 1920. As this was the first meeting of the Universal Postal Union since the sessions of 1906, in Rome, a great volume of business was transacted.

Both Germany and America, in fact, are entitled to more than alphabetical precedence in the Universal Postal Union. The success of a conference called at the instigation of the United States 12 years before the Postal Union was formed, and the operation of the Austro-German Postal Union which had functioned effectively since 1850, had a direct bearing upon the organization which made it possible for a 2 cent stamp to carry your written message to other countries and remote islands of the sea."

White Boys Sent to Jail.

Ernest Burrage and Horace Chapman, white boys, Friday afternoon were taken to jail in York to await trial on the charge of robbing the supply room of the Fort Mill Manufacturing company, mill No. 1, of several hundred dollars' worth of supplies. Most of the supplies were found at the home of one of the boys and in a grove near the mill.

REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND.

Revolutions are not always sudden, fierce upheavals such as we have seen in Russia. They may be silent, gradual, almost unnoticed for years, until we suddenly awake to find them accomplished. Such a revolution in the social structure of the English nation has been going on for a generation, and with a speed lately accelerated by the Great war, says Youth's Companion.

For 250 years, England has been ruled by its landed aristocracy. From that class, not always titled but always distinguished by long occupancy of the land and by social and political authority, came most of the statesmen who built and maintained the British empire. Their wide and fertile estates and the "stately homes" where they dwelt were perhaps the most beautiful and delightful things that modern civilization has to show in any country in the world.

But for some time their glory has been waning. The growth of industry at the expense of agriculture in England has made the land less and less profitable and the means of the landlord smaller and smaller, especially when compared with the income of the successful merchant or manufacturer. But the crushing blow to the landed class has been dealt by taxation. Heavy before the war, it is simply tremendous now. Great parts of old estates bring in no revenue whatever; they are parts of hunting grounds. The parts under cultivation are usually cultivated under the traditional easy going methods of the British squararchy. Not much other property brings so low a return on its assessable value as that kind of real estate. But taxes, supertaxes and death duties are inexorable. Landlords great and small are selling out because they cannot find the money to keep their property up and pay their bills. Many of the oldest and greatest places in England have gone under the hammer in the last few years. The newspapers are crowded with advertisements of manors, parks, mansions and baronial estates for sale. Famous old art collections are broken up for the money they will bring; that is how Gainsborough's charming "Blue Boy" came to the United States.

The face of the country is changing; no longer one by one, but score by score, the old families are leaving the land where they have lived for generations. The estates are not often broken up and sold to small farmers. Newly rich men buy them for the prestige they bring and maintain them from the returns from more profitable investments. The people who lived on the land, loved the land, carried on in a gentler form the old feudal traditions and felt their responsibility to their neighbors and to the nation for the position they occupied are disappearing; their homes are becoming the "country places" of the city men.

Since the whole social structure of rural England was built on the foundation of those of landed families their decay is equivalent in parts of England to a revolution. The new owners will hardly be able, even if they wished, to take their place. Indeed, after a time the taxing policy of Great Britain will almost surely dispossess them too.

England is becoming too crowded and too busy to find room and time for the many great estates and the slow moving, leisurely life of the old "county families." Democracy and altruism both forbid. The path that England has taken made the passing of the old landed class inevitable. Economically the change may in the end work out to the benefit of the whole population; but it remains to be seen whether the men who succeed to the great political influence of the former ruling class will show as much capacity and as much disinterested patriotism as on the whole their predecessors showed.

Some people say they don't like onions, and others tell the truth about it.

CONVENTION ECHOES.

Congressman Byrnes Talked of as Opponent of Senator Dial.

A bit of political gossip going the rounds at the recent State Democratic convention which will be heard with interest generally was that two years hence United States Senator N. B. Dial will have for opponent Congressman James F. Byrnes of the Aiken district, who is said to have received much encouragement to enter the race. Mr. Byrnes has represented his district in Congress for the last 15 years and is one of the outstanding figures on the Democratic side of the body. When there is an opportunity to prod the Republicans for their broken promises and inefficient method of conducting the public business and Byrnes is in the neighborhood he seldom lets the opportunity pass without improving upon it. He is quick in debate, has a good vocabulary on which to draw and in his long years of service in the house has gathered a fund of information his friends say he could use to good advantage in the senate.

Along with the statement that Mr. Byrnes will enter the race against Senator Dial also came the statement that Edgar Brown will be an aspirant for the seat now held by Mr. Byrnes. If Mr. Brown has designs on the house seat of his district, he received a considerable shove Washingtonward when he was elected State chairman—an honor few men are too big to accept. It is a political asset worth the while of any man in public life. Mr. Brown is serving his first term in the State house of representatives, from Barnwell county, and is generally considered one of the strong men of the body, in which he is popular because of his affability and fairness and influential because of his ability and disinterestedness. He is as far from partisanship as between the factions of the party as any South Carolinian ever gets and those who know him best will be disappointed if his administration of the office of State chairman does not meet with universal approval.

There was lots of speech making in the convention, but one would have to stretch his imagination and violate his conscience to dignify most of it with more praise than to describe it as mediocre. Claud Sapp made a hurrah speech that was worth listening to in opposition to a high tariff argument of which Wannamaker, president of the cotton association and owner of a head of hair that needs cutting, delivered himself; but the one really high class speech the convention listened to came from Congressman Fred Dominick, who opposed a blanket indorsement of the so-called farm bloc in Congress, which he said was composed in the main of high-tariff Republicans awaiting the opportunity to rob the people to further enrich the big interests up North. There were some in the convention who did not appreciate the force of Mr. Dominick's remarks; it was too deep for them. There were others who did not enjoy what he said because they recalled that he voted against the soldier bonus bill, to which he referred incidentally by saying he would defend his vote in the campaign this summer. But most of those who heard the speech came away convinced that the Third district is represented by a man who is able to take care of himself either in the halls of Congress or on the hustings in South Carolina.

One was able to gather very little information at the convention respecting the race for the governorship. An effort was made to persuade Tom McLeod, former lieutenant governor, to enter the race; but the effort apparently got nowhere. McLeod is all in politically, and of this he is well aware. Somebody suggested that Mendel L. Smith was a good bet for the governorship, but if Judge Smith indorsed the suggestion it was not in a loud voice. Meanwhile, Bless and his close friends were saying he will

MILLIONS OF BALLOTS.

North Carolina Prepares for Primary on June 3.

The North Carolina board of elections this week began sending out the three and a half million ballots which will be used in the primary on June 3. Over a million ballots are needed for the State tickets and in addition to these the State board furnishes the tickets for the congressional and judicial districts, and also for the districts in which there is a contest for State senator.

This is by far the largest number of ballots ever used in a North Carolina primary, the big increase being necessitated by reason of the fact that women this year for the first time will participate in the primaries. The women voted in the general election of 1920, but their enfranchisement came between the primary and the general election. The ballots are being sent out on the basis of five times the number of votes cast for the State offices, or five times the number of votes cast for any office two years ago.

In Fort Mill there is considerable interest felt in the outcome of the race for sheriff of Mecklenburg county, just across the State line, by reason of the fact that former Sheriff N. W. Wallace is again a candidate in the Democratic primary for the office, from which he voluntarily retired a few years ago. The present sheriff of Mecklenburg county is W. O. Cochran, who is seeking reelection.

Many Pledge Support.

Since the announcement appeared in the newspapers a few days ago that Col. T. B. Spratt of Fort Mill was being urged to enter the race for lieutenant governor, numerous letters and telegrams addressed to him have been received in Fort Mill from citizens living in various sections of the State pledging him their support should he decide to become a candidate for the office. Col. Spratt has been away from home for the last week attending the meeting of the general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church at Charleston, W. Va., and no word has come from him, so far as The Times is able to learn, whether he is giving the matter serious thought or not. Should Col. Spratt decide to enter the race, not only Fort Mill but all of York county is expected to get enthusiastically behind his candidacy.

Election Approaching.

According to a Washington dispatch freight rates yesterday were ordered reduced throughout the entire country by the interstate commerce commission. The reductions are to take effect on July 1 and will cut the present rates about 10 per cent. In making the reductions the commission cut nearly in half the freight rate increases authorized August 25, 1920. In the Southern districts the previous increase of 25 per cent is cut to 12-12 per cent.

have easy sailing against Lancy, Bethea, Swearingen and Coleman. and Bless himself, seemingly confident of election, was heard to remark to Lancy that if he did not beat all of the four in the first primary he would make the one getting in the second race with him a present of the best suit of clothes in South Carolina. The little ripple of interest caused by the announcement of Swearingen had died down by the time the convention met and the observation came from various quarters that he had no show of election. The truth is, Swearingen is entirely without one of the chief assets a man must have to win the governorship—popularity. He has had little trouble to hold the office of superintendent of education, but the governorship is a different office and likely is beyond his reach. He has been at the head of the education department of the State for the last 13 years. In that time his duties have brought him in contact with thousands of people throughout the State. One is safe in guessing that most of these are not his friends.

YOUR HOUSE DESOLATE.

Passing through a part of the thinly inhabited hill country of Missouri, a traveler was startled by a sound that seemed to come from somewhere in the woods on the hillside above him. In a moment it was repeated, and he recognized the long-drawn-out, heart-rending howl of a lonely hound. He tied his horse and, climbing the path, came in a few minutes to a tumble-down dwelling. The door was swinging on one hinge; through a broken window an old piece of curtain was slowly flapping back and forth; the weeds had grown high against the walls.

He called and out from under the sagging porch came an old hound that looked mere skin and bones. Her great ears flapped about her sunken eyes; her skin hung loose over her protruding ribs. She looked up into the face of the traveler with the most pitiful expression of desolate loneliness and appeal that he had ever seen on the face of either man or animal.

The house had evidently been forsaken for a long time, but the old dog had refused to leave her old home. There through the months that had passed she had managed to exist. But the place was home no more. The horse, the cow and the pigs were gone; the chickens no longer cackled round the shed; the ragged children no longer ran about in their bare feet and called to the old dog as they started toward the mountain stream to fish. But worst of all the master was gone; there was no longer anyone to follow through the woods in search of game.

The traveler divided his lunch with the dog. Later as he drove on down the mountain road he again heard that heart-rending cry of utter loneliness and despair, and he said to himself: "That was the loneliest scene I ever looked on in all my life." Yet there is one scene that is more desolate than even that deserted house in the mountains; it is the life that is empty of God and Savior. How many such souls have cried out in loneliness and desolation, cried out in utter despair as they looked into the years ahead—without God and without hope!

Mr. Fish Still General Manager.

There is no truth in a report which has gained currency during the last week that George Fish, general manager of the plants of the Fort Mill Manufacturing company, has resigned and contemplates leaving Fort Mill. Mr. Fish has not been well for several months and has not yet entirely recovered from the serious illness through which he passed some time ago, although recently he has been attending to his duties as best he could, and last week he and Mrs. Fish left for a summer resort in New England, where Mr. Fish hopes to regain his health and return to Fort Mill as soon as possible. Speaking of the absence of Mr. Fish, Col. Leroy Springs, president of the Fort Mill Manufacturing company, was heard to remark a few days ago that Mr. Fish had been the most successful manager yet in charge of the local mills and that it would be a big undertaking to find a man to succeed him.

Revival at Baptist Church.

Members of the Baptist congregation of Fort Mill are anticipating with much interest the opening on Sunday, June 4, of the revival services which will be conducted in their church for ten days by the Rev. Dr. R. G. Lee, pastor of the First Baptist church of Chester. Dr. Lee is a son of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Lee of Fort Mill and was reared in this community. He is considered one of the strong preachers of the State and only recently closed a successful meeting in Columbia. Since he assumed the pastorate of the Chester church, only a short time ago, accessions to the church have numbered more than 150. At the meeting in Fort Mill the singing will be conducted by Carlyle Brooks of Atlanta.

SCHOOL SESSION AT END.

Tenth Grade Pupils Issue Interesting Newspaper.

The closing exercises of the Fort Mill graded school for the 1921-22 session are under way this week. Wednesday evening an audience that filled the auditorium was present to enjoy the exercises of the primary and intermediate grades. This evening the exercises will be conducted by pupils of the ninth and tenth grades, after which certificates for attendance and deportment, certificates to members of the seventh grade and the D. A. R. medal will be delivered.

This year for the first time pupils of the tenth grade have issued a school newspaper, which they were pleased to call "The Saucy Jay." The paper is a creditable little publication. It contains several columns of live reading matter and a number of advertisements of local business houses. In its editorial column the following announcement appears:

"We, the tenth grade students, take great pleasure in presenting to you The Saucy Jay. We realize that the first attempt is rarely ever the best, but however that may be, we are proud that we have started something in our school which will at least serve the purpose of pointing out pitfalls to future classes, who probably will produce a much better paper."

"We hope that you, the general public, will find genuine delight musing over these pages. And to you, former pupils of Fort Mill High, it will bring back only pleasant memories of your school days. S. P."

Wins Congress Seat.

Fort Mill friends of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Harris, who is remembered pleasantly here as a guest some time ago of Mr. Harris' parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Harris, learned with interest a few days ago that her father, Hon. Guinn Williams of Decatur, Texas, had just been elected to Congress from the 13th Texas district to fill out the unexpired term of the late Congressman Lucian Parrish, who died some weeks ago as a result of injuries he received in an automobile accident. One of Mr. Williams' opponents was Miss Annie Webb Blanton, sister of Congressman Blanton of the 17th Texas district, who came near being kicked out of his seat a few months ago for inserting obscene matter in The Congressional Record. In a total vote of more than 20,000, Miss Blanton got less than 3,000.

First Home Game for Locals.

A large crowd Saturday afternoon saw the Fort Mill baseball team win its first home game of the season from Arcade mills, 8 to 7. The result of the game was in doubt, however, until the last man was down. Up to the 6th inning the Rock Hill team was out in front, 5 to 2, but in that inning the Fort Mill boys staged a rally which put them on even keel with the visitors. Three more runs were added by the locals in the 7th. In the 9th Arcade tried hard to take the game, but fell two short of the necessary number of runs to win.

The Fort Mill team has won all of the three games it has played this season, two from Arcade and one from Lancaster. The next home game will be played Saturday with Lancaster.

Furr's Sentence Commuted.

One of a batch of 18 pardons and paroles granted by Governor Cooper just before he retired from office Saturday was for James Pelzer ("Honk") Furr, former Fort Mill man who was serving a sentence of three and a half years in the State penitentiary for bigamy, of which he was convicted in Kershaw county in November, 1920. Furr's sentence was commuted to two years and he will therefore be released from prison during the month of November. Furr is said to have been a patient at the prison hospital the greater part of the time since his sentence took effect.