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PLEA FOR WAR PRISONERS.

Ford's Paper Urges Amnesty for Men Still in Jail.

Over and over again, in hope that the shame of it might burn, the insistent statement is made that the United States lags behind the whole world in giving amnesty to political prisoners, says the Dearborn Independent. The enemy agents who blew up our factories and docks have been released. Military spies of the enemy, taken in the very act of espionage, have been released. Suspect aliens of every degree have been released. But Americans, whose chief fault was that they held a certain economic theory, are still in jail. Of all the nations joined in the war on either side, only Russia and the United States continue to use prisons for the punishment of differences of political opinion.

Since the facts have forced a public hearing it is no longer possible to quiet the conscience with the notion that our political prisoners are "reds" and are, therefore, just as well in jail as out. The facts are that the majority of these men are Americans, supposedly possessing the guarantees of American citizenship, and that in very many cases their arrest had nothing to do with the war at all, not even with the passions incident to war, but were victims of a plan, proceeding under cover of the war excitement, to terrorize certain labor movements.

Men were arrested, thrown into jail, railroaded to prison under long sentences, because they had ideas about industry with which others did not agree. Men were arrested because they had ideas about wages which were inconvenient for the moment, and the easiest way to suppress the idea was to have the men hauled off to jail. In no case was disloyalty proved; in many cases it was not even charged. Some of the men had not even expressed their distaste for war, a distaste shared by millions of us whom no government would dare touch.

But, aside from that, as political prisoners, they are entitled to the enlightened treatment which all the enlightened nations have meted out to their political prisoners, namely, release and liberty. Mot of these men are actually entitled to governmental apology and reparation—but to suggest it would be millennial.

The friends of these men and the believers of liberty everywhere are making one last effort to get American decency into action. Their fear is that a few of the more favored men may be released as a sop to public opinion and the rest forgotten. The very possibility of such an occurrence, the very possibility of such a fear under any system of justice, is significant in the extreme. If justice has become subject to mass movements of opinion, it is because of the extreme possibilities for injustice in the hands of everybody, from town marshals upward, during the war. What the friends of the prisoners want is their liberty, but what we as citizens should also desire is an exposure of the methods by which these men lost their liberty.

We know of the great lawlessness which today characterizes official departments of the government. There is robbery of the United States mails; there is thievery among private papers; there is actual kidnaping of people by the agents of the government—even now, in these post-armistice days! But even so, the official lawlessness of war days was greater in extent. Worst of all was the deliberate and diabolical use of the war passion and the wartime power to satisfy private grudges. There is no doubt now that under cover of the war it was deliberately planned to use the confusion to strike down certain attempts at industrial independence; there is no doubt now that the program which began in wholesale arrests of American workers ended in the deflation of the currency which threw the masses into poverty and then brought the mistake, the power

FINE COW POISONED?

Odd Case May Result in Action Against Town of Fort Mill.

A fine milk cow belonging to T. R. Garrison, for which he is said to have refused an offer of \$100 recently, died Tuesday morning, it is claimed, as a result of eating grass to which "weed killer" had been applied by order of the town authorities of Fort Mill. Recently a considerable quantity of the "weed killer" has been used in Fort Mill to destroy grass and weeds growing alongside the pavements on several streets. Mr. Garrison's cow consumed some of the grass which had thus been killed near his home on Hall street and died within a few hours after eating the grass.

A veterinarian who was called from Rock Hill to treat the cow is said to have expressed the opinion that the "weed killer" would destroy animals, which seems also to be the opinion of the manufacturers, who issue a warning, printed on the barrels containing the "killer," that animals must not be allowed to eat grass treated with it within 36 hours after it has been applied.

Varying opinions were expressed by citizens when the suggestion was advanced that Mr. Garrison would be able to collect from the town the value of the cow. Some said the town was within its rights in using a poison mixture to destroy weeds and grass on the streets, while others held that such was not the case, contending that the law prohibited individuals from scattering poison in public places and that the municipality was amenable to the same law. Whether it is Mr. Garrison's purpose to try to recover damages from the town for the loss of his cow, The Times could not learn yesterday, however, as he was out of town, but the statement was made by a citizen with whom he discussed the matter that such was his intention.

Speaking for the town, Mayor Lytle said he had given explicit instructions to the negro employed to put out the "weed killer" to warn residents of the streets on which it was used not to allow their cows or livestock to eat the grass to which the mixture had been applied.

Miss Laura Mendenhall Dead.

Miss Laura Mendenhall, an aged and well loved woman, who had lived in Fort Mill for a number of years, died in a Rock Hill hospital Monday morning, following an operation which it was hoped would prolong her life. The remains were taken to Bethesda Presbyterian church, where the funeral services were conducted by the Rev. R. H. Viser of Fort Mill, assisted by the Rev. R. G. Wilson, Jr., of McConnellville. Interment followed in the Bethesda churchyard. Miss Mendenhall is survived in her Fort Mill home by a brother, W. M. Mendenhall, and a sister, Mrs. Laura Kendrick. She was a member of the Fort Mill Presbyterian church.

Bugologists Make Mistake?

Hon. O. W. Potts and his neighbor, Dick Wolfe, of the Pleasant Valley neighborhood seem to have caught the entomologists (bug inspectors) of Clemson college napping. Some days ago Mr. Wolfe found in a plum which he had gathered from his orchard a number of insects which he thought resembled the boll weevil. He showed the insects to Mr. Potts and they agreed to send them to Clemson for identification. Mr. Potts mailed part of the insects to the college with a cotton square and Mr. Wolfe the others with a plum similar to the one in which all had been found. In a few days reports came from the Clemson entomologists that the insects forwarded with the cotton square were genuine boll weevils, while the others were pronounced "plum gougers."

of darkness have had their innings among us Americans, and the best we can now do is to do justice and release the political prisoners.

NEWS OF YORK COUNTY.

Items of General Interest Found in the Yorkville Enquirer.

Gov. Wilson G. Harvey has re-appointed Dan T. Woods of Yorkville as chief game warden for York county.

Six persons convicted in the court of general sessions for York county last week were taken to the county chaingang to serve sentences. The chaingang now includes 41 persons.

The home of Mr. Ide Reece in the Santiago section of King's Mountain township was destroyed by fire about noon last Wednesday. The fire is believed to have been caused by a defective flue. A part of the furniture was saved. Insurance in the sum of \$750 was carried on the house and furniture.

Moonshiners' hopes of a "run" early this week were blighted Sunday morning when State Constable Johnson, Magistrate Love and Constable Hedricks of King's Mountain township destroyed a still which they found about one and one-half miles north of King's Mountain battleground. The still was one of the sheet iron kind and nobody was around when the officers came upon the scene.

While attempting to screw a loose tap on a tank of chlorine gas last Thursday, Ira F. Hutehison, a member of the Rock Hill water and light plant force, was overcome by the gas and narrowly escaped suffocation. Fellow employees came to his rescue and oxygen was later administered to him. He is getting along nicely and it is expected that he will be fully recovered in a few days.

H. C. Brearley of Columbia, assistant secretary of the State board of charities and corrections, inspected the York county jail, county home and chaingang last Saturday. Mr. Brearley was quoted as saying that the present chaingang camp located near Black's mill, about two and one-half miles west of Yorkville, was in the best condition he had known it to be in for several years.

Examination of the two up-town club rolls Monday showed that a total of 500 men and women had enrolled to vote in the Democratic primary in August. Ages of several women appear on the rolls as "21 plus," and according to the ruling of J. A. Marion, county chairman, these names will likely be stricken off. Information is that the enrollment at the Cannon mill precinct is now about 100.

Convicts engaged in building the West road from Yorkville to the Cherokee county line have reached a point about even with the home of R. B. Hartness, about five miles west of Yorkville. Construction work on the bridge at Black's mill, about two and one-half miles from Yorkville, has reached the point where the force is about ready to pour the necessary concrete. It is expected that the bridge will be completed within a short time.

Motions for new trials for Clarence Whisonant and Oliver Crisp, young white men of Rock Hill, convicted Tuesday of conspiracy to rob Alexander Long, Jr., were refused. Perry Bateman, third member of the trio, did not join in the petition. Bateman and Crisp were sentenced to three months each on the chaingang or a fine of \$150. Whisonant was sentenced to three months or a fine of \$100. Fines of Bateman and Crisp had not been paid up to Monday morning.

A new bridge is to be built across Crowder's creek at Riddle's mill, Supervisor Hugh G. Brown stated Monday. The present bridge is tottering and is likely to collapse at any time, being dangerous for traffic in its present condition. A span from what was known as Roddey's bridge, across Catawba river, which was washed away several years ago, has been taken out of the river and will serve as a bridge at Riddle's mill. The span is about 162 feet long, is in good condition and the material will serve well for the bridge to be built over Crowder's creek.

AIDED BY UNCLE SAM.

America Does Much to Improve Condition of Filipinos.

When the United States took over the Philippine islands from Spain in 1898, the Spanish had only a few schools in the parishes—and those were exclusively for training boys for the priesthood. Now there are scores of modern school buildings scattered throughout the islands in all the provinces; many of them are in the most remote sections, says a writer in Youth's Companion. Many hundred American school teachers came over at first, but during the last few years they have largely been replaced by Filipinos. In the year 1920 almost 700,000 children enjoyed the advantages that the schools offered.

During Spanish times a white man did not dare set foot on almost half the archipelago, for wild tribes overran it. The Americans gradually brought the districts, most of which were in the highlands or in little-frequented places, under control and established law and order throughout them, so that now it is safe to travel in any part of the islands. Many of the tribes that spent much of their time in fighting have now turned to more peaceful pursuits and have extended their agricultural activities. Their children are going to school and growing up with advantages that their parents never dreamed of.

One of the most important factors in hastening progress in the Philippines has been the roads. The Americans established a great program of road building and carried it forward for many years, until now the finest system of roads in the Orient connects most of the important points. In Luzon it is possible to go from the palm fringed coastal plains up into the pine clad mountains of the central part by one of the most picturesque routes imaginable; within a few hours after you leave the tropical climate you are in the temperate, invigorating atmosphere of Baguio.

Under the rule of Spain the ordinary Filipino spent his life in laboring as a peon on one of the big haciendas (farms); or, if he was independent, he cultivated his acre or two of land and raised enough food to feed his family. He had no incentive to do more, for the local officials and the priests saw that all his surplus was confiscated in one way or another. He was confined in his little village and had virtually no chance to see or to know anything else. There were a few poor roads and small wretched steamers or sailing boats, but the ordinary Filipino had no money with which to travel, for he could not receive proper pay for his labor or his produce. His squalid village probably contained nothing but nipa shacks like his own and perhaps a few shops and a cathedral. The only amusements he had were an occasional fiesta and numerous cockfights.

The life of almost every inhabitant of the islands has changed since the Americans took control of them. The villages that at first were isolated communities perhaps near fever breeding swamps are now on the main highways, and some of them are prosperous seaports. Truck lines and stage lines came with the building of the roads; the development of the archipelago has not had to await the coming of railways.

Each "tao," as the ordinary Filipino is called, if he does not already have his own little plot of ground, can obtain the grant of a few acres in the fertile region of one of the less developed islands. Or, if he cares to work for wages, he can usually find employment and receive good pay. Now a splendid highway of pounded coral, stretching out into the distance like a white ribbon and shaded with a green canopy of palms, runs through his village and perhaps by his house. Auto stages are running up and down the road every few minutes. He can stop out with his bundle of hemp or his bag of coconuts, or dried coconut meat, head

WARNS AGAINST BILL.

Lafollette Says Republican Tariff Will Ruin Party.

If the tariff bill which the Republicans are about to fasten on the country does not wreck the Republican party, the opinion of Senator Lafollette, himself a Republican, will henceforth be at a discount. Speaking against the measure in the senate a few days ago, Senator Lafollette warned his Republican colleagues that the bill was indefensible and that the country would hold that party responsible for the discrimination the great mass of the people will be subjected to under its provisions. The speech of Senator Borah (Republican) of Idaho, has supplied the Democratic opposition to the measure with valuable campaign material which it will be able to use to advantage in the congressional elections next fall. Senator Lafollette said in part:

"It would seem, sir, that the men responsible for this Republican administration, in the light of this history, would, with the return of the Republican party to power, frame a tariff bill with at least some show of decent regard for meeting the undoubted will and desire of the vast majority of the people. But it seems that the same interests which foisted the Dingley tariff and the even worse Payne-Aldrich tariff upon a long suffering public are strong enough to write into the statutes of this country the far worse tariff provisions contained in the pending bill.

"I do not understand, sir, how men charged with the duty of upholding and preserving the principles of the Republican party, even if they felt no responsibility to the people who elected them, can deliberately force through legislation which they must know means the defeat, if not the utter ruin, of that party. If the elections of 1910 and 1914 and 1916 mean nothing to them, then let them look to the Republican primaries held in Indiana, in Iowa, in North Dakota and other States within the last few months. Powerful, indeed, must be the influences which can bludgeon through this legislation when the political leaders responsible for it know that it means the defeat of their party and the end of the political lives of most of the leaders responsible for the bill."

Street Paving Uncertain.

"Just when we will be able to begin putting down hard surface paving in Fort Mill, I do not know," yesterday said L. A. Harris, chairman of the Fort Mill street commission. "We have had the bond issue money in hand for some time," he continued, "but have been waiting on the township road commission to award their contract for hard surface roads so that we could let ours jointly with them. This arrangement would insure a considerable saving for us and make our limited amount of money go just that much farther. We have determined to put down bitulithic and not concrete paving."

New Head for County Fair.

An enthusiastic meeting of the board of directors of the York County Fair association was held Friday morning, at which various phases of the approaching fair were discussed, says the Rock Hill Record.

J. F. Williams, who served the association in the capacity of president the past year and who was reelected at the last board meeting, tendered his resignation, whereupon Dr. W. G. Stevens, vice president, was promoted to the presidency, and R. S. Poag chosen vice president in his stead.

The next passenger truck and be whizzed away to a large neighboring town. There he may enter a Chinese store—for the Chinese control almost the whole retail trade of the islands—and bargain with the merchant to buy his produce; then in turn he may purchase some of the many foreign articles that he sees on the shelves.

THE LAST BRIGADE.

Richmond Paper Comments on Confederate Reunion.

The following editorial appeared in the Richmond News-Leader during the recent reunion of Confederate veterans in that city:

Stooping shoulders were straight this morning; dim eyes for an hour were bright again. The "long roll" was sounding through the silence of 60 years; it was time to "fall in." They answered to the old names as they took their places—Jackson's Stonewall brigade and Hood's immortal Texans, Pickett's men and Stuart's cavalry, the gunners of Poague and Breather, of Cutshaw and of McIntosh. Every corps of the Army of Northern Virginia was represented; every army of the South—Johnston's and Bragg's, Dick Taylor's and Kirby Smith's—was mustered; Forrest's cavalry was ready to spring to saddle at the first note of the bugle call. Such a column it was, gathered from every command in the South, as might have marched in grand victorious review if independence had been won in 1864 and a season of rejoicing had been decreed in the capital of a triumphant nation.

It was the whole Confederate army to which the city paid homage—the whole army of which Lee had been given supreme command too late. Yet it was in numbers only a brigade. And it was the last brigade. The consciousness of that fact, striking the multitude while the cheer was still on its lips, made many a man turn his face away, and many a woman weep openly.

The last brigade of the mighty division at whose tread a continent shook—do the youth of this land realize that that brigade contains the survivors of the greatest army that ever fought? Have fathers been faithful to their sires and have they taught that lesson to the little children of today, the grandchildren of the Confederacy? Have the young men read Henderson's "Jackson," Wyeth's "Forrest" and Capt. Lee's "Recollections and Letters" of his father? Do the people who hung out those Confederate flags this morning know with what rich hearts' blood those banners were dyed?

The other, the inevitable, question shapes itself, combat it as one may. When the rear file of the last brigade has passed, as it must, despite the prayers of the South that it be spared a little longer—will the fourth generation still venerate the Southern cause? Will the inspiration we men of today have received from contact with those "gentlemen unafraid" be transmitted onward century by century or will it slowly disappear? As some organized on Monument avenue this morning, perhaps they looked up and saw Lee in bronze. He was reviewing more of his soldiers than ever again will pass before him on earth. In the calm majesty of his attitude toward them there was reassurance. He was as proud of them as they of him. He knew, as none did, what his soldiers were and what they had achieved. As early as 1863 he wrote John B. Hood, "There were never such men in an army before."

"There were never such men in an army before." Repeat the words. Memorize them. They are the answer to all the vague dread of tomorrow that somehow assails the heart today. As there never were such men in any other army, they must live on. Neither the men nor the army ever can be forgotten unless there rises in America a race whose neglect would be honor—a race so ignoble that it scorns self sacrifice and loses love.

Leaves for Europe.

Dr. B. B. Johnson left Rock Hill yesterday for New York city, whence he sails Sunday for a trip to Europe, the expense of which is being borne by students and former students of Winthrop who some weeks ago presented him with a purse for the purpose. Dr. Johnson expects to be away several weeks.