

Humorous Department.

Not the Right Man.—"Mister, you'll give a poor unfortunate man who is broke and out of work something to eat, won't you?" entreated the burly tramp as he came to rest against the barnyard fence.

"You're just the man I'm looking for," exclaimed the hurried farmer, grabbing a hoe in one hand and a basket in the other. "I'll give you five dollars a day, your meals and a place to sleep to help me dig potatoes. We'll begin right now because I'm afraid the frost will get 'em."

"No-o," yawned the tramp, starting on his way. "You'd better dig 'em. You planted 'em and you know just where they are."

Relief for the Heathen.—"Charity begins at home," said Dr. Wilbur P. Crafts, of the International reform bureau of Washington, "but no truth is so disregarded as this one. Two beggar women met on the street the other day. 'Fine coat you've got there. Where did you land it?' said the first one. 'Old Mrs. Gobsa Golde gave it to me,' said the second beggar woman. 'Is that so?' I've begged at Mrs. Gobsa Golde's a hundred times and she never gave me a cent. 'How did you work her?' 'Well, you see,' said the first beggar woman, stroking her new coat complacently. 'I didn't tell her I was begging for myself. I pretended I was begging for the heathen.'"

Their System.—"The scarcity of teachers has got to be a powerful, serious matter," said a member of the school board. "Since our last school-ma'am quit six weeks ago we ain't had no school a-tall. Just nacherly can't get another teacher nowhere for love or money."

"Well, I'll b'dogged!" surprisedly ejaculated a prominent resident of the Puckachee Hills. "My children have been starting some's reglar of a morning and coming home of an evening at about the proper time, cussing and yelling as usual, and I reckoned, of course, they were in school. Whur in thunder have they been at all this time, I wisht somebody would tell me."

Walking With Smith.—Smith had been offered a really good job in Australia. So he threw up his clerkship in London and made arrangements to leave for the land of kangaroos.

While passing through Liverpool on his way to the docks, he was suddenly hailed by a friend from Manchester, who inquired:

"Hallo! old man. Where are you off to?"

"Australia," was Smith's blunt reply. "Right-o!" said his friend. "I'll walk part of the way with you!"

How to Prove It.—An American in dear old London was bragging about his auto. "He ended his eulogy by declaring:

"It runs so smoothly you can't feel it, so quietly that you can't hear it, it has such perfect ignition you can't smell it, and as for speed—boy you can't see it!"

"But my word, old dear," interrupted the Briton anxiously, "how do you know the bally thing is there?"

The Course of True Love.—Ethel—"What's the matter, dear? You look unhappy?"

Edith—"Oh, such hard luck! I married Dick for alimony, and then I had to go and fall in love with him, and now I know it will just break my heart to divorce him."—The American Legion Weekly.

These Classy New Discs.—Newhubbe: Do you suppose, darling, that you could make four of these cakes exactly thirty inches in diameter?"

Wifie: Why, yes; I suppose so.

Newhubbe: Fine. I was going to get some wire wheels for the flivver, but these would be cheaper and more durable.

Strained Music.—The organist at Gloucester cathedral declares that the present vogue of wearing hair over the ears is responsible for a lot of poor singing. His opinion is open to criticism, but it is generally admitted that it would be better if some singers wore the hair over their mouths instead—Eve (London).

Great Expectations.—"I hear that Judd's prodigal son came home and said he would be contented to be treated like one of the servants."

"He had all the nerve in the world, didn't he?"—The American Legion Weekly.

Self-Evident.—A small boy was scrubbing the front porch of his house the other day when a lady called.

"Is your mother in?" she inquired.

"Do you think I'd be scrubbing the porch if she wasn't?" was the rather curt reply.—O. E. R. Bulletin.

No Reason to Worry.—"But, doctor," the patient protested, "suppose this operation does not succeed?"

"Oh, don't worry about that," the surgeon responded cheerfully; "if it doesn't you won't know it, and what you don't know doesn't hurt you."

Scary.—Bridegroom to bride, as honeymoon express passes into tunnel—Now, dear, let me print a kiss upon your lips.

Bride—Heavens! No, they might read my face when we get out.

Where They're Needed.—A large number of snakes have reached the London zoo from the New York zoo. Now that the country is settling down to prohibition, Americans can no longer bear to see them—London Punch.

GOVERNOR IS ARRESTED

Len Small of Illinois Submits to Sheriff and Gives Bond.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 9.—Gov. Len Small of Illinois, after resisting arrest on indictments charging embezzlement and conspiracy, for three weeks on the plea of executive immunity, or "that the king can do no wrong," as stated by his counsel, today finally submitted to Sheriff Mester after the latter besieged the state capitol with deputies for several hours.

The governor protested his arrest until the last, charging persecution and asserting his innocence, but the sheriff of Sangamon county was adamant and insisted on taking the governor from the executive mansion to the courthouse, "where Abraham Lincoln used to practice law, before accepting the bonds. There the governor gave surety for \$50,000 and went his way to await trial on the charge of defrauding the people of the state of some \$2,000,000, while state treasurer through alleged failure to turn over to the state the proper interest on state funds.

It was a dramatic day in the capitol of Illinois and the whole city was at white heat for hours as the climax of the long contest between governor and county officers drew nearer after the governor had refused yesterday to yield to service of the three warrants held by the sheriff. The latter had told him he would serve the papers today or as soon thereafter as possible either quietly or with any necessary effort.

Governor in Office.—When the sheriff went to the capitol to perform his duty as directed by Judge Smith, of the county court, Governor Small, attended by several advisers, was in his office and refused to come out at the sheriff's request. The sheriff then placed deputies around the building to block any undeterred egress of the governor and sat down in the lobby to smoke until the chief officer of the commonwealth should decide to emerge.

He announced that he had the advantage of the besieged man because he had taken precautions to eat his luncheon before going to the capitol and laughingly remarked that he had little else except the arrest of the governor to occupy his time.

The governor finally sent out word a couple of hours after the luncheon hour that the sheriff might come into his office and serve the warrants, but the sheriff declined, saying he was in no hurry and would prefer to make the arrest outside to avoid any technical charge of interrupting executive business. This tack of the sheriff was in pursuance of the attitude adopted from the time the indictments were returned on July 29.

Crowds gathered around the state house as the afternoon wore on and there was a holiday appearance within the structure as flashlights boomed and the high rotunda filled with smoke. But the governor kept at work in his office sending out two lists of appointments during the evening.

As the shadow of Lincoln's monument under the declining sun, the chief executive finally sent out word that he would surrender to the county officer at the executive mansion at 5 o'clock if it could be arranged to give bond at once.

Truce Finally Arranged.

The capitulation was accepted by Mester, who withdrew under the truce with his troop of deputies.

At 5 o'clock the sheriff with his warrants somewhat thumbworn from long handling drove to the governor's house.

"Governor, I am here with the warrants," he said when he met the governor. The sheriff then read the warrants and said: "Governor, you are under arrest."

"Very well, what shall I do?" asked the governor.

G. B. Gillespie of the governor's counsel then produced a bond which had been prepared, and asked the sheriff to take the parties in the mansion, but the latter declined.

"You must go with me to the courthouse," the sheriff declared.

Then the governor entered Mester's automobile and went to the courthouse where the bonds were signed by Roy and Harry Ide, and C. H. Jenkins. The governor then returned home.

Governor Small was indicted by the Sangamon county grand jury July 29 on charges of embezzlement of \$500,000 of state funds and conspiracy to embezzle \$2,000,000. The acts of which he was accused took place while he was state treasurer. Indictments also were returned against Lieutenant Governor Sterling and Vernon Curtis, a Grant Park, Ill., banker, both of whom submitted to arrest and gave bonds.

Following his indictment Governor Small came to Chicago, for a conference with his advisers including Mayor William H. Thompson. Later the governor notified Sheriff Mester that he was willing to be arrested in Cook county. The sheriff replied that he would wait to serve his warrants until the governor's return to Springfield.

Governor Small then began a tour of inspection of the state highways, during which he declared that he was willing to be arrested but not in Sangamon county. He finally returned to Springfield Sunday night.

Morality Counts.—For three days last week the Enquirer man sat at the press table in our courthouse and reported proceedings of the court in the case of criminal assault now on trial. Used as he is to hearing deeds of criminality and of gross sins told of the testimony of witnesses in this case was revolting.

Men went on the stand and fairly boasted of the commission of disgusting acts of sin, if not of criminality. As the writer sat there his mind for a moment wandered far from that time and occasion and went back and back, passing more than forty mile posts on his life's journey and to one summer evening down at the old home and in his imagination he heard his mother call him to come to the porch where she was sitting. Evangelistic services were being conducted in a church a few miles away and mother and son had attended them that day. When the son, then but a boy, answered his mother's call to come to her she said, "Clegg, sit down. I want to talk to you." "The preacher said today, as you probably remember, 'morality does not count.' He must have said that in the excitement of the moment and must have let his zeal get the better of his judgment. I do not like to tell you to discount what a minister of the gospel says, but, Clegg, I can allow no one to make such a statement to you and let it go without telling you that it is not true. Morality does count, my boy, and I want you to be so clean in your life that you can look every woman in the eye and I want you to be honest, truthful and upright and when you grow up to be a man I want you to be recognized as one whose integrity cannot be questioned. Yes, Clegg, morality counts and it counts for much. I felt that I could not go to bed to night until I told you that."

That was the greatest sermon the writer ever heard. Many times since then those words, straight from a mother's heart, have rung in his ears. He does not remember who the preacher was who made the foolish statement about morality not counting, but he does remember and that with inexpressible gratitude his mother's sensible words concerning it, and her words came back down the path of years as he sat and heard the disgusting tales of immorality and gross vice and they sounded as gracious as the master-tone of a rich instrument, inspiring, refreshing and wonderfully sweet. Morality counts. Young man and young woman, let the writer pass on to you his mother's gracious lesson. Morality counts.—Monroe, (N. C.) Enquirer.

TAX BILL LOBBYING

Interests Have Representatives in Washington.

SOME OF THEM MAY BE INFLUENCED

Hundreds Engaged in Circulating Propaganda—Representatives Have Hard Time Keeping Clear of it.

By Frederick J. Haskin.

Washington, D. C.—The members of the ways and means committee of the house, struggling with the formation of a new tax bill, are being subjected to pressure from almost every industry in the country, designed to influence the committee to reduce or eliminate taxes which would bear upon this or that business. The most pitiful pleas are poured into the ears of the committee-men, and propaganda work is at high-water mark.

When the committee finishes its work and the bills before the house for amendment and final approval, the scope of this artificial pressure will be increased to take in the whole house membership. Veterans in congress foresaw all of this and wearily resigned themselves to it. They know quite accurately just how much of the apparent sentiment against imposing this or that tax is manufactured, and discount it accordingly. Those not members of the ways and means committee, are content to let that body work out the details of the bill, and cast their votes along party lines for or against the measure, without delving too deeply into the intricacies of its many provisions.

But in the present house of representatives there are about a hundred and twenty-five new members, and many more than that whose service does not extend back to the formation of the last revenue act or any of the important measures which called into play all the machinery of influence to exert pressure on congress. Because this sort of thing is new to a big element of the house, it is expected that the lower branch of congress will be more than usually responsive. That an element in congress is prone to permit influencing of its judgment by propaganda and other means was amply demonstrated in some of the important legislation which preceded America's participation in the war.

Just now there are in Washington the representatives of scores, possibly hundreds, of industries and interests whose sole duty is the effort to prevent tax legislation which would affect those industries in what they contend would be an adverse manner. These representatives generally open "bureaus" headed by men well supplied with money and eloquence, who are not niggardly in the expenditure of either.

Last Tax Law an Example.

The enactment into law of the Kitchen tax bill brought to Washington a tremendous number of these representatives. They all had their innings before the ways and means committee and later before the finance committee of the senate. Had their pleas been heeded, the Kitchen law would have been a joke instead of the means of providing billions of dollars annually with which to pay America's expenses incident to the war. With the Fordney measure in the formative stage, the same thing is happening again.

It is safe to predict that the efforts of these special representatives will accomplish little, so far as the action of the ways and means committee is concerned. That committee must frame a measure to ease the tax burden as at present imposed, but at the same time raises a great deal of money, which means that a great many people and industries must have their pocket-books lightened somewhat whether they like it or not.

But the task of the persuasive "bureau" does not end with this committee. The members of the house generally will become the targets when the measure is before that body. These agents will follow the tax bill on its legislative journey through the senate finance committee, composed of both senators and representatives, which will iron out the differences bound to arise in the views of the two bodies.

Of course if there should be written into the measure some item of taxation which should prove extremely unpopular, the members of congress who supported that part of the bill or failed to register a protest against it would find themselves in hot water when next they sought the votes of their constituents. The proposed consumption taxes might fall into this class. The Democratic members of house were quite willing to see this written into the law, but the very Republican leaders fought shy of it despite a considerable amount of propaganda put forth in its favor.

Cause of Political Defeats.—Belief that manufactured propaganda represented the true state of mind of their constituents can be set down as the reason for the retirement to private life of many former congressmen. Even when the pressure exerted could be recognized as purely manufactured sentiment some former representatives have insisted to their sorrow in believing otherwise. They took the stand that tremendous interest had been aroused in whatever measure was before the house and that they must follow the supposed desires of the voters back home in recording their votes.

An outstanding example of this was the McLemore resolution, which sought to put the congress on record as warning Americans not to take passage on armed merchant ships. The Wilson administration focused attention on the resolution, demanding a vote.

Immediately practically every member of the house was flooded with telegrams, all in exactly the same wording, urging that the resolution be supported. Although the names signed to the telegrams were in many cases those of constituents, the more astute congressmen recognized in the sameness of the telegrams and their unprecedented number that the wires did not indicate true sentiment, but false and manufactured opinion.

A notable instance of what resulted may be seen in the fate of the entire Wisconsin delegation then in the house. A one among its members Irvine Lenroot stood firm against the resolution and did his best to show his colleagues the true state of affairs. His stand and his advice were disregarded, though, and as a result those men who stood for this surrender of American rights were retired to private life, while Lenroot, at a special election, was sent to the senate, being re-elected for the full term last autumn.

Touching the question of pressure and propaganda aimed at congress, its membership may be divided roughly into two large groups. One takes the position that it has been sent to Washington to represent its voters' views regardless of personal convictions, and that it should be quickly and completely responsive to the trend of opinion at home, to which personal convictions should be subordinated. The other group is made up of those who take the position that they have been elected to represent a portion of the people of the country because those people have faith in the brains and judgment of the men they have chosen. This group insists that whatever situation arises, its convictions as to the proper course to follow should be the sole guide for action.

In support of this position, it is pointed out that the biennial election has for one of its purposes the approval or disapproval of the past public acts of the servants of the people, and that then the sentiment of the people of a congressional district or a state should be registered. This group does not rigidly decline to pay any heed to the voices of its constituents, but sticks closely to the principle that no senator or representative should in any case surrender his convictions for the sake of political expediency or because majority sentiment at home appears to be contrary to the course dictated by conscience and conviction.

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BREAD FOR RUSSIA

Hunger Stricken Area Growing in Extent.

Alleviation of the famine in ten provinces of Russia will require the distribution of almost three quarters of a million tons of breadstuffs, according to estimates made in Moscow, and reported to the State Department at Washington. The following summary of telegraphic information on famine conditions was received by the department from its representatives abroad.

From Saratov to Vjatka, the middle Volga district, the famine situation is especially serious. The situation is developing to an acute degree in the eastern Ukraine, the north Caucas and south Ural districts. Less than 60,000,000 poods (a pood is equivalent to 36 English pounds) of grain will be required for food in the Volga districts. For the purpose of sowing a new crop, 7,000,000 poods will be required before September 1. A recent arrival in Riga Moscow reports that 3,000,000 persons are migrating to Siberia and almost the same number are moving toward the south. It is stated that within two weeks, 10,000,000 people will be without food.

"In the Moscow Izvestia for July 27, Kamenev (chairman of the All-Russian commission for combating famine) states that 41,000,000 poods of breadstuffs are required for the ten provinces that are starving. This amount of grain must be imported into the precise districts that were themselves expected to produce 60,000,000 poods. The deficit in the supply of poods. The deficit in the supply of grain is now estimated at 120,000,000 poods.

"Little or no winter grain will be sown by September 1, as it is not believed possible to obtain from abroad and transport to the appropriate areas the requisite food. The hunger-stricken area is spreading.

Wasteful Youth.—"What is your boy Josh doing in town?"

"Far as I know," replied Farmer Cornstoss, "he's doing nothing except wastin' money."

"How is he wasting it?"

"Buying 2-cent stamps to write home for extra allowance."—Washington Star.

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