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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.

The increase in the price of cotton noted during the past several days has not tempted Mr. R. J. Love, prominent farmer living on York No. 3, to sell his holdings. Mr. Love, who is one of these farmers who raises food stuffs at home and cotton as a surplus has on hand now the cotton crop of the past three years. He is holding his three year crop because he doesn't have to sell. "I am not holding for any particular price," he said the other afternoon. "I may hold this year's crop also—just put it up along with what I already have on hand, you know. I haven't seen any boll weevils on my own crop this year although my neighbors all around have plenty of them in their fields and I guess that I have too. I don't know much about the boll weevil but I have an idea that next year is about the last year we are going to make any cotton to amount to anything and I am pretty well convinced that it will be a good thing for the country when we do have to quit.

Lots of People Talking Serum.
The physician talked about typhoid fever and the large number of people taking typhoid fever serum as he shot the first dose of the stuff into Views and Interviews' arm the other afternoon. "In this country," he went on to say, "it appears that more cases of typhoid fever develop in August and September than in other months of the year. More people take the serum in those months than in other months of the year. During July I administered the serum to very few people. Along about the first of August they began to take the serum in large numbers and I have had time to do little else since that time. In some cases it makes the patient pretty sick and the first 'shot' usually causes the most trouble. But with most people it doesn't produce any ill effect. Some arms resulting from administering the serum are caused by the use of large needles in puncturing the arm. Some doctors like to use a large needle; but experience has convinced me that where a small needle is used there is no trouble with sore arms. If every body would take typhoid serum at least once every three years the number of typhoid fever cases in the country would certainly be reduced to a minimum."

Boll Weevil Advice.
C. P. Blankenship, of Port Mill, was a member of the party that went into the lower part of the state not long ago to investigate the ravages of the boll weevil and learn what they could do to how to protect themselves. In conversation with Views and Interviews Monday Mr. Blankenship told of a talk he had with Mr. A. W. of Allendale, who this year has eighteen hundred acres of boll weevils. "The first thing that fellow said to me was about like this," said Mr. Blankenship:

"If you fellows have come down here hunting advice, you may as well go on back home, because although you can get advice in plenty, you will be just like the rest of us—fools, and not have sense enough to take it. "Why, year before last I did just what you fellows are doing. I went out to Alabama to investigate the boll weevil. I made my headquarters at Birmingham and I remained there a month, spending the time making trips out into the state, observing the operations of the weevils and talking to the farmers.

"Well, after seeing all I could and hearing all I could I made up my mind that I knew all about it. I decided that the weevil would follow the coast line and that he would never get up as high as I was, so I just kept on planting, and you see where I am—busted flatter than a—"

"If you would take advice, you would get all that fool idea out of your head that you are too high up for the boll weevil. The boll weevil can get cotton wherever you plant it. If you could raise cotton on top of the Washington monument the boll weevil would get up there to eat it up."

"No," Mr. A. W. went on, "I am not telling you not to plant any cotton at all. You might keep on experimenting with four or five acres to the plow and by good luck you might get a little."

"I told him that I had not been planting more than four or five acres to the plow for the past thirty years, and he said:

"Well that's all right. You go ahead the boll weevil will never hurt you much now."

N. J., former director of the United States census, were made public here today, says a Chicago dispatch of September 3.

Methodist Sunday schools in the United States, however, the report says, show a net loss for the two years 1918, and 1919, of 293,968, "an appalling figure," although 1920 returns indicate that "the lost ground is being regained." Notwithstanding that Sunday school pupils of the denomination in this country were 200,000 less in number in 1920 than in 1918, the enrollment throughout the world shows an increase of 1,289,036 Methodist pupils for the ten-year period.

Past Decade Worst in History.
"It is a remarkably good showing that American Methodism has to present to the Ecumenical conference," declared Dr. Carroll's statement. "Delegates representing nearly 37,000,000 Methodist members and adherents will be in attendance. We can never forget that the past decade includes the worst war in history and that, though our nation was an actual participant in its battles for only a year and a half, we suffered with our Allies its terrible effects.

"The year 1919 was the hardest the churches of America have known, at least since the Civil war. Methodism in most of its branches suffered, with the other evangelical denominations, actual losses. The Methodist Episcopal church suffered most of all, losing 43,262 in 1918, and 59,987 in 1919—103,249 in two years—and the conditions were even worse if we leave out foreign mission fields, for the net loss in this country alone in 1919 was nearly 70,000. The Methodist Episcopal church, South, lost 16,404 in that year. In 1920 the tide turned for all evangelical churches, heavy gains succeeding the losses.

"Considering the heavy losses in the previous two years, it is remarkable that the total net increase of members and probationers of the Methodist bodies of the western section (United States) has been 1,255,091, exceeding the increase of the previous decade, 1900-1910, by nearly 282,000. The percentage of increase is also greater. For the decade ending in 1910, it was 15; for the past ten years nearly 17."

"What Is the Trouble?"
Dr. Carroll, in commenting on the fact that the number of itinerant Methodist ministers, 48,405, represented a loss of 209 as compared with a gain of 6,521 in 1910 for the previous ten years, said: "Certainly, more ministers are needed instead of fewer, for a growing Methodism. What is the trouble? Is the Methodist ministry less attractive than it used to be?"

In conclusion, Dr. Carroll says: "The net increase of Sunday school pupils for all Methodist bodies (in the world) for the ten years is 1,289,036. Of this handsome gain, the Methodist Episcopal church, the only body of any name, so far as I recall, which has more scholars in Sunday school than members in church, gets the lion's share—834,473. It also participates in the total increase of officers and teachers of 55,765. When it is remembered what a great recruiting agency for church members the Sunday school has become, the significance of the gains in the number, equipment and scholars of this institution is a happy augury."

MILLS GROWING TREES.

Paper Manufacturers Prepare to Produce Raw Material.

The first survey of the actual cost of commercial planting of forests now being made by the woodlands section of the American Paper and Pulp association, is showing some surprising results, indicating that the costs are much lower than has customarily been estimated, says a New York dispatch. The paper mills of the country are beginning on an extensive scale to grow from the seed up their trees from which their future paper will be made, and the chief handicap to success is now in taxation methods, which prove a constant drain on the owner during the period of growing the crop.

The cost figures have been classified by districts. The New York cost is figured at less than \$15 per acre in most cases. One extensive plantation cost \$12 per acre, including cost of stock. Another figured the cost of seedlings at \$4 per thousand, while still another found that by planting seeds in an ordinary truck garden as an auxiliary crop, it cost only \$10 to \$50 to produce 200,000 transplants. The success of the New York state plantations ranged from 90 to 99 per cent of survivors.

One big Canadian company found its cost planting much closer than is the custom of the United States, to be \$15.42 an acre. Ohio, planting cottonwoods, fixed the cost at \$13.25 per acre.

New Jersey plantings, with a wide variance in species and locations, found a cost varying from \$5 to \$15 an acre, Vermont's costs ran to no higher than \$12, with an average of \$9 per acre, and the New England success in general ran high, ranging from \$6 to 95 per cent of survivors.

This low cost figure for establishing new forests, indicates that there will be a wide expansion of reforestation activity by paper mills in the east, which must grow trees for their future supply or depend on imported raw material.

—Tennessee, the Roman comic poet, was a slave.

SOLDIERS IN COUNCIL

Proceedings of American Legion Convention in Newberry.

300 DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE

Helpful Addresses by Prominent Legionnaires—Governor Cooper Talks of Law and Order and of the Taxation Question.

By Jas. D. Grist.
Newberry, S. C., Sept. 8.—With Vice Commander William C. McGowan of Columbia presiding, the third annual convention of the South Carolina Department, American Legion convened in the courthouse here shortly after 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. There were 249 delegates present at the initial session, representative of the state and during the day other delegates came in which brought the attendance tonight up to a total of about 300 delegates. After the convention was called to order, Major Heyward Mahon of Greenville, state commander took the chair and presided over the proceedings of the day.

The convention was opened with prayer by Rev. J. W. Carson, pastor of Newberry A. R. P. church. Following a song, "Pack Up Your Troubles," led by Morris C. Lumpkin of Columbia, addresses of welcome were delivered by heads of the following organizations:

Dr. John B. Setzer, commander of Newberry Post No. 24, American Legion the host; Mayor Eugene S. Bleasor of Newberry; C. P. McDaniel, secretary Newberry Chamber of Commerce; Dr. S. J. Derrick, president of Newberry College; Hon. J. B. Hunter, president of the Newberry Kiwanis club; Dr. Geo. B. Cromer, president of the Newberry Rotary Club; Rev. J. W. Carson, president of the Pastor's Association of Newberry.

Cromer Scores Harvey.
Dr. Geo. B. Cromer, representative of the Rotary Club, a pleasing speaker and possessed of magnetic personality drew thunderous applause from the Legionnaires when he declared that the "Rotary Club stands for service above self without any George Harvey in it at all."

Vice Commander William C. McGowan of Columbia, in a happy little speech, responded to the several addresses of welcome. J. L. Nicholson of the Federal Board of War Risk Insurance with headquarters in Atlanta, made a brief address in which he spoke of the efforts of his department in behalf of disabled service men. He asked the co-operation and support of the South Carolina department of the American Legion in his work and pledged himself to do his utmost to take care of those ex-service men in dire distress.

Miss Lucy E. Chamberlain, district representative of the American Red Cross, with nine southern states in her territory, addressed the convention briefly. She deplored the fact that in many communities of South Carolina there was a lack of local interest on the part of American Legion men and she hoped that the Legionnaires would awake to the possibilities of the American Red Cross for service.

She was the recipient of much applause when she declared that the American Red Cross was eager and anxious to place or rather to assist in placing all disabled service men in hospitals throughout the country.

Decidedly the outstanding feature of the opening session of the convention was an address by Col. Alvin M. Owsley of Texas, chairman of the National American Commission of the National American Legion. A speaker of force and power, Col. Owsley held the undivided attention of his audience for more than thirty minutes.

Paying tribute to the men of South Carolina who fought in the War Between the Sections and to those South Carolinians who helped to make "my native state of Texas great," Col. Owsley pleaded for a 100 per cent Americanism throughout the country and declared that it could only be brought about through the giving of a thorough education to every immigrant to American shores. "In order that the United States may become the greatest nation on the face of God's earth," he declared, "it is essential that we become a united nation of one tongue, one flag and one ideal."

Scored Debs.
The man or woman, he went on to say, "who would seek to destroy or embarrass this government is not a good American and has no place in this nation." The speaker bitterly scored "that corporal who calls himself Col. Harvey," and he also paid his respects in no uncertain terms to Eugene V. Debs and Grover Cleveland Bergdall. He was especially strong in his attack on Debs, declaring "that I'd rather give Bergdall the infamous traitor a clean bill of health than Debs, because Debs has a following of 2,000,000 people while Bergdall has no following."

Speaking of those forces within the United States who would tear this government asunder, Col. Owsley declared that "the men who defended your country from a powerful force without, is going to have to defend it from those enemies within," and in conclusion pledged himself to be found fighting at all times for an America for Americans and for a citizenship 100 per cent American."

Col. Owsley was received with applause—a spontaneous burst of enthu-

siasm, the delegates rising to their feet, which lasted for several minutes.

Cooper and Butler.
Governor Robert A. Cooper and Brigadier General S. D. Butler, commander of the United States Marine station at Quantico, Va., and veteran of 16 different struggles in which the United States army has been engaged including the Spanish American War, were the principal speakers Wednesday afternoon, following a barbecue dinner served at Willowbrook Park by Newberry Post No. 24. There were perhaps 500 people to partake of the dinner, which was served by the Woman's Auxiliary of Newberry Post with the assistance of ladies, members of other local patriotic organizations and the general public. It was a bounteous dinner, including roast pork, barbecued beef, potatoes, cake and ice cream. There was plenty of it and the visiting Legionnaires went after it in the manner that they were wont to do in the old army days.

Talks Law and Order.
"Law and order" and its enforcement was the subject of Governor Cooper's address. It was a heart to heart talk that the chief executive had with the young Legionnaires in which he asked their assistance in maintaining order and law, declaring that it could never be maintained without a strong and healthy public sentiment behind all efforts. "The remedy for lawlessness," he declared, "is in breaking it with force and determination."

He referred to lawless conditions in South Carolina at the present time with regret, declaring that "a report from the superintendent of the penitentiary shows that a majority of the prisoners in the penitentiary at the present time are white men and that most convicts are guilty not of murder, but of larceny in some form."

"There are some who say that the governor and the sheriffs should stop mob violence; but I tell you that we can't do it without a healthy public sentiment behind us. I'm not trying to defend myself; I am not trying to defend any sheriff but I tell you that when there is an exhibition of mob spirit it is up to healthy public sentiment and not the officers to put it down."

"Referring to high taxation in South Carolina, the governor declared that while the appropriation for state purposes last year was about \$7,000,000, the Federal tax collected from South Carolina amounted to about \$28,000,000. Little has been said about the Federal taxation in South Carolina he said, although there had been much kicking about the \$7,000,000 state appropriation. While state taxation had increased, the state government had increased in efficiency; more money was being spent for education than ever before and the strength of the state depended upon the education of its citizenship.

Legion Pledges Support.
Following the address of Governor Cooper, on motion of Irvin F. Belsor of Columbia, the state convention pledged itself to stand with the governor and other officials to preserve law and order and each post in the state pledged itself to be subject to the call of the governor at any time.

An outstanding feature of the exercises at Willowbrook Park Wednesday afternoon was an address by Gen. S. D. Butler of Quantico, Va., who was introduced in a most happy manner by Congressman John J. McSwain, of Greenville.

As a speaker Gen. Butler is not, but as a soldier talking to soldiers in characteristic soldier fashion he made a decided hit and following his address of perhaps thirty minutes, there was great applause for him. Paying tribute to the men who served in the world war, General Butler declared that nobody ever did anything really great without having the picture of a woman in his heart. He declared that the World War veterans fought for the preservation of women and children and American homes and that the American Doughboy only did what he would gladly and eagerly do at any time.

American Doughboy.
Paying tribute to the American Doughboy he declared that no other nation could produce a soldier equal to him because he is a product of a peculiar civilization that more or less makes light of everything including death. "The American Doughboy," he said, "went to France with the feeling toward the German soldier, 'now damn you, you started this war and we are going to fix you!'"

"The American Legion," he said, "is composed of the pick of the nation and it is up to the American Legion to get this tax burdened nation out of its difficulties and to reduce its expenses."

He drew a hearty laugh when in characteristic soldier talk he declared that "soldiering is a game between the commanding officer on one side and everybody else on the other side."

First Barbecue.
In conclusion, he expressed his pleasure at being in Newberry, and in attending a barbecue, the first that he had ever attended. Following his address there was thunderous applause for him and the consensus of opinion was that it was the greatest "soldier" speech heard at the convention.

A baseball game engaged the attention of the Legionnaires late this afternoon and a reception given by the Woman's Auxiliary, American Legion of Newberry and Newberry Post followed by a dance, was the closing feature tonight of the first day's programme.

WORK OF ADULT SCHOOLS

Campaign Against Illiteracy Achieves Fine Results.

PUBLIC SHOWS HELPFUL INTEREST

In All There Were Fourteen Schools for Whites and Four for Colored People, and Their Benefits Have Been Felt in All Parts of the County.

Reported for The Yorkville Enquirer.
Fourteen adult schools for white people and four colored schools were taught in York county during the month of August. These schools were placed throughout the different parts of York county. Much interest was taken in this work by pastors, merchants, representatives, editors and other citizens.

Mrs. Ola Vava taught a large school of 26 out on the Smith farm, near Hickory Grove. The following names were perfect attendance pupils of her school: Stacy, Rachael and Annie Childers; Odell and Noah Moss; Annie, Nannie and Buddie Childers. This school closed Monday, August 29. Supt. Jno. E. Carroll and Miss Ina Ashe, Supervisor for York County Adult school's were there. The Yorkville Enquirer gave three subscriptions to each school for three months for the best work done by these adults. The subscriptions go to Stacy Childers, Nick McAfee and Annie Childers, Hickory Grove, S. C. Mrs. Vava's closing exercises consisted of spelling matches, singing and reading done by her pupils.

Mr. Louis Good and Miss Annie Bolin taught a large school of 36 pupils at New Zion. School closed on Friday, August 28, with commencement exercises and a large picnic. Representative Jno. R. Hart made a splendid talk on taxes. Supt. Carroll spoke about the work of the adult school, also the prospect of a new school building at New Zion. Mr. Carroll said the adult school closing was the means of beginning a new building, as \$600 was raised that day and a four acre lot was provided for the location of the building.

Miss Ina Ashe gave a talk on the value of an education.

Several pupils took part in the exercises. A prize of 10 testaments were awarded the pupils who came to school seventy-five per cent of the time.

Mrs. Crawford Dunlap had a large school of 22 at Ogden. This school closed Monday, August 29. Much interest was taken in the school by influential people of the community. Merchants of Ogden, offered prizes. G. C. Deese & Co. of Rock Hill gave a four piece aluminum set to Mrs. W. D. Trammel for best all round scholar. Mr. C. E. Strait gave a prize for best writing to Mrs. Jno. Huffstetter. Mr. W. C. Caveny gave a prize to Mrs. Chandler for best improvement in arithmetic. Mrs. Chandler is 60 years old. The ladies of the community offered pickles, preserves and jelly to ones who had the best daily recitation.

A porch box of hyacinths was erected at Ogden school as an appreciation for the building for adult work. Mrs. W. D. Trammel, Mrs. W. H. Chandler and Mrs. John Huffstetter, of Rock Hill, S. C., R. F. D. No. 5, were awarded subscriptions to The Yorkville Enquirer.

Miss Ruth Ashe's school of 23 pupils near Sutton Springs closed Wednesday, August 25, with commencement exercises and a large picnic. Teachers and pupils from other adult schools were asked. Several came. Miss Ashe made a talk on Faithfulness to Win. Rev. R. C. Wilson, pastor of Olivet church, McConnellsville made a splendid talk. Afterward three members of the adult school asked to become members of the church. Mr. Ed Hudson, Miss Pearl Ashe and Mr. Hiram Allison, York, S. C., won the subscriptions to The Yorkville Enquirer. Mr. Ed Hudson and Jesse Jones a boy of 7, won the \$2.50 savings account, given by the Peoples Bank & Trust Co., of Yorkville, for the best writing from an entire illiterate.

Mr. Shields Dickson had a large school of 23 pupils near Filbert. His school closed Tuesday, August 30, with commencement exercises consisting of spelling matches, writing and reading contests. Mrs. Martha Clinton and Misses Florence, Iva, Eula and Pearl Wallace were perfect attendance pupils. The subscriptions to The Yorkville Enquirer went to Mr. Robt. Clinton, Miss Florence Wallace, and Mr. John Brackett, York, S. C.

Mrs. J. M. Williams, Jr., taught a class of 12 pupils near Brattonville. Her school closed, Monday, August 29, with different exercises from the pupils. Most every one of her pupils had a perfect attendance. Mr. C. L. Wallace, Mrs. Elmira Wallace and Miss Carrie Johnson, Guthrieville, S. C., won the subscriptions to The Yorkville Enquirer.

Miss Lottie Belle Smith, of Filbert, had an enrollment of 11 pupils with Misses Hazel and Minnie Stewart, Jno. Clonts and Miss Eliza White as perfect attendance pupils. Miss Smith's school closed Tuesday, August 30. Miss Minnie Stewart, Jno. Clonts and Miss Eliza White of Filbert, won The Yorkville Enquirer subscriptions.

Miss Zula Stephenson, near Cotton Belt, had an enrollment of 11 pupils. Her school closed Tuesday, August 30. Several of her pupils met with the Sutton Springs school closing. Mr.

Hugh Lockridge, Henry McDaniel, Wilma Neil, York, S. C., won The Yorkville Enquirer subscription. Miss Stephenson gave a splendid play at the school in which she taught. The proceeds to go for blackboards and desks in the new school building, as an appreciation for use of the building.

Mr. Clarence Castles taught a school of 12 pupils in Hickory Grove high school. His school closed Monday, August 29. Messrs. Mack Lanier, Joe Ramsey and Sam Lanier, of Hickory Grove, will get the subscription for The Yorkville Enquirer.

Miss Eunice White of Mountain View school at Piedmont Springs, had an enrollment of 11 pupils. She is to have commencement exercises and a picnic later. Mr. Pink Husky, Mrs. Joe Blackwell, and Mrs. Lillie Elliott, of King's Creek, S. C., get The Yorkville Enquirer subscription.

Mr. Forest Bulce of Hopewell, has a school of 14. He expects to close in a few days. Names for The Yorkville Enquirer will be sent later.

Mr. Lester Brannon, Smyrna, Broad River school has an enrollment of 14 pupils. He expects to close in a few days. Names for The Yorkville Enquirer subscription will be sent later.

The enrollment for white pupils was 217. Several more were taught by volunteer citizens, who lived near the adults where there was no school.

Four colored schools were held. Mary and Essie Jones of McAfee Chapel with an enrollment of 17 pupils each. Frazier Steele, of Mt. Zion, Guthrieville with an enrollment of 16.

Hays Reid of Hickory Grove, with an enrollment of 20, making a total of 70 colored pupils.

The \$1,200 which the state furnished for York county schools was all used.

AFTER 100 YEARS

Rev. S. T. Hallman Tells Unusual Story.

Rev. Dr. S. T. Hallman told a reporter of The Spartanburg Herald a very wonderful story relative to the exhumation of the body of a preacher after it had been in the grave over 100 years. The facts were supplied him by people who were thoroughly conversant with them and whom he served as preacher twenty years ago. They are persons of unimpeachable veracity. Here is the remarkable narrative in Dr. Hallman's own words:

"As far back as 1750 there were a few German Lutheran churches in this state, among which was the old St. John's Lutheran church in Newberry county. The land on which the building stood was held under a grant from George III, King of England.

"These immigrants who had come here to escape the religious persecution of the old country found it very difficult to get pastors from their Fatherland. There was then in the community of St. John's church a German school teacher by the name of Frederick Joseph Wallern—a learned man, but not then an ordained preacher. This writer was told by the very old people of that section when, years ago, he was pastor there.

"The people, in their hunger for the preached word, and for the sacrament of the church, naturally turned to their scholarly teacher and plead with him to fill that sacred office. He finally consented and became pastor of that church. History has not recorded the duration of his pastoral labors but he died in 1816, and had begun his services there sometime in 1757. He was buried in a wooded section near his home. There his body reposed for one hundred and four years, a suitable inscribed stone marking his place of rest.

"Then the pastor of St. Paul's church near by, (the Rev. S. P. Koon) and officers and friends, decided to remove his remains to the church cemetery where his grave would be carefully kept. When his body was taken up the skeleton of the man was there in its entirety, the teeth showing the dental work of long ago, and the arm ligaments so firm that a physician who was present could not pull the fore-arm of the elbow socket; nor were the bones separated at the wrists nor were any of the bones decayed. Parts of the lining of the walnut coffin remained, with the tacks which were used.

"A strange fact remains to be told. The root of a tree had made its way down on one side of his coffin bed passed around his feet, and up on the other side, and then twining about his head, as though intended to hold the precious remains together.

"Beyond all question, here is the stamp of God's approval on the gospel ministry of one who surrendered the office of teacher for that of winning souls to Christ. God, who knows the end from the beginning, watches over his remains over one hundred years, and now suffers the silent voice of Rev. Frederick Joseph Wallern to speak in tones of infinite force to the age of growing skepticism."

Different.—A prominent Oklahoma lawyer was leaving the court room for luncheon when an old gentleman with long whiskers approached him and asked:

"Be you goin' to speak next?"

"I expect to," the lawyer replied.

"I'm glad of it," said the old man. "I know all them home lawyers' pieces by heart. You may not do as well as they do, but it'll be a change."

Napoleon was a penniless second lieutenant in 1753; in 1804 he was crowned an emperor.

MEMMINGER WAS RIGHT

Penitentiary Best Place for Such Men as Tom Harrison.

The Spartanburg Herald Saturday morning said editorially:

"Judge Memminger Right.

"Tom Harrison of Greenville, who slayer, sport and 'character-about-town,' was convicted in that city this week and sentenced to fifteen years by Judge Memminger, the presiding judge. Harrison's attorneys gave notice of an appeal, of course, but pending this appeal the court signed an order transferring Harrison from the Greenville jail to the penitentiary. This order, we are told, is to be recalled and some member of the supreme bench will be asked to set the presiding judge's order aside. In sentencing the prisoner Judge Memminger is quoted as saying:

"I feel that this community should be protected against you and that you must be made an example, however unfortunate it may be to others who may want to take up the same line of work that you have done, and you will have to be put somewhere where you will be kept from the outside world and not be allowed to go on with such method of living and corrupting other people as you have done. I sent you to the penitentiary direct because I have the power to do that, not desiring it to be wis or expedient to put you on the local changing bench."

"In the above order Judge Memminger is serving the ends of justice and guarding against the dangerous practice of sending long term prisoners to the changings of the counties in which they and their relatives, friends and followers have political influence. Spartanburg county has had an example of how this thing works and it is evident that Judge Memminger holds in mind the experience of this and other counties.

"Harrison, who has long been a well known character in Greenville, accumulated in time past with certain political influence and claiming a following with the sporting element of that city is just the sort of prisoner to give the county a world of trouble, and Judge Memminger is wise in his decision to put him away where he will not be apt to corrupt other people. It is not wise to subject county officers, who must depend upon political support to hold office, to the unworthy pressure that is sometimes brought upon them to make things easy for influential prisoners."

BRUTES MURDER CONVICT

Two Guards Charged With Grave Responsibility.

Tom Hatchette and Lee Porter, guards on the white oblong operated by the Spartanburg county high way commission, were bound over Thursday night by a coroner's jury holding an inquisition into the death of Thomas H. Keelan, who died at the camp Wednesday after being severely whipped by the guards. They were bound in the sum of \$2,000 each, and have been released.

Keelan was arrested last Friday for hobnobbing, and was sentenced to serve 30 days for his offense. Wednesday morning he was unwell, vomiting, and showing evidence of being sick, but the guards insisted on his working, and when he could not perform the duties imposed upon him he was severely whipped. After he got down he alleged that Hatchette kicked him and threw a bucket of water in his face.

The physician who held the autopsy said that there was no organic trouble, that his heart, spine and brain were normal. He also stated that he did not think the beating alone would have produced death, but that the man's being ill and getting the flogging he did made it possible for him to be overcome by heat.

The jury recommended that the men both be discharged from guarding convicts. There is considerable feeling in the vicinity where the camp is located, near Glenn springs, over the occurrence.

TRACED COURSE OF BULLET

Fired 58 Years Ago at Siege of Vicksburg.

P. J. Knapp, a Civil war veteran, after 59 years, has traced the course of a bullet he fired at the siege of Vicksburg, relates a Keelo, Washington dispatch.

Some time ago Mr. Knapp read a news dispatch saying that W. W. Meadows, a Confederate veteran of Lanott, Ala., had coughed up a bullet which was shot into his eye at Vicksburg. Mr. Meadows, the account said, was a member of the 37th Alabama regiment, and Mr. Knapp recalled an incident at the siege, when he and three other members of the 5th Iowa Volunteers were called upon to silence a Confederate sharpshooter who was firing through a small hole in a sheet of boiler plate.

After Mr. Knapp fired the sharpshooter's shots were discontinued and it was surmised that he had been shot in the eye.

When Mr. Knapp wrote to Mr. Meadows, the latter said that he was the man behind the boiler plate and that the bullet entered his right eye. Mr. Knapp received a photograph of the bullet and of Mr. Meadows. The two veterans have enjoyed a considerable correspondence over the incident.

—James Watt, inventor of the condensing steam engine, was the son of a small merchant who failed in business.