

REVOLUTIONARY TORIES

Cunninghams of Laurens Were Fine People.

LIGHT ON CUSTOMS IN THE COLONIES

Visit to Rosemont Splendid Old Manor—Descendants of People Who Were on the Other Side Have no Apologies.

By Larry Grant.

For about a century after the close of the Revolutionary war, the bitterness of the victorious colonists against the families of those who espoused the king's side was unrelenting. The English formed their friends in America "Loyalists," but their neighbors designated them as "Tories," and the sins of the fathers were visited on the children into the third and fourth generations. Take the descendants and kinsmen of "Bloody Bill" Cunningham, the noted Royalist of Laurens county. At the massacre of Eutaw, Station in Laurens county, S. C., after their surrender, "Bloody Bill" with his sword, killed several Tories and Williams, and had his men massacre every prisoner. Over this cruel act and the lives and deaths of more than a hundred years they abhorred and shunned the kinsmen of the murderer of their ancestors. The fact that the Cunninghams were cultured and the people—that it was a daughter of this family who bought Mt. Vernon, the home of Washington, the preservation and that in all subsequent wars the males gallantly fought for the republic it was not considered. During our Civil war the Cunninghams were among the bravest soldiers of the Lost Cause.

Some years ago, while on a visit to United States Senator J. L. M. Foy, he told me that he wanted to carry me to one of the most interesting old colonial homes in our up-country, where I would meet a very fine and interesting gentleman, Captain Rob Cunningham. Knowing the feud of hate that existed between the Foy's and Cunningham's, I expressed a surprise at his visiting their home. He explained that he and Captain Rob Cunningham had chosen to meet at an old soldiers reunion in Greenville, they had a talk and mutually decided that it was the height of folly for two neighboring families in the same county to carry that old enmity into a second century, and that they were now warm friends.

I was only too glad to make the pilgrimage and spent one of the most interesting days in my life.

The ancestral home of the Cunningham family is located in Laurens county. It is an old stone mansion, from the site of Washington, on the railway line from Greenville to Spartanburg, and near the banks of the Saluda river. This old mansion is the most interesting relic of colonial times in the upper country. It was erected about the middle of the eighteenth century, when that entire section was an almost unbroken wilderness. It is a large wood building. The timber from which it is constructed were all cut from select oaks and after standing for more than a century and a half, the house is in a good state of preservation. The trees were felled in Laurens county and the logs floated or cut down the river to Georgetown. There they were put on board of sailing vessels and received in England. These logs were cut into lumber and the house from this and the lumber shipped back to the New World. The mansion was purchased by "Rosemont Hall" in England, the ancestral home of the Cunninghams.

In the early settlement of this section, it was inhabited by the most noble of men. In the whole country, the Cunninghams were a family of wealth and distinction. They had a large estate in this section and had a large plantation in the upper country. The Cunninghams were a family of wealth and distinction. They had a large estate in this section and had a large plantation in the upper country. The Cunninghams were a family of wealth and distinction. They had a large estate in this section and had a large plantation in the upper country.

Size of American Family.—Decrease during the last month in the average number of persons in a family, and in a dwelling in the United States is indicated by a conservative statistician made available by the census bureau. The census showed, as a statement, that the nation's population was 102,000,000, 24,351,176 families residing in 29,857,791 dwellings, making an average of 3.4 persons to a family and 2.9 persons to a dwelling.

The census bureau studies the truth regarding the number of persons in a dwelling, not by the number in one household, but by the number of persons in a family, while the occupants of a hotel or a boarding house are counted as one family. The census bureau also studies the number of persons in a dwelling, not by the number in one household, but by the number of persons in a family, while the occupants of a hotel or a boarding house are counted as one family.

KING'S MOUNTAIN

The Color and Flavor Depend Largely Upon Viewpoint.

ICONOCLAST ATTACKS TRADITIONS

Whether Whigs of Revolution Were More Noble and Heroic Than the Tories is Really a Question of Which Ox is Gored.

J. C. Elliott in Cleveland Star.

History is best when the whole truth is told. Only a few care to read but one side. My country—my politics and my religion is all that is right. "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." Ignorance is always credulous, taking statements without investigation—to accuse is to convict. From 1780 to 1811 years is long enough to take a clear view, without prejudice of conditions then existing. The pioneers here were having a hard time establishing homes, menaced by Indians and enduring all the hardships of pioneer life without money, or markets nearer than Fayetteville and Charleston. No bridges and rough roads. While England was hard pressed in war with France, her closest neighbor and greatest rival. Her claims here had been a source of much expense and no profit—"Like the Philistines have been to us," so she endeavored to collect a little tax off of them on tea and stamps.

New England and Virginia rebelled and drew North Carolina and the other Carolina into the controversy. England thinking the cause not sufficient for much trouble sent a few troops over to assist her loyal subjects to put down the rebellion. Like the north did the south in our civil war. North Carolina was about equally divided as to whig—the rebels and tory, the loyalists and most of the fighting here was between our own people. At Ramee's Mill at Lincolnton and Moores Creek near Fayetteville no British took part and at Kings Mountain only 200 or 300 British were there with 800 or 900 tories. Most of these tories were recent recruits, raw, untrained militia on their way to join Cornwallis at Charlotte. The whigs seemed to have been veterans gathered by the eleven colonels who commanded them. Anyway they out fought the Tory crowd and surrounding them on the mountain forced their surrender after their brave commander Col. Ferguson had been killed with the great part of his brave Britons.

"Billy Price got away and ran to Cub Creek in Rutherford county—and that was enough of that war for Billy." See N. C. State records for 1780, in the court house, where both whig and British accounts of the battle of Kings Mountain are given. The British say the prisoners were most cruelly treated, marched two days without anything to eat to Biggerstaff's old field in Rutherford county where a number of them were hanged, including Col. Mills, Capt. Chitwood and Wilson, the best men in the country. Captains Green and Hampton were sentenced to hang but made their escape. The British officers were forced to

witness the execution of those brave men who died like Romans, with a hurrah for King George as they were swung off. That was a cruel civil and political war. All wars are cruel in the abstract. The whigs were evening up for what had been done to them. That probably was the turning point as events proved. It had been so long since the Whigs had gained any victory, that little battle was greatly magnified. At Camden, S. C., the whigs under Gates were badly beaten. Gen. Green met the fleeing remnants at Charlotte—reorganized them and at Guilford Courthouse, made another stand where Cornwallis swept them out of his way—and they retreated to Virginia while Cornwallis tired of chasing them marched to Wilmington and from there to Yorktown, Va., where he intended sailing to New York. But a French fleet blocked him in and Washington brought up his little army of 5,000 ragamuffins. The French landed 7,000 well equipped troops with guns and ammunitions, forced Cornwallis to surrender and to humiliate him made him turn over his sword to Washington. England and France worn down with long war made terms of peace. France stipulating that England free her American colonies, and thus she got even with England for taking Canada from her. And that is how we whipped England for our independence.

Yet there are people here still prejudiced against England about the war for independence and the war of 1812 in which we invaded Canada and were whipped out, and in which the British with 4,000 troops routed 13,000 militia defending Washington and took the capital of our great country. Finding nobody else to fight they sailed to New Orleans expecting to march into it like they had at Washington. They found Hickory Jackson with his trained southern Indian fighters. They were given a surprise and stayed out. That battle occurred three weeks after terms of peace had been signed up, and we are not done bragging about how we whipped them at New Orleans. Yet the peace terms provided that neither side should fortify the Canadian border and we have trusted each other as good friends ever since. Canada did not rebel and they would fight harder to stay with England than we did to leave her. The Canadians are a better people than some of our folks between them and us. Where was the principle of self-determination during our civil war? England never has treated any people so mean as did the north and south land. She still has colonies that she treats like we do Porto Rico, Alaska, the Philippines and the Sandwich Islands, Canada, Australia and New Zealand run their own affairs as they please and are loyal to her. All nations are as selfish as the individuals who compose them. For three hundred years England had led the world's civilization, in the arts, science, literature and commerce. The jury to grant the right of trial by jury—and to make her dominion free soil. When a slave stopped on her territory he was a free man. As our mother country we inherited our love of liberty, our laws, religion and sense of justice from her. Her mission has been to keep the seas open for free trade with

all people and to preserve the peace of the world. The highest civilization is sustained by English speaking people which must stand together to maintain it.

Our English cousins are our best friends. Woodrow Wilson, William H. Taft, Charles E. Hughes and Elihu Root, our most noted statesmen, I think endorse these views. That Irish question, the tall, red-headed high-brow Irish of North Ireland are fighting to stay with England, while the short, dark-eyed flat-headed, bow-legged Irish are fighting to be free. Catholicism is the main issue.

—J. C. Elliott.

THICK SPACED COTTON

Government Gets Unexpected Results in Mississippi.

The United States government maintains an experiment station of the Department of Agriculture at Stoneville, in Coahoma County, in the Mississippi Delta, the chief work of that station being to cope with the boll weevil problem, and to develop a long staple cotton best adapted to that soil.

July 21 the station had a field day rally at Stoneville—a couple of thousand planters from various sections of the Delta being present—and a revolutionary discovery was divulged to them. It was, simply, that by planting cotton very thickly the boll weevil is outdone and a handsome yield per acre obtained, despite heavy infestation. The dispatch about the meeting contained the following:

And then came the thick-spaced cotton and there was no doubt, judging from their action, that this was the star attraction, the lodestone, which made these planters brave the long ride through the rain. This cotton was chopped out so as to stand two stalks to the hill, 12 inches apart. This would be equivalent to one stalk every six-inches or 24,982 stalks to the acre. It is averaged five bolls to the stalk, then assuming 60 bolls to the pound, the yield would be 2,224 pounds of seed cotton to the acre. Several of the plots, on ordinary sandy land, unfertilized land, averaged that many bolls, and that, too, in fields alive with boll weevil.

The economic importance of this discovery can hardly be overestimated. This amazing find ranks with Whitney's invention of the cotton gin. It will do more to lift the Mississippi farmer out of poverty and make him a prosperous citizen than any scientific discovery of the age. Beyond a doubt it will make the Delta the wealthiest farming country in America. It has already restored the confidence of the Delta planter and has pointed the sure road to beat the boll weevil.

Simple? Yes, it is simple, but it has taken over 100 years to discover the secret, the amazing simple fact that the greatest factor is growing cotton over which the farmer has control, the greatest crop producer yet discovered is thick-spaced cotton.

There was hardly a row, scarcely a stalk of this cotton which was not examined with the most minute care by the visiting planters. Beside this cotton was a crop spaced and treated

like the ordinary Delta crop, and it was a good crop, too. But when the visitors began to count the blooms on the rows of this crop and compare them with the thick cotton, there was no comparison. In nearly every instance the thick cotton had three times as many blooms as the wide spaced cotton. That settled it. The man who came to scoff carved in. Here was indubitable proof that throughout long weary years he had been cutting down his crop by thinning it out. In response to his question the director told him that for several years the thick cotton had yielded more than double the wide-spaced crop, and that now there was not the least doubt that through all these years the farmer had been making a terrible mistake in spacing his cotton.

—Birmingham News.

New Use for Old Bulbs.—Here is a valuable use for your old incandescent lamp bulbs. By adopting this suggestion one can have a fire extinguisher any time. Carbon tetrachloride bombs have found favor in many American power plants for fire extinguishing, and their use has resulted in the prompt quenching of fires that might have resulted in serious consequences had quick action not been taken.

Burned out incandescent lamp bulbs of a suitable size are converted into bombs by removing the metal base and filling the glass bulb with the liquid. By breaking the tip from the bulb, while it is immersed in a bucket of the carbon tetrachloride the filling can be easily accomplished. A drop of wax is placed over the small hole at the tip to seal the bulb.

Millions of Waste.—Fertilizers with a crop producing value of more than 800,000,000 bushels of wheat are annually being wasted as a result of the practice of burning raw bituminous coal instead of coking it, according to figures presented to the State Finance committee's hearing on the Chemical Schedule recently.

Basing his figures on an annual production of 885,883,000 tons, Henry B. Rust of Pittsburgh estimates that the annual loss of ammonium sulphate, due to present methods is 5,900,000 tons worth at current prices \$354,037,500 or enough to fertilize 118,000,000 acres of land. Agricultural experts estimate that an acre of land fertilized with 100 pounds of ammonium sulphate will show an average increased yield of seven bushels an acre.

A four-foot seam of coal contains enough ammonium sulphate to fertilize the land above it for 500 years, declared Floyd W. Pearson. By burning raw bituminous coal all of this ammonium sulphate is wasted.

The total capacity of our coke ovens is approximately 60,000,000 tons a year, of which only one half comes from by-product ovens, the remainder being burned in bee hive ovens. The ammonium sulphate wasted by these bee hive ovens would, it is estimated, increase the country's wheat production by more than 60,000,000 bushels a year.

"Prior to the war," says Mr. Pearson "the Germans were the leaders in the practice of extracting the by-products from coal through coking. When the world war commenced, Germany was coking 10,000,000 tons more coal in by-product ovens than the rest of the world combined. This policy of the Teutons in extracting the highest possible value out of their coal supplies is largely responsible for Germany's supremacy in dye stuff manufacture.



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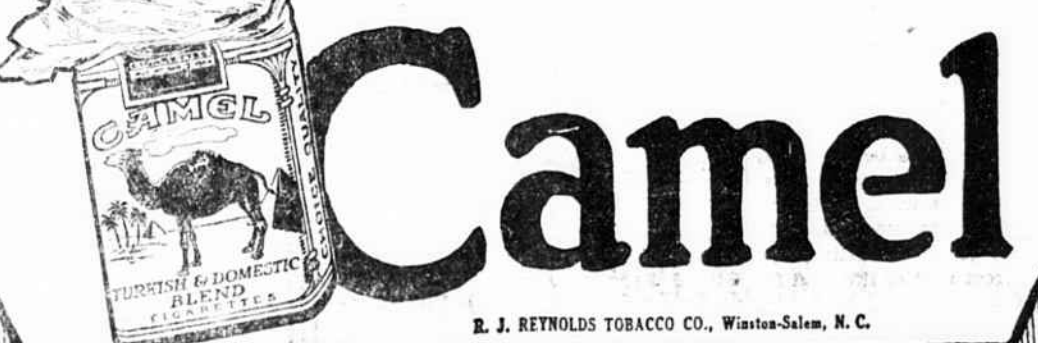
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