

YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

L. M. GRIST'S SONS, Publishers.

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YORK, S. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1921.

NO. 89

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.

"See there now," said John Warren Quinn, the other day to Views and Interviews as he was unpacking some cut-to-size leather half soles. "A year ago we were selling these at 30 cents each. Now they are only 15 cents. Some decline in that isn't there? But no more than there should be."

After Game Law Violators.

"Oh yes, my deputies and I have already been out after hunters who didn't trouble to provide themselves with licenses," said County Game Warden Dan T. Woods yesterday. "We have nabbed several and have a line out on quite a number of others. While the number of hunters who fail to provide themselves with hunting licenses grows smaller each year I doubt if the time ever comes when everybody will obey the law. However we are going to try to tighten down this season even closer than we did last."

Pamphlet Wanted.

Carrie L. Broughton, State Librarian of North Carolina writes The Yorkville Enquirer from Raleigh under date of November 3 as follows: "Today we saw an old pamphlet belonging to a patron entitled, 'Battle of King's Mountain, Oct. 7, 1780. Proposed centennial celebration October 7, 1880.' This pamphlet was published by your paper. We are anxious to secure a copy and would appreciate any effort you may put forward in helping us to get this." In reply The Yorkville Enquirer has advised that it has not an available copy. If any of our readers, however, have a copy they will confer a favor by writing Mrs. Carrie L. Broughton the terms on which they will be willing to dispose of it.

Advices Against Selling.

"I would not advise holders of stock in the American Exports and Imports corporation to sell at \$7 a share," said Dr. J. B. Johnson, president of the York county branch of the American Cotton Association when his attention was called to an advertisement in The Yorkville Enquirer of Friday in which a Columbia firm offered that price for the stock. "While it is a fact that the company has never paid a dividend," Dr. Johnson went on to say, "their financial statements show that they are in good shape and have a big balance on the right side of the ledger despite the fact that they paid a higher price for cotton than almost any other exporting firm. I've got a pretty good size block of the stock and I don't propose to sell mine for anything like \$7 a share."

Florence Crittenton Home.

"Because the rain interfered with her schedule, Miss Florence M. Young was not able to give Yorkville a fair chance in her canvass for the Florence Crittenton Home, last week. But she writes from Laurens, "that collections for two days amounted to \$55 which, I think was doing very well under the circumstances. But your town did not have a real chance. A brief canvass of Clover netted \$30. From what Mr. J. A. Page told me, Clover had a better chance than Yorkville. He showed me what The Yorkville Enquirer had said about my canvass, and explained that Clover was prepared for me. I will appreciate it if you will thank the people of both Yorkville and Clover for subscriptions for the Florence Crittenton Home."

Something of a Hardship.

"What have you got that tick on that fellow's leg for?" Views and Interviews asked of Jim Robinson, one of the guards at the changing Friday afternoon. The man indicated was a white man and the tick referred to as a "pick" was a band of iron that fitted around the fellow's right leg, with a spike, six or eight inches in length projecting either way, forward and backward.

"Oh, that is not a pick," said Grand Robinson. "That is what we call 'iron.' This is the fellow who shot Deputy Quinn some time ago in an attempt to break jail. He was overheard to say shortly after we got him that he would do his time on the changing in a few days, and asking that to mean that he intended to leave us at the first opportunity, we endeavored on making his running as difficult as possible."

Work of the Changing.

Speaking of the 20 million and 15 cent tickets included in the changing plant the other day, Superintendent Brown said that the plant had been built to stand for some time for lack of as many tickets as necessary.

"There have been times on the road before Rock Hill, when we were unable to utilize all our convict labor power for lack of the necessary time power. There was nothing that the extra convict could do that was worth while, but it will be different now. There is a good deal of grubbing and cutting to do over on this side—clearing the right-of-way. There was nothing of that on the east road yet. But we may have enough of it now to keep busy all the men we have who will not be needed

ROCK HILL NEWS BUDGET

New Ebenezer Avenue School Building Has Been Opened.

BOY BREAKS LEG AT FOOTBALL

Getting Ready for the Fair—Woman Who Was Struck by Automobile Recovers—Other News and Notes of the Metropolis of York County.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)
Rock Hill, Nov. 5.—Ebenezer Avenue school building, Rock Hill's new graded school building was formally opened Friday night a large number of patrons attending the exercises. J. C. Cauthen, chairman of the school board presided and made a brief talk outlining the work of the school along building lines. A Bible and flag were presented to the school by the Junior Order United American Mechanics, the speech of the presentation being by Rev. Dr. J. W. H. Dyches of Fort Mill. The speaker stressed the need of an enlarged patriotism and of a deeper spiritual life and said the foundation could be better laid in the public schools than elsewhere outside the home which was the real cornerstone of civilization. Mr. J. C. Hardin presented the Bible and Dr. J. B. Johnson the flag.

Work on the new school building, opened Friday night, was begun early in the year. It is a brick structure, with seven class rooms, large enough to accommodate 300 pupils and has modern appointments throughout. W. M. Padgett was the contractor.

Street Work Progressing.

Street work in Rock Hill is progressing steadily, work going on in several sections of the city at the same time. While it causes considerable inconvenience to travelers who are compelled to detour, at the same time nobody objects seriously to that, since they realize it is necessary to have the improved streets.

Looking Forward to Fair.

A large number of workmen were busy today in repairing the barns and other buildings at the York county fair grounds, with a view to having them ready for the opening of the fair on Wednesday. More stalls for cattle and horses will be needed this year than ever before, it is said, since exhibitors are expected to be much more numerous. Three horses that were exhibited at the recent state fair in Columbia and at Chester this week, are expected here Monday and the opening program, according to fair officials, is to be the best that the York county fair has ever offered.

Still Striving Cotton.

Workmen are still engaged in sorting bales of cotton damaged in a fire in one of the compartments of the big warehouse of Williams & Company in Rock Hill several days ago. Many bales of cotton were badly damaged in the fire, while other bales were not badly damaged. It is a big job to sort the cotton properly and will require some time yet to come.

Itch Is Raging.

Reports have it that the epidemic of itch, reported among school children of Sharon several days ago, has spread to this side of York county and that there are numerous cases among Rock Hill school children. In fact, a trained nurse is the correspondent's informant for the statement that there are many cases here.

Boy Breaks Leg.

Julian Starr, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Starr of Rock Hill, had the misfortune to break his leg in a football game at Chester Friday. The accident occurred during a kick off. He is reported as resting along nicely.

Mrs. Russell Out.

Mrs. J. W. Russell, who was knocked down and painfully hurt several days ago by an automobile, is able to be out again.

Friedheim Building Progressing.

Contractor J. Frank Feenster is making good progress in construction of the two-story brick building on Trade street which he is erecting for Dr. Sam Friedheim. The building is one of the largest being erected in Rock Hill at the present time.

Interest in Watson's Charges.

There is much interest displayed among ex-servicemen here today over charges made by Senator Tom Watson in the United States senate this week that soldiers were hung in France during the World War without a trial. One ex-serviceman was exhibiting pictures of the hanging in France of a colored soldier who had been convicted of assaulting a French girl. None of the soldiers heard discussing the matter were inclined to put much faith in Senator Watson's charges.

TURNING FROM COTTON

Southwest Georgia Most Prosperous Section of State.

Writing to The Times a few days ago from Albany, Ga., A. Y. Williamson, traveling salesman of Fort Mill, who was recently in southwest Georgia and there observed farming conditions as affected by the boll weevil, said, "The farmers hereabouts have almost quit raising cotton, and it is the most prosperous section of the state. Some farmers told me they would never go back to cotton. It is a beautiful picture to see the cattle and hogs on the farms down here and the leftover crop of peanuts and velvet beans for the stock and for market."

Citation for Medal of Honor.

The citation accompanying the Congressional Medal of Honor awarded him, is as follows: "For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call

SOUTHLAND STORIES

Reminiscences of One Who Observed and Remembered.

HOW NEGRO RULE WAS OVERTHROWN

Whites Rose in Their Might and Gave Close Attention to Political Conditions—Ku Klux Performed Their Part—Ballot Boxes Were Stuffed to Such Extent as Was Necessary.

By T. Larry Gantt.

The assassination of President Lincoln after the surrender was the greatest calamity that could have possibly occurred for the south. It left unchecked in control of the government three of the bitterest enemies of the south, Thad Stephens, who was inflamed over the burning of his iron works by Confederate soldiers in their march through Pennsylvania; Benjamin F. Butler, a renegade Democrat and who was a delegate to the Charleston convention; and Charles Sumner who was chafing under the caning given him by Preston Brooks of South Carolina, for insults heaped upon his aged uncle. The north was inflamed over the assassination of Lincoln by a fanatic, and cried aloud for vengeance against the whole southern people two years after their armies had laid down their arms and our people were hard at work trying to restore peace and resurrect their impoverished and devastated land. The negro was enfranchised, and in order to place these ignorant blacks in control of the state government of the south a horde of unscrupulous and greedy adventurers from the north were sent among us to organize and inflame these blacks against their former owners. And to insure their rule congress disfranchised every man who had borne arms in the Confederate army or sympathized with the so-called "rebellion." These laws, of course, were simply the placing of black heels on white necks, and as the leaders in Washington thought, perpetuated the rule of the Republican party in the south.

Any old citizen who lived in those days can tell you of their horrors. For the south it was a frightful nightmare that will endure so long as memory lasts. Backed by armed Federal soldiers, including negro regiments, such scenes of outrage were enacted as no conquered country was ever subjected to. It is too recent history to be recounted by me.

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But my intent in this sketch is to tell about the redemption of our state governments from negro and alien rule. Georgia was one of the first states to be redeemed, but South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana were still under the rule of carpet-baggers and negroes. In the former state there was a negro majority of over 40,000, and all the election machinery was in their hands. But somehow Georgia was never made to submit to the degradations of most other southern states, for her people, even when they had Federal bayonets to face, never submitted to negro rule except in a few counties. In Elbert county, for instance the whites held control and even organized a Ku Klux Klan of their own before the one formed by Gen. Forrest. The whites at once determined that they would have no negro rule or interference with their local affairs by outsiders.

Amos T. Ackerman, attorney general under President Grant, a northerner, taught school in Elbert county before the war and joined the state militia. Shortly after the surrender I heard Mr. Ackerman deliver an address in the court house at Elberton. He had joined the Republican party and this did not at all sit on the stomach of Elbert county Democrats. In his address Ackerman stated that the south was conquered and the negro emancipated. He advised his hearers to accept the situation and make of the negro their peasantry and laborer. At that time the negro had not been given the ballot. There was nothing objectionable that I could see in Ackerman's speech, but when he left the court room Col. Heard, an old and highly respected citizen, began to be labor Ackerman with his walking cane and kept it up until he (Ackerman) could seek refuge in the hotel.

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YORK COUNTY SHOWS GAIN

Census Report Shows Whites Now Outnumber Negroes.

The population of York county increased about 3,000 from 1910 to 1920, according to the last census figures. The negro population of the county decreased 1,045 during the decade, giving the white population an increase of 4,000 during the period between the last two censuses.

There were 50,536 people in York county on January 1, 1920, as compared with 47,418 in 1910. Of this number there were 26,150 native whites, 13,682 white males and 12,968 white females, 24,230 negroes, 11,740 males and 12,490 females. In 1910 there were 22,265 native whites and 25,276 negroes. The population was 52 per cent. negro in 1910 and 47.9 per cent. negro in 1920.

As to illiteracy, the census report shows that there were 36,795 persons over 10 years of age and 6,562, or 17.8 per cent. were illiterate. In 1910 this percentage was 27.3 per cent. Of the 19,309 whites in this class 1,136 or 5.9 per cent. were illiterate. Between the ages of 16 and 20 years, 806 or 14.7 per cent. of the 5,488 were unable to read or write. Of the 2,531 adult illiterate males, 2,021 were negroes, and of the 2,567 illiterate females, 2,222 were negroes.

The report shows that there were 9,985 families in the county, giving slightly more than five to the family. There was a total of 9,427 dwellings listed in the county, or less than a home for each family.

PASTOR IN BAD

New Hampshire Minister Has Had Tough Time of It.

C. H. Bowen, former minister of the Canaan Centre Branch of the Mahida Pentecostal Mission of the Alliance of the General Assembly of God, yesterday emerged from the woods into which he fled several days ago to escape a coat of tar and feathers threatened as a result of the alleged confession of a woman member of the congregation relates a West. Tunney, N. H. dispatch. He had wandered over twenty miles through the forest during the last three days with one loaf of bread for food.

Today he is back in town, and his former flock is split over the affair. Those who have stood with him from the first say that he has suffered enough for his alleged transgression and should be taken back into the fold. When he came out of the woods Bowen was almost exhausted. His clothes were in rags.

He arrived while a score of men were beating the woods for him. He said he fled when he came home one day last week and found this note pinned to the front door: "Unless you get out of town within twenty-four hours, you will be tarred and feathered to the rail. The tar is ready and so are the feathers and the rail. Get out and get out quick."

Mr. Bowen showed several threatening letters signed "Me and Myself," which began to come to him just after the woman in the case with her alleged relations with the pastor.

The mission was started at West Canaan about four years ago. The members of the congregation refused to be called "Holy Rollers" or "Holy Jumpers," although several of the townpeople who have been attracted to the little church out of curiosity say that they have witnessed some strange sights there. They told of some of the members of the flock professing their faith by barking like dogs, and of seeing them slide on the floor and climb over benches. The meeting often lasted until 2 a. m., and the shrieks of the devout could be heard a long way off. The church baptized its members in Crystal Lake, the water supply for Canaan.

Two hundred and forty former soldiers and sailors will be the first occupants of the big hospital building on the top of South Mountain in Pennsylvania. Many of the soldier patients are men whose lungs have become affected by gas poisoning.

FLOATING WHITE HOUSE

President and Mrs. Harding Get Much Pleasure out of Yacht.

MAYFLOWER IS A PALATIAL BOAT

Boat Was Built in 1896—Saw Service During Spanish-American War—Dining Room Richly Furnished. (From the Dearborn Independent.)

No president or mistress of the White House ever has had so much rest and pleasure out of week-end yachting as the Hardings. Scarcely a week goes by that they do not embark on the beautiful government-owned boat, the Mayflower, known everywhere as "the president's yacht," and cruise down the historic Potomac into Chesapeake bay, visiting here of there as fancy dictates.

There's nothing selfish nor exclusive about these Mayflower trips. Neither the president nor Mrs. Harding are the sort of people who like to herd by themselves in loneliness, aloofness. Being real, genuine, wholesome human beings, they thoroughly enjoy the good old-fashioned art of being neighborly and sociable as practiced in typical small American towns where everybody knows each other by his first name. In this delightful respect the Hardings haven't changed—the least bit since leaving the little town of Marlon, Ohio. The elevation to the position of chief executive, and America's first lady, has not, in the least-wise, turned the heads of Mr. and Mrs. Harding. They never dream of starting out on a yachting trip without inviting as many friends to be their guests as the boat will comfortably accommodate.

The frequent use of the Mayflower during the past spring and summer has given it unusual prominence in the press of the country, arousing the curiosity of the public as to the history, general appearance and details of the noted craft.

The Mayflower, originally, was the property of Ogden Goelet, a New York business man of great wealth. It was constructed for him at Clydebank, Scotland, in 1896. Two years later, at the breaking out of the Spanish-American war, the United States government purchased it from the Goelet estate for \$430,000. During the exciting days of our little scrap with Spain, the Mayflower, in command of Captain M. R. S. Mackenzie, was one of the busiest vessels connected with the American navy.

It was during the days of the Roosevelt regime that the Mayflower was converted into pleasure yacht for the exclusive use of the president of the United States.

The boat is of fair size, the water line being 275 feet, the breadth 36 feet, and draft 17 feet 4 inches. Her water displacement is 2,690 tons. She makes an average speed of 14.2 knots an hour. It requires a large crew of officers and men to keep the Mayflower in readiness for sailing at any hour of the day or night. It is always spick and span in appearance, the decks and every nook and corner being as clean and shiny as a bride's kitchen or a nurse's collar. Many a present-day wife could get some valuable housekeeping points in the way of neatness and cleanliness from the sailor methods aboard the Mayflower. It is quite evident that there is never any stinkiness in the use of soap, water, scrub-brushes, brooms and elbow grease.

The reception room is as cozy and comfortable as any to be found in a private home. There is an abundance of big cushiony chairs and couches. It is quite evident, however, that the Hardings and their friends have little patience with the jazz junk with which the world is so sorely afflicted. On a little table near the piano are half a dozen hymn books and a large volume of old-fashioned songs, such as "Silver Threads Among the Gold," "The Old Oaken Bucket," "Dixie," "Swanee River," "Annie Laurie," "Good Bye, My Lover, Good Bye," "My Old Kentucky Home," "Home Sweet Home." Both the hymnals and the popular song volume look very much the worse for wear, clearly indicating that many a happy afternoon and evening have been spent in the reception room.

Just one glance at the dining-room is enough to make anyone feel as though he had been mealless for a week or more. It is, by all odds, the most fascinating part of the boat. This room extends the full width of the yacht and is as richly furnished as the best hotel in the land. The smoking room is as comfortable and palatial as the ones to be found on popular ocean liners.

Taking it all in all, the Mayflower makes it possible for the president to have a floating White House that is virtually as comfortable in its appointment as the celebrated mansion in Washington.

The man who is responsible for keeping the Mayflower in deep water and away from jutting rocks or shoals is Commander Balston L. Holmes, of the United States navy. Commander Holmes saw much active service during the World War.

—For his service during the World War, Admiral Sir H. Evans Thomas, of the British navy, was given permission by King George to wear an American Distinguished Service Cross conferred by the president of the United States.

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