

YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

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NO. 5

VIEWS 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.

"I notice," said one yesterday, "an advertisement in the Fort Mill Times of a barbershop in that town which has reduced the price of shaves to 15 cents and hair cuts to 25 cents. That is another indication of the fact that prices generally are coming down and that the reduction in barber shop prices may spread to other cities and towns around."

Diamonds Are Down.

"The price of diamonds has come down considerably within the past few months although I don't think there will be much further reduction," said C. M. Joye, "well known jeweler of Rock Hill, who was talking about diamonds the other day. 'There has been a reduction in diamonds of from 15 to 20 per cent,'" Mr. Joye went on to say. "For instance a carat perfectly cut stone that sold for \$700 a year ago can now be bought for around \$550."

Regardless of the Weevil.

"Yep, the old chap is going ahead and plant cotton regardless of the boll weevil," said M. L. Ford, well known merchant and farmer of Clover, when asked about the agricultural outlook the other afternoon. "Of course we never know when we plant a crop whether we are going to make anything or not. There is a lot of talk about the boll weevil and by the way, I for one have heard so much of it that I am sick and tired of it. Of course I am going to try to make enough corn to do me and some more besides and I have sown a lot of small grain; but I am going on and plant cotton as usual. I have ordered a part of my fertilizer and expect to carry on as heretofore."

Out of a Job.

He wanted to flinger over to Rock Hill with Views and Interviews the other morning. He was invited to hop in. He explained that he had a wife and three children and that he had no job. He wanted to go over to Rock Hill to see if he could find something to do. "I've got a brother in Rock Hill," he went on to say, "who is a plumber. He makes \$10 a day whether it is raining or whether the sun is shining. While my brother was learning his trade he was getting only \$1.25 a day while I was getting \$2 a day and my board. Now he gets \$10 a day and I do not even get my \$2 a day because there is no work. In those days I thought that I was better off than he was, but now I find that I was wrong," he said.

Athletics Pro and Con.

James A. Page, the well known cashier of the Bank of Clover was discussing athletics the other day. Mr. Page, as is well known is a great baseball and basket ball fan. "I've got two boys at Erskine," he said, "and I told them that while I wanted them to study hard, I did not want them to study too hard but I did want them to make the baseball team if possible. Got into an argument with a minister about athletics, the other day," Mr. Page went on to say. "This minister doesn't believe in athletics which he considers a waste of time. 'The message that I want my boy who is at college to send me,' said the minister will read something like this: 'I have stood at the head of my class this year.' Mr. Page said he replied: 'The message I want one of my boys to send me will read something like this: 'Knocked a home run with the bases full.'"

For 1922.

"Here," said a thoughtful one yesterday, "is a New Year resolution in verse that I clipped from some paper and which I believe is well worth passing along." This I would like to be—braver and bolder.
Just a bit wiser because I am older.
Just a bit kinder to those I may meet.
Just a bit manlier taking defeat.
This for the New Year my wish and my plea;

This I would like to be—just a bit finer.
More of a smiler and less of a whiner.
Just a bit quicker to stretch out my hand.
Helping another who's struggling to stand.
This is my prayer for the New Year to be—
Lord, make a regular man out of me.

This I would like to be—just a bit fairer.
Just a bit better and just a bit squarer.
Not quite so ready to censure and blame,
Quicker to help every man in the game.
Not quite so eager men's failings to see—
Lord, make a regular man out of me.

This I would like to be—just a bit truer.
Less of the wisher and more of the doer.
Broader and bigger, more willing to live,
Living and helping my neighbor to live.
This for the New Year my prayer and my plea:
Lord, make a regular man out of me.

Partridges and Weevils.

"There has been much discussion as to whether or not the partridge, eats the boll weevil," said a thoughtful

farm woman yesterday. "I for one don't know. Anyway, I clipped this letter of a little girl from a farm paper the other day. It has something to say on the subject:"
I am going to tell you what I know about quail.

In July my brother and I went with papa to the watermelon field to gather melons and as I was pulling a big watermelon, a quail flew up from her little nest. I looked and there were 14 little eggs in the nest. By taking away the melon I disturbed the nest and she never came back to it, so we took the eggs and set them under a Bantam hen, and in three weeks all of them hatched. For the first two or three days we kept the little birds in a coop. As soon as they were turned out, they began to gather little plant lice so small you could hardly see them. As they grew older, they went into the garden where they would hunt all day for the little green cabbage worms and small millers. They are almost brown now and hunt all day long for insects and will catch four or five before the mother-hen can kill one. They will come to me when I call them. They feed on boll weevils, grasshoppers, melon bugs, melon lice—in fact, I have never seen an insect they will not try to catch. Besides this they eat all kinds of grass and weed seeds that are troublesome.

Vivian Baugh (Aged 11) Weatherford, Parker Co., Texas.

Friday the Thirteenth.

Said one this morning: "While it is true that last Friday was the 13th day of the month, Friday the 13th isn't such a bad day after all the superstitiously inclined to the contrary notwithstanding. History shows that Friday has not always proved unlucky, especially for Americans. For instance—

It was on Friday, August 2, 1492, Columbus set sail from Palos, Spain. On Friday October 12 of the same year he made land in the new world.

On Friday Henry VII gave the commission to John Cabot which led to the discovery of North America.

On Friday St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States was founded.

On Friday the Mayflower, with the Pilgrims, landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

On Friday Washington was born.

On Friday the Declaration of Independence was adopted.

What's the matter with the sixth day of the week?

How comes this idea of Friday being lucky or unlucky? Mohammedans hold that Adam and Eva were created on Friday, ate the forbidden fruit on Friday, and died on Friday, and that Friday is the Mohammedan Sabbath.

The day takes its name from the Scandinavian goddess Freya or Frigg. The hardy Norsemen were a little afraid of this third wife of the god, Odin, because she was supposed to know the fates of men. The early Saxons and Teutons also believed in her, and while they watched her out of the corner of their eye, they regarded her day, Frigedeag, as a lucky day. In the Roman Catholic church, the Greek church and the Anglican church it is recognized as a day of abstinence and fasting in memory of the crucifixion of Christ.

Just why thirteen is regarded as unlucky is uncertain.

Man is a creature of small numbers. He deals in units, tens, hundreds, thousands, millions, billions—when he gets beyond twelve figures there's no intelligence in his eye, it has stopped long since. He starts at the right slowly, cautiously and painfully works in ones, twos, or threes toward the left.

When puny little man comes to thirteen he says, "Unlucky number." Wonder why? Well, there were thirteen present at the Last Supper just before the Crucifixion of Christ; but the superstition goes back centuries before that. One can trace it back to the old Norse mythology which tells of a banquet in the Valhalla, the hall of the slain, where by direction of Odin himself, the souls of those slain in battle were borne to immortality by the Valkyries, the beautiful maidens who served at the banquet of Valhalla. Loki, an evil giant god, intruded at the banquet of Odin and Frigg and instigated the killing of their son Baldur. Loki was the thirteenth person and brought death with him."

FARM WENT CHEAP

Horse Brought 50 Cents at Greenwood Bankrupt Sale.

Proceeds from the sale of the bankrupt farm of J. P. Stockman yesterday amounted to a total of approximately \$22,000. It was announced this morning, the land and home place having been bid in by J. B. Park, attorney for \$17,000. According to those who attended the sale, much of the livestock and farm products sold for a song. One horse was sold to Chris Penn for 50 cents.

The first ten head of registered Hereford cattle put up for sale were sold for an average price of \$100 each. Twenty-six head of registered Herefords were sold in all, purchasers from various sections of the state in addition to local breeders bought them.

RELIEF FOR FARMERS

An Important Problem to Receive Honest Consideration.

AGRICULTURE MUST HAVE FAIR DEAL

Baruch Thinks Warehouse is Key to the Situation—Eugene Meyer Wants Better System of Foreign Credits—President Wants Results.

By John Lathrop.

To remove the discussion of agricultural credits from the field of political controversy;

To consider them purely as a constructive proposal, not antagonistic to, but sympathetic with, the admittedly excellent existing Federal reserve system and Federal farm loan board (long-time, amortizable land loan) system and to develop such rural credits in coordination with those existing credit facilities;

To perfect the previous proposals by the addition of provision for scientific marketing credits, and for scientific, officially supervised warehouses, to make possible the gradual marketing of the \$10,000,000,000 to \$15,000,000,000 of annual products, now dumped on the markets each year in the space of a few weeks;

To accomplish this by private capital, perhaps by cooperative devices, asking government, state or Federal, merely to supervise the weighing and grading of non-perishable agricultural products deposited in the warehouses, and to issue official certificates there-of;

To utilize these certificates of the deposit of these non-perishable products as the basis of a credit system which will finance the marketing of products in a scientific manner; and thus

To organize these extensions of the country's credit facilities and the handling of the enormous annual product of our farms, plantations, sheep and cattle ranges, or financial principles, which lie at the base of the permanent developments thus far achieved, co-ordinating the urban and rural credits, operating them harmoniously, the one inter-working with the other—

The representatives of the several interests involved are gradually drawing closer together, with genuine promise of success.

Certain Specific Propositions Will be Laid Before Agricultural Conference.

This optimistic assertion is justified, when one gathers and arranges logically the several proposals now under consideration; so that, when the National Agricultural Economic Conference assembles soon in answer to President Harding's call, through Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture, there will be laid before it certain specific propositions, the whole enabling the realization of the needs for the complete financial credit system, including the more rational marketing of products, and relieve the annual abnormal strain on the credit facilities of the country by the enforced quick financing of crop-moving in a few weeks, and on the transport facilities by the same quick necessity.

It is recognized that, if the discussion remains within the field of bitter political bloc antagonism, there will be less than financial success applied to the solving of the admittedly acute problem. Therefore, those who think, first, in such financial principle terms, and second, in full realization of the economic urgency of the needs of the day, and third, of the problem in its foreign trade relations as well as in its domestic production and trade relations, may be taken as represented competently by these authorities, hereinafter quoted:

Eugene Meyers, Managing Director of the Federal War Finance Corporation; Herbert Quick, an acknowledged national authority on agricultural economics; Bernard M. Baruch, framer of the financing plan for the agricultural associations, and Dr. Henry A. E. Chandler, economist for the National Bank of Commerce of New York city.

Mr. Meyers on Farm Credits.

Mr. Meyers, quoted first, because he co-ordinates the matter with the foreign trade problems of the United States, dealing especially with farm credits in relation to marketing and the benefits to society to be derived therefrom, says:

"If we provide financing to hold our commodities for more gradual marketing over a longer period we will be doing only what any sensible merchant should do to handle his business. It is not a question of holding for speculative purposes; conditions compel us to hold for gradual marketing if we do not want to cause disaster to ourselves and to those who buy in foreign countries from us.

"Merchants and manufacturers want a reasonably stabilized market—and we as producers must control our goods in a way to meet the financial needs of the foreign buying market. They cannot longer buy as they did before the war, a most unusual year's supply in the six months following the maturing of our crops. American producers and dealers must carry our commodities for them.

"If we are able to market our commodities more gradually, we shall accomplish more toward the stabilization of the international exchanges than can be brought about by any of the artificial schemes now being proposed. "It is of the utmost importance now

to recognize a new condition in our foreign trade. This condition has no less to do with credits to foreigners than to Americans. We must now realize the necessity to sell our agricultural products more gradually than we did in former years; and, therefore, a corresponding necessity to carry our commodities here in America in larger quantities for a longer period of marketing.

This is strikingly illustrated in the export of our cotton. In the cotton year 1910-11 81 per cent of the exports for the entire year were concentrated in the six months from September to February inclusive. In 1919-20 only 51 per cent of our exports for the entire cotton year were forwarded during the same six months. This means that we must carry forward into the second six months of the crop year the cotton that formerly was exported in the first six months."

Mr. Meyers simply uses the cotton as an illustration, applying the principle of marketing finance equally to other non-perishable products.

Study the Proposals, Says Mr. Quick.

Then Herbert Quick, one of the most generally accredited authorities on agricultural subjects in the country, thus states the issue:

"We have a splendid system of co-operative land credits in the Federal Farm Loan System, which is well founded in the best accepted financial principles. It is sound and strong and getting stronger all the time. But the farming interests need a better personal credit system. The Federal Reserve System is a good thing for the country, but it is built up on the needs of the city man. The farmer needs longer time personal credits. They need to be longer, because the farmer's operations are slower. The short time credits which are perfectly adequate to the merchant will not do for the man who is building up a dairy herd, for instance, or draining a farm. There are thousands of operations which are necessary for successful farming which run over several years of time.

"The present system cannot provide for them. Nowhere have the financial affairs of farmers been better taken care of by city banks than in this country; but the two things call for different systems of banking. The present system is not and cannot be made a success.

"In this connection we should study the McFadden-Kenyon proposals for credit and multiple insurance. It provides standardizing and organizing the whole matter of rural personal credits, and through the use of some one of the great insurance companies, at a small cost the debtor, getting the endorsement of his paper by a financial organization known to the financial world. This insurance company would thus become a great acceptance house for rural borrowers. The significance of this co-operative credit societies would seem to lie in the fact that they could get the acceptance at a lower insurance rate than individuals.

"I am not finally committing myself to the McFadden-Kenyon measure, but believe we should study that and all other proposals, with the utmost care, and from them all evolve the system of rural credits, to supplement the other credit facilities already provided for the city man for the agricultural community by the long-time land mortgages, amortizable, so that, the several taken as a whole, will give the United States a complete system of credit facilities for city and country which would be (and we may easily make it so) the best in the world.

"I have long said that, unless the states themselves create some good system of rural credits for their farmers, the National government will have to do so. I should prefer to have the matter handled by agencies closer to the farmer than the National government, but few of the states have moved in the matter.

"The principle of co-operative credit is sound. But the American farmer, while he has made successful use of it in some cases, has not shown himself capable of creating these agencies for himself."

This is in no sense a reflection on the acuteness of the American farmer or planter or stock raiser, for in none of the European countries in which admittedly sound systems of rural credits are in operation, did the farmers themselves evolve or organize the system. In fact, they originated in 1767, when Frederick the Great created the rural credit system of Silesia, which spread over Germany and became the basis of most of the European rural credit systems now in vogue in Germany, Austria, Belgium, France, Italy and others.

In each instance it has been a mobilization of the little personal responsibilities and property holdings of the millions of agriculturists into one vast system of solvent, sound, dependable credits capable of and actually doing billions of dollars of annual business, the actual operations on the European continent being not less annually than from \$600,000,000 to \$8,000,000,000 present.

Mr. Baruch's Marketing System.

Mr. Baruch, whose marketing financing plan for agricultural products was first accepted officially by the Kansas Farmers' Association, and now is adopted by the American Farm Association Bureau at Washington, thus outlines his proposed system:

"The theory of my recommendations is that, in the marketing of his pro-

(Continued on Page Six).

ROCK HILL NEWS BUDGET

Mayor-Elect Johnson Proposes to Enforce Law Against Sunday Selling.

HE WILL WORK FOR A MORAL TOWN

Defeat of Old Politician Surprise of Election—Confederate Veteran Dies of Burns—People Anxious for Billy Sunday to Come—Other News and Notes of the County Metropolis.

By a Staff Correspondent.

Rock Hill, Jan. 14.—In a couple of weeks or maybe a little longer it is going to be as hard a matter to get a "dope" or any other ordinary article on Sunday as it is to get a drink of liquor during a week day. And while Rock Hill liquor heads can get a drink of liquor during week days and maybe on Sunday too, it isn't the easiest thing imaginable to do. The mayor-elect, Dr. J. B. Johnson is going to enforce Sunday closing—at least he is going to try to do it. Folks who know him say that he usually does what he sets out to do. In an interview with the correspondent of The Yorkville Enquirer this morning he outlined some of the changes he hopes to make in the city.

One of the first problems he proposes to tackle will very likely be the Sunday closing proposition. "There's no reason why a drug store should remain open on Sunday any more than a grocery store should for the sale of soft drinks, cigars, cigarettes, etc.," he said. "The grocery stores don't sell things on Sunday in Rock Hill and the other stores should be made to cut it out. I think that Sunday hours should be fixed for the sale of gasoline and I think that there should be more Sabbath observance all along the line."

Mayor-elect Johnson let it be known that there were other things going on in Rock Hill that should be checked. He referred especially to the number of immoral women dropping in and out of the city and he intimated that the police department would be directed to keep a more careful check on them.

The present police officers will in all probability be re-elected, the mayor-elect indicated this morning, and so will other elective officers of the city.

One Election Surprise.

Now that the municipal election is over the local political prognosticators admit that it gave them one great surprise. That was in the defeat of W. G. Stevens for councilman. Stevens has been on the council and has been prominent in local politics for years, and the "dopers" had it that he would be elected along with Webb White. Now the talk is that it was the vote of the women that defeated him. What the opposition of the women voters to him was there is a difference of opinion. Any way, it is said they went after him pretty hard and left him among the "also rans."

Died of Burns.

Clark Starnes, Confederate veteran who was burned in some mysterious manner Thursday, while a patient at a local hospital, died of his injuries Friday and was buried in Laurelwood cemetery here today, funeral services being conducted by Rev. Alexander Martin. The deceased was a native of Mecklenburg county and was born in 1842, being in his 80th year at the time of his death. He served in a cavalry company from Mecklenburg during the War Between the States and was captured by the Federals during the Pennsylvania campaign. He spent eighteen months in the Federal penitentiary in Albany, N. Y. Upon his release from prison at the end of the war he returned to Mecklenburg and soon afterwards moved to Rock Hill, where he lived until his death. He is survived by the following children: Mrs. John G. Kee and Mrs. Louis Hayes, Rock Hill; Mrs. W. J. Williams, Leslie; J. Frank Starnes, Gastonia; Mack D. Starnes, Edgemoor; Morrow Starnes, Oakee, Fla.; Wade Starnes, Wichita Falls, Texas.

Want Billy Sunday.

Rock Hill people would like very much to have Rev. Billy Sunday come over one day while he is conducting his meeting in Spartanburg and speak to the folks. They are already trying to get him to do it and it is possible that a big delegation will go to Spartanburg to invite him over. Mr. Sunday has never been in Rock Hill, but his choir leader, Homer Rodeheaver has spent much time at Winthrop College on various occasions and knows many people in the city. Rock Hill representatives are just now trying to get Rodeheaver to tell Mr. Sunday what a good town Rock Hill is and how the people would like to hear him. If he comes he will preach in the large auditorium at Winthrop college.

Not Interested in Politics.

"No, I'm not much interested in politics and have been paying little attention to the present session of the general assembly," said Mr. E. Gettys Nunn, former representative in the legislature from York county when the correspondent visited him at his little barber shop near the Victoria mill today.

Mr. Nunn who was the first man ever elected to the house of representatives of South Carolina on a plat-

form representing the cotton mill people was cutting the hair of a little lad when his visitor called.

"I guess I am out of politics," he said. "It has cost me a great deal—my representing York county in the house. 'I have a job in one of the cotton mills here,'" he said with a knowing smile; "but not in the mill I used to be with. They decided they didn't need me. But the job at the other mill is pretty good and the barber shop helps."

And Mr. Nunn still smiled a knowing smile as he talked of the legislature and legislators.

Evangelistic Club Elects.

At a luncheon of the Rock Hill evangelistic club held Friday called mainly for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year the present officers were re-elected as follows: Alexander Long, president; James S. White, first vice president; Dr. Roy Z. Thomas, second vice president; R. E. Neil, secretary; John R. Williams, treasurer.

Tucker Named Vice President.

Rev. J. P. Tucker, pastor of the First Baptist church of Rock Hill, was elected vice president of the state Baptist hospital at a meeting of the trustees of the institution held in Columbia this week.

HITCH IN BONUS PLAN

Idea of Combining With Foreign Debt Has Been Abandoned.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The soldier bonus bill will not be made a part of the allied debt refunding bill, said Chairman McCumber of the senate finance committee tonight after a series of conferences had been held between senate leaders to discuss the desirability of merging the two and it had become known at the White House that President Harding did not look with favor upon the suggestion that they be combined.

The foreign debt bill, Senator McCumber said, would be taken up by the finance committee Monday in the hope that it would be put into shape at that time for reporting to the senate. It was the intention, he added, to eliminate some of the features to which the treasury department has objected and which have resulted in the measure being held in committee for several weeks. These include provisions for semi-annual payment of interest and that the rate shall not be less than 5 per cent.

Although the merger plan was originally received favorably by a number of senate leaders the president was said to regard it as impractical and his view was reflected in further conferences today between the senate leaders.

The president's objection to the merger was said by callers at the White House today to be based on his desire for the assurance that provisions definitely would be made for payment of the bonus. So far as the refunding bill is concerned, he was said to believe that the refunding process should be developed to insure returns from the allied loans before steps were taken to pledge them for a bonus.

He was represented, however, as not hostile to the suggestion that the interest or principal of the allied loans be used for paying the bonus once they were available. It was stated definitely that he also would not oppose a sales tax for the purpose of paying the bonus if congress should decide upon that plan.

The president, however, was said to regard as impractical a suggestion that over \$4,000,000 in the hands of the alien property custodian be used for bonus payments. These funds, it was said, were regarded as pledged technically to private individuals whose property was taken.

ABNEY'S WILL FILED

Great Columbia Lawyer Left an Estate Valued at \$214,505

The last will and testament of the late Ben L. Abney was filed yesterday morning with the judge of probate and the executor estimates the value of the estate to be \$214,505 says a Columbia dispatch. Of this amount approximately \$200,000 is in Liberty and state certificates. The real estate is valued at \$14,505. John R. Abney, is named as executor.

The estate is left to relatives in such shares as the statue of distribution in South Carolina directs in cases of intestacy.

The lot and building at the corner of Washington and Bull streets is left to Mrs. Lillie S. Blease in the will, but the records show that for and in consideration of the sum of \$10,000 paid to him by Mrs. Lillie S. Blease, he conveyed the said house and lot to her on June 22, 1917, and consequently the same did not belong to him at time of his death.

Stephen Murray, faithful negro servant, was left \$2,650.

The will was dated April 22, 1919, and was witnessed by Mary V. Caughman, Sam P. Roof and W. M. Lester.

Classified.—The politician rushed past the official Cerberus in the editorial sanctum. "What do you mean by insulting me as you did in last night's Clamor?"

"Just a minute," replied the editor. "Didn't the story appear as you gave it to us—namely, that you had resigned as city treasurer?"

"It did," admitted the politician. "But you put it under the head, 'Public Improvements.'"—The Argonaut (San Francisco).

NEWS ABOUT CLOVER

Newly Built School Building Had Narrow Escape From Fire.

MAYOR CAMPBELL OFF TO HAVANA

Stockholders of Clover Banking Institutions Hold Annual Meeting—Couple Off to Florida by Ford—Work on New Church Building Held Up.

By a Staff Correspondent.

Clover, January 16.—Fifteen minutes longer and the citizens of Clover school district would have lost their handsome new school building, not yet quite completed, by fire Friday afternoon. Flames which originated from some defect in the heating plant burst out and had it not been for the fact that some of the workmen on the building were near, the new structure would have soon been past help. As it happened the damage was very slight.

Will Hold Up Work.

It looks now that it is going to be necessary to hold up work on the new First Presbyterian church building within the next few weeks because of lack of funds. Workmen are now engaged in putting doors and windows in the new church building and the understanding is that paid subscriptions in the hands of the treasurer are sufficient to pay for that but that is all. Because of the general financial stringency it is said that the congregation has been rather slow of late in coming across with subscriptions for the new building. It is beginning to look like a large brick church building only about half completed is going to adorn King's Mountain street for some time to come.

To Florida by Ford.

Sam McCall, well known citizen of Clover and Mrs. McCall, expect to leave this week for Jacksonville, Fla., where they will likely spend some time. It is their intention to go through the country, making the trip in a Ford. Mr. McCall has been busy for several days past mapping out the route that he proposes to take to the Florida metropolis.

Stockholders Hold Meetings.

Stock holders of the First National Bank and the Bank of Clover held their annual meetings last week. The present officers and directors of each institution were re-elected. The Bank of Clover paid the usual annual dividend of 10 per cent on the capital stock of \$30,000 and added \$3,000 to the surplus fund of the bank while the First National paid an annual dividend of 5 per cent on a capital stock of \$25,000.

Mr. Cook Well Known Here.

The late Andy Cook of Bethel township who died in a Gastonia hospital last week of blood poisoning, resulting from an injured foot was well known in Clover and was regarded as one of the best farmers in this section. Mr. Cook thrice won the \$5 gold piece offered annually by the Bank of Clover to the farmer selling the first bale of cotton on the Clover market. He won the prize three times in succession. The deceased who was a loyal member of the Clover Tribe of Red Men was buried by members of that fraternity.

Off to Cuba.

Mayor I. J. Campbell left yesterday for Havana, Cuba, where he expects to be gone ten days or two weeks on a pleasure trip. He was accompanied by Mr. R. A. Barnett of Rock Hill and Dr. J. W. Campbell and Mr. Foster Clinton of Gastonia. They expect to arrive in Havana on Tuesday night.

Tax on Films.

J. Meek Smith, who runs a picture show in Clover for the personal amusement of himself and his friends and not for profit says that the South Carolina general assembly in session now is fixing to run the motion picture industry out of South Carolina. "By ganny," said Mr. Smith the other day, "some fool legislator has a bill up to put a tax of \$5 per thousand feet on films, the local theatre proprietors to pay the tax. I wrote John Hart the other day that if there was any probability of that bill being passed to let me know just before it was done and I would junk my whole show and send it to Columbia. By ganny, as conditions are now there is no money in the moving picture business in a town like Clover and here this here general assembly is trying to make matters worse."

AGAINST SCHOLARSHIPS

Representative Sam Sellers Would Do Away With Them.

Abolition of all free scholarships in state institution will make its appearance once again in the general assembly, according to Representative S. J. Sellers, of Ruby, who introduced such a measure in the house last year. The bill, Mr. Sellers says, is now being framed and will soon be introduced. The measure will carry with the abolition of all free scholarships in state educational institutions and the substitution therefor a revolving loan fund. Money from this fund will be loaned students in instalments during their college careers to be paid back with 4 per cent interest.

Mr. Sellers will also introduce a bill to make the legal rate of interest 8 per cent, instead of 6 per cent, as obtains at present.