

# YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

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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.

**Where the Diversification?**  
"Do you read the Cotton News?" asked Dr. R. A. Bratton of Views and Interviews, one day recently.  
"Well I get it, and I read more or less carefully. I have just been looking over reports from the cotton states, and I note where many increases in cotton acreage are noted. In connection with these increases I note also that in many cases the report says that there will be much diversification. Now what puzzles me is how in the mischief they are going to increase the cotton acreage and still diversify their crops."

**Legislative Pay.**  
"Never was as near busted in my life as I am right now," said Representative Pursley, when he pulled his hand from his pocket and displayed a dime and two nickels, while waiting for the train in Chester the other afternoon.  
He said it with a smile and then went on to say that if the legislature continued in session many more days he surely would be in a bad fix.

"But it is the representatives from the lower counties in the boll weevil section that are strapped. Usually the custom has been to wait until the end of the season and then pull down the whole of the session's pay at one time, but it is a fact that many of the fellows have been pulling down their per diem without waiting for the end, some of them collecting when the first twenty days had passed by. Yes, sir, those fellows are up against the real thing."

**Formerly of Yorkville.**

"From eight hundred acres of land I got six bales of cotton last year." That is the statement of Mr. Frank Smoak, of Branchville, Orangeburg county, to Views and Interviews in Charleston, Wednesday last. Mr. Smoak will be remembered as the gentleman who with Hugh G. Brown formed the Smoak-Brown Mule company, which did business in Yorkville a few years ago. Mr. Smoak asked about the folks in Yorkville and the country around. He inquired particularly about Sam M. Grist, Hugh Brown, Harry Neil, Henry James, Quinn Wallace, his brother, A. W. Smoak, and a score or more of others whom he knew and asked to be remembered to his Yorkville friends and said he was coming up this way next summer. Mr. Smoak went on to say that during the past eighteen months he had lost \$12,000 in his farming operations and now has three cotton crops on his hand. "I was a fool not to sell at 42 cents when it was offered me," he said. "You can just tell your folks that if the boll weevil touched them lightly last fall this is the year he will clean them up; but to be sure there are lots of them that won't believe it until it is too late."

**Acid and Nitrate of Soda.**

Mr. Dixon Leslie, of Rock Hill, was in Yorkville Saturday. Mr. Leslie is an experienced farmer, and knows quite a lot about business, also. Until he lost his arm some years ago he was more interested in farming than he was in anything else. Since then he has been devoting himself mainly to other lines.

"Judging by such information as I have gathered around so far this year, the farmers are going in principally for acid and nitrate of soda for fertilizers. Some may use cotton seed meal as a source of ammonia; but most of them will use nitrate of soda; because it is cheaper. In this connection, however, I notice that the price of fertilizers is steadily advancing. The cash price seems to be going up toward the credit price, and some of the salesmen say that it will not be long until the only difference between the cash and credit price will be the carrying charge. But of course there is going to be a very serious cut in the cotton crop acreage this year. A few will cut because they do not care to risk the boll weevil; but the biggest cut of course, will be because of the inability of the average farmer who has no capital to get credit.  
"But somehow," concluded Mr. Leslie, "I cannot feel seriously alarmed over the situation. Of course, I agree that it might be tight on us a while; but in three years from now I predict that York county will be the best county in the state if not in the south. There will be more real property here, and it will be the best county for business. It is easy to talk of course; but I think I can just see how and why my prediction will come true."

**Office of County Treasurer.**

The announced purpose of H. E. Neil, county treasurer, to give up the place at the end of the present term, has created a profound impression about the courthouse, and a similar impression will no doubt spread over the county as the information becomes known.  
Of course nobody about the courthouse liked the idea. Treasurer Neil is held in the highest esteem by his colleagues, both personally and officially. They all understand the value of his thorough understanding of county bus-

ness, and all have learned by experience that when he gives his judgment, especially about fiscal matters, there is no need for further consideration; that the question is settled. On this account, if for no other, his proposed retirement would be a matter of concern. But that is not all, because his personal relations with all the other officials are exceedingly close.

But nobody has tried to persuade him to reconsider. All understand the situation, and they feel that he is doing what is fully justifiable. "I hate like everything to know that you have decided this thing that way," said one of his colleagues, "and I would rather see you stay where you are; but from what you say I'll have to admit that you are doing the right thing, and that is about all there is to it." This sentiment is generally approved by the others.

"But this occurs to me," said the same official, "of course they will find somebody to fill the office when he quits; but I am here to tell you that it will be some time before it will run again like it is being run now. Efficiency and competency count for a great deal here, and that is essential to whoever succeeds him successfully; but the long years of experience he has had cannot be picked up all at once by anybody. Had you ever thought about it? Neely was treasurer for twenty-eight years, and when Neil finishes out his present term he will have held the office for fourteen years—42 years for two men. That's some record. During that period there have been five clerks, four judges of probate, eight superintendents of education, five sheriffs, six county supervisors and five auditors, to say nothing of the senators and representatives.

"Who will succeed Mr. Neil? Well that will be altogether a question for the people. It has been suggested that possibly the office of treasurer might be the first York county office to be administered by a woman; but it is not altogether clear whether the woman contemplated in the suggestion cares to undertake the job. But there is time—plenty of time—for the people to arrange all that."

## LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Issues Involving Appointment of Additional Federal Judges.

A new fight, involving enforcement of prohibition, opened Friday in the senate during consideration of a bill to authorize nineteen additional federal district judges. Democratic senators opened fire on the bill immediately, some opposing more judges, others criticizing the assignments proposed for the extra judges and others opposing a provision which, it was said, might place "dry" judges in "wet" states, or vice versa.  
The prohibition enforcement question was brought up by Senator Broussard (Democrat) of Louisiana, one of the leading opponents of the Volstead law. He said the bill's provisions authorizing the chief justice of the supreme court to assign district judges to work in other than their own states might result in trials by judges who were "not in accord with the ideas of the community."

Senator Carraway (Democrat) of Arkansas, said he had been approached by a man urging support of the bill and told that "the only excuse" for the assignment provision was to meet a situation caused by refusal of certain judges to enforce the law.

Senator Cummins (Republican) of Iowa, in charge of the measure, said that never during its consideration by the committee had he heard any suggestion that some organization was behind the bill for the purpose cited by Senator Carraway, adding that he deplored "any narrow or sectional view" in dealing with the bill and lack of confidence in the chief justice. He could not assume the assignment power would be abused.

"If I believed that I would want to abolish all courts," said Senator Cummins.  
The extra judges proposed, Senator Cummins said, were needed urgently to correct present "shameful" administration of justice, and the condition of federal court dockets.

The bill went over, for further consideration.

**German Submarine Casualties.**  
Germany paid an enormous price for the submarine warfare she waged during the World War, according to figures from the war archives of the German admiralty, recently made public. Out of a total of 1,014 casualties among naval officers, excluding marines and coast artillery, 518 perished in submarines; 86 more were slain in aircraft battles and only four out of every ten naval officer casualties met death in their element for which they were originally trained.  
The number of submarines lost during the war, before the fleet surrendered to the Allies, was, according to official figures, exactly 199. The commanders of 140 of these vessels perished with their ships, as indicated by the ominous dagger sign before their names in the official lists.

That virtual certainty of death for all engaging in submarine warfare hindered toward the end the activities and enterprise of German submarines and made it increasingly difficult to get crews to man those floating coffins. The Zeppelins made but little better record, as 23 out of 29 rigid dirigibles were lost during the war, proving veritable death traps for their commanders and the entire crews.

## DOINGS IN COLUMBIA

Gossip and Rumor of Things Mostly Political.

### PROBABLE CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR

Street Car Company in a Bad Way—Suggestion That Sinking Fund is Being Conserved for Future Gobbling—Board of Health Expenditures of Doubtful Wisdom.

A. M. Grist.  
"What is the legislature going to do about the insurance of the rural schools in the mutual insurance companies?" asked a gentleman from a rural district of a representative the other evening in Columbia.

"Well, I think it is going to be just like it has been," replied the representative. "You know that the sinking fund commission claims that if they are left alone as the law now stands requiring rural schools to insure with the sinking fund commission for ten years, I believe, then after that the commission will be able to insure rural school property for nothing. But I do not believe a word of it."

"My belief is," continued the lawmaker, "that these sinking fund commission fellows have an entirely different idea, but to be sure I might be mistaken. I believe however, that the scheme is something like this: You know those fellows down there in Columbia have been making a demand for an office building for a number of years past for state offices. Well I feel sure this sinking fund commission is helping the thing along and when it gets a million dollars in the sinking fund then we'll begin to hear propaganda to the effect that such a building would save quite a large item of expense to the state in rents and that this sinking fund be used for this purpose, and of course the insurance on rural school property to be paid for will go in just the same, and Columbia will pat itself on the back and laugh in its sleeve at the way it has out-generaled the boys in the sticks. You know Columbia works on the theory that the rest of the state owes everything to it and the only thing necessary for it to do is to collect just what is coming to it and she pretty nearly does the collecting."

Poor old Columbia. She is just beginning to wake up—that is some Columbian—to the fact that she is in the grip of an octopus of the genus monopolus trustus dozlepulus, the more common appellation of which is the Columbia street car system, mostly owned by one Mr. Edward Robinson. There hasn't a street car run on the streets of the Capital city for some three weeks or more. The stoppage was originally brought about by a strike of protest by the carmen's union over the fact that Mr. Robinson or some of his understudy had peremptorily fired some twenty men, on the ground that the company wasn't making expenses and that retrenchment was vitally necessary. The carmen claimed and yet claim that the firing of the men was due to the fact that Robinson and his understudy were trying to disrupt and break up the carmen's union and a large part of Columbia's thinking people think this explanation is the correct one. However the cars run not and the people walk, and they are getting tired walking. Many Columbians who work for a salary have built homes in the suburbs on property developed by the street car people and the cars are the only means they have of getting to and from their jobs every day, except the taxis, which charge 50 cents each way for the riding. That means \$6 a week or about \$26 a month, which knocks quite a dent in the pay for the working folks who are facing declining wages. These have naturally protested to the city authorities, and they are powerless. They have appealed to the legislature and it is powerless or at least seems to be and so Mr. Robinson is holding his grip; but it is suggested that the city might take a hand yet by refusing a continuance of the franchise, which is believed to be nearing its end, and Mr. Attorney General Wolfe has given his opinion to the effect that the railroad commission has authority to act, and it may. But whatever may be the final outcome it is now plainly evident that up to this time Mr. Robinson has proved himself bigger than the city government, the legislature, and the general public; but he might find it profitable to remember that the canal was taken away from him after he had said it couldn't be done.

I was talking to a representative in Columbia, the other night and something was said about the huge appropriation asked for by the health board. It was evidently a sore spot with him and he was ready to talk about it and he talked pretty plain. In effect he said that about 95 per cent. of it was an unadulterated farce and frage. He said:  
"I wanted some facts about this venereal disease department or office that is maintained here in Columbia, taking it for granted that one was but a repetition of another. I visited this place and talked with the doctor in charge. He was quite frank about it. I asked him if there were ever any real cures effected in the place. He said: 'Yes, these venereal diseases can be cured; but our difficulty is like this, suppose a patient comes in here—we treat from 50 to 75 cases a day—and we treat this patient for sometime and

get him or her on the way to a cure. Then the patient takes a notion that the danger is passed and we never see that patient any more. That is not a cure.' I asked this doctor how many immoral women he estimated there were in Columbia, basing his estimate on his experience in his office. He said there could hardly be less than 2,000, and possibly more. Then I asked him where they all were. He said they were on the streets, in boarding houses and hotels, almost everywhere. And then there is another side to this thing. Take a case like this, for instance, and it is happening every day right here—a young boy of 18 to 20 years old indulges in immorality and contracts a venereal disease. He goes to this clinic and is patched up and goes his way and his father or other responsible guardian is never the wiser. The clinic serves as a sort of a blind behind which the immorally inclined young men, and women, find an easy place to hide. No, I don't take any stock in the thing," concluded the representative.

I didn't hear much politics in Columbia when there Tuesday night. But politics is being talked all right enough. The manipulators and engineers of things political in the interest of Columbia and the vested interests, are doing some real, sure enough, cross-my-heart thinking about the coming political battle for the governor's office. Heard it down there that the political high priests in Columbia have given Representative Liles Glenn of Chester, the once-over as possible gubernatorial timber. They think he is a pretty nice, level-headed young fellow and everybody who knows the young man will agree that he is all of that, but for reasons best known to themselves the political high priests, so I heard, decided that he wasn't seasoned enough for the particular piece of furniture desired for the governor's sanctum—didn't get it whether Mr. Glenn was too bendable or not bendable enough. Any way he was pitched on the slab pile. Then of course there is more scouting going on, but the piece of timber seems to be rather hard to find. To be sure it is the understanding that John Duncan and Mr. Bethea will be in the race and possibly Lieutenant Governor Harvey, and several times I heard it said that Samuel T. Lanham of Spartanburg was and is inviting the gubernatorial bee to play in his back yard and while I understand there has been no public announcement from Mr. Lanham, I did hear a gentleman who knows him well say, "And Sam likes for you to ask him if he is going to run." Bless is the most commonly mentioned candidate for governor. He's announced himself and his friends are doing the rest of the wireless phoning for him. From the talk that one picks up in private conversation with men from different sections, one statement is almost invariably made before the conversation ends, "There are men in my section who never have voted for Bless; but who say they are going to do so this year, because they believe he will try to do something to stop this wild extravagance." The wording is changed around a bit, but the meanings of these statements are all about the same, but to be sure there is quite a bit of time between now and election day and all kinds of things political can happen before the votes are counted.

Also heard that Jennings K. Owens, representative from Marlboro, and a native of Rock Hill, has a bug in his bonnet. He is modest about what he wants. He wants Mr. Harvey's job. At least that is the grapevine rumor about the state house.  
Dropped into the senate chamber on Thursday night, just about 11:45. Senator Laney of Chesterfield, had the floor. He was holding on to it with a deadly grip. Didn't get there soon enough or stay long enough to grasp a real good idea of what he was riled about, or maybe he was just playing, stringing the gallery along, so to speak; but he did appear to be a bit riled at some amendment that the senator from Cherokee had offered in regard to the school appropriations. He was all fired up. Watched him for about fifteen minutes—looks like a likeable fellow—guess he is; but say, he sure can paw the air, and to be sure that you get what he is trying to put over, he repeats every third statement about three times—kinder beats it in, whether you will or not. Yes, he was in dead earnest about it—more so than the rest of the senators on the floor seemed to be, because of these those that did not appear to be amused, looked as though they were bored—they may have just been tired—and the gallery gods who were there seemed to consider the performance a flap-stick comedy with the senator from Chesterfield in the heavy comedian part. But really I hope the senator got what he wanted, because any man who works as hard as he was working, is entitled to what he wants.

"Take it from me," said a representative in talking about the senate and the senators, "there might not be a thing on which Senator Christensen was justified in hanging his indignation against the senate in regard to the victory of capital over the farmer, as some of the senators seemed to think he was insinuating; but one thing is sure, Christensen certainly stirred up a hornet's nest and he made some sore spots."

The income tax law provides that persons and corporations that pay income taxes to the government for 1921 must pay 33 1/3 per cent. of the amount to the state for the same period—1921.

## EGYPT DEMANDS FREEDOM

British Rule is Now Near the End.

### QUESTION IS NOW PRESSING HARD

Turkish Claims Thrown off During World War—Leaders of Ancient Nation Willing to Allow British to Control Canal, But Nothing Further. W. P. Crozier in Dearborn Independent.

Ireland becomes a Free State; in India the ferment grows; in Egypt it has boiled over and settled down again for the time, with Zaghlul Pasha, the Nationalist leader, and five of his principal lieutenants prisoners on a British warship bound for exile in Ceylon. The demand of Egypt for complete freedom is a simpler thing than that of the Hindu-Muslim leader in India. They are a medley of races and religions; they are divided into two main sections which from ancient times have been at each other's throat whenever a strong controlling hand was withdrawn; and from ancient times, unless a protector were at hand, they have been the prey of enemies pouring down into the plains of India from the mountains of the northwest. But Egypt is a nation, lying compact in its river valley with its fourteen million inhabitants, and until Europe stepped in some 40 years ago it enjoyed powers of self-government that were only limited by the shadowy suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey.

Neither England nor any other European power had any legal right to be master in Egypt. But Europe had great financial interests in Egypt, not to mention the Suez canal, and the Egyptian government was weak and corrupt, inviting intervention. England went in and established herself, very much to the benefit in a material sense, of the Egyptians, who have had the, for them, unknown experience of the honest, upright government to which Theodore Roosevelt bore outspoken testimony during his famous tour in the Old World. But although an English agent like Lord Cromer was not only ruler but autocrat in Egypt, he was in theory only an agent on the same level as the agents of France or Italy. Only he had troops and ships behind him. (France, to whom British preeminence in Egypt was a most bitter grievance, only patched up the feud in 1914, when England gave her a quid pro quo in Morocco.)

With the Great War, England declared the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey abolished. Egypt became a British protectorate by British proclamation. The Suez Canal was the great highway for the transport of troops to and from the East. Egypt furnished a great labor corps for use in the Sinai and Palestine campaigns. When at last the war was over, Egypt was moved by the same breath of freedom which blew through all the world. She had heard so much about the principles for which the western powers had fought the war; she expected some of them to be translated into fact. In particular, her spokesmen said that the protectorate had been an emergency measure of the war, that it should be forthwith abolished and Egypt's sovereignty restored. In 1919 there was a rebellion—due to many causes, besides political grievances—and then the British government took action. It is unfortunately true that imperial governments rarely do take action to extend the bounds of freedom until an outbreak of violence has forced their hands. (Witness the Irish Free State.) The British government sent Lord Milner to inquire how its freedom could be fulfilled without undue injury to foreign interests. It should be remembered that there are other foreign interests of great magnitude in Egypt besides the British—notably French, Italian and Greek. The British government has always been troubled by the thought that if it moved out of Egypt and the Egyptian government failed to keep peace and order (which is not at all unlikely), another power might suddenly step in with military force. So do they trust each other in the Old World.

Lord Milner reported, the British government refused to accept his recommendations in important respects and made its own proposals to the Egyptian delegation headed by Adly Pasha, the prime minister. These the Egyptian rejected and the moderate under Adly and the extreme wing under Zaghlul, now stands united in the demand for genuine independence. Lord Allenby, at the first sign of disorder, applied the "firm hand" of military rule—a reinforced garrison, warships up the Nile, arrests, deportations, threats to disperse unlawful assemblies by bombs from airplanes. Now let us see what really is at issue: The Milner plan promised Egypt an "independent constitutional monarchy"—note well the "independent." The British government plan also proposed to recognize Egypt's sovereignty as expressed through "a perpetual treaty and bond of peace, unity and alliance." But this "sovereignty" and "independence" are to be severely limited, how severely may be judged when the provisions are compared

with those of the treaty just concluded with Ireland.  
There is a British army in Egypt. It is on this, and on nothing else, that the British control of the Egyptian nation rests. The Egyptians, however, freely admit that the communication with the East through the Suez Canal are so important to England (and, it may be added, to many other countries, too), that England may reasonably demand the right to keep a military force somewhere in Egypt until Egypt shows that she is willing and competent to act as trustee for the canal. But where should this force be?

The Egyptians say they would not object to its being stationed in the "Canal Zone"; that is, at certain agreed points on or near the canal. Then it would be in a strong position to protect the line of communications and at the same time it would not offend the pride and dignity of Egypt, as anything in the nature of an army of occupation necessarily must.  
The British government will not agree to this. Even the foreign office, which expresses the moderate British view, will not hear of it. The foreign office declares that the security of the canal is only one of England's primary interests in Egypt. The other is the security of foreign lives and interests in the country. It recalls that last year disastrous riots broke out in Alexandria; that they were directed against foreigners and especially Greeks; and that they could only be quelled in the end by the use of British troops after native resources had been tried and failed. What, says the foreign office, will happen if, after Egypt has gained her independence and the British troops have withdrawn to fixed camps on the canal, mob rule breaks out in Alexandria and numbers, say, of Frenchmen and Italians are slain? Will anything prevent France and Italy sending troops and warships to intervene? And, when they have once set foot in Egypt, who will make them withdraw—witness the chain of events when once the British had landed in Egypt after the Alexandria riots in the early '30's? The foreign office demands that British troops, after Egypt becomes sovereign and independent, should be stationed not actually in but near the great towns. This, say the Egyptians, is not compatible with the existence of a free and independent Egypt. It is as though in the new Irish Free State large bodies of British troops were to be posted in camps outside Dublin, Cork, Limerick and other Irish cities.  
But the demand of the foreign office by no means satisfies the war office, which has the powerful support of Winston Churchill. The business of the war office is to look at all things from the strictly military point of view and this idea of having troops posted at fixed points outside the towns hampers the plans of the general staff. The war office asks, in a word, for the right to have any number of troops anywhere, and the British government has accepted the plea and now imposes it as a condition upon Egypt. As this is the rock on which above all else the negotiations have split and Egypt has become acutely hostile to England, I quote the clause:  
"British forces shall have free passage through Egypt and shall be maintained at such places in Egypt and for such periods as shall from time to time be determined. They shall also at all times have facilities, as at present, for the acquisition and use of barracks, exercise grounds, aerodromes, naval yards and naval harbors."  
Now, the necessity and the morality of such a condition as this may be argued, but it is surely not arguable that any nation on which such a restriction is imposed enjoys sovereignty or independence. It is quite plain that it does not. But the conclusion that Egypt is in fact being offered something that is rather like a protectorate is confirmed by the other restrictions on which the British government insists.  
For instance, foreign relations. That is always a test of sovereign rights. Thus the Afghans, by the war of 1919, have won for themselves the right to direct their own foreign policy and so have asserted their complete independence of the Indian government. The Milner report made this proposal:  
"Egypt will undertake not to adopt in foreign countries an attitude which is inconsistent with the alliance or other public utility under the jurisdiction of the railroad commission as provided for in this act, its pro rata share of the expenses of said commission in the same manner as is now provided by law for the railroad commissioners."  
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FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

Text of the Act Reorganizing the Railroad Commission.

One of the most important acts passed at the present legislature provides for the reorganization of the railroad commission. The full text of the measure is as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of South Carolina: A commission is hereby established to be known as 'The Railroad Commission,' which shall be composed of seven members, whose powers over all transporting and transmitting corporations, and public utilities and duties, manner of election and term of office shall be prescribed by law.

"Sec. 2. The present general assembly shall elect seven members of said commission, one from each congressional district, to serve 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years, respectively and upon the expiration of said terms said members shall be succeeded by their successors in office who shall be elected by the general assembly for term of two years and until their successors shall have been elected and shall have qualified. Said commissioners shall take the oath of office provided by the constitution and the oaths prescribed by law for state officers. The governor shall have power to fill vacancies in the office of commissioner until the successor in such office for a full term or an unexpired term, as the case may be, shall have been elected by the general assembly.

"Sec. 3. The said commission shall elect one of their number chairman of the commission, who shall receive an annual salary of \$2,500, payable in the same manner the salaries of other state officers are paid. The other commissioners shall receive a per diem of \$10 and their actual traveling and hotel expenses while engaged in the work of the commission. A majority of said commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business pertaining to their office. They shall be furnished with an office, necessary furniture and stationery, and may employ a secretary or clerk. Provided, that the said commission shall meet at least once each month and the chairman shall call a meeting at any other time upon the written request of any two members of the commission.

"Sec. 4. It shall be the right and the duty of the attorney general to represent and appear for the people of the state of South Carolina and the commission in all actions and proceedings involving any question of general and public interest within the jurisdiction of said commission and, if directed to do so by the commission, to intervene, if possible, in any action or proceeding in which any such question is involved; to commence, prosecute and expedite the final determination of all actions and proceedings directed or authorized by the commission; to advise the commission and each commissioner when so requested, in regard to all matters connected with powers and duties of the commission and members thereof; and generally to perform all duties and service as attorney to the commission which the commission may require of him.

"Sec. 5. The tenure of the present railroad commission and of the existing public service commission shall end upon the election and qualification of the members of the railroad commission provided for in Section 2 of this act: Provided, That the present railroad commission shall serve during the remainder of their terms respectively and receive their present salary, and only four additional commissioners shall be elected by the present general assembly: Provided, further, That the present chairman of the railroad commission shall remain chairman of said commission during his present tenure of office. All the powers and duties now devolved by law upon the railroad commission and the public service commission, as now constituted, shall be exercised and discharged by the railroad commission hereby established and the officers of the said railroad commission and the said public service commission, as they now exist, are hereby consolidated into the railroad commission hereby created.

"Sec. 6. The railroad commission is hereby vested with power and jurisdiction to supervise and regulate the rates and service of every public utility in this state and to fix such just and reasonable standards, classifications, regulations, practices and measurements of service to be furnished, imposed or observed and followed by every public utility in this state.

"Sec. 7. The comptroller general shall collect from every corporation or public utility under the jurisdiction of the railroad commission as provided for in this act, its pro rata share of the expenses of said commission in the same manner as is now provided by law for the railroad commissioners.

"Sec. 8. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed and this act shall take effect immediately upon its approval by the governor."

The house and senate conferred agreed Saturday on the income tax law. The law is modeled exactly after the federal law. The taxpayer is required to give the state a duplicate of his return to the federal government, and to pay the state 35 per cent of the amount not paid to the federal government. The tax is to be collected by the county treasurers.

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