

Humorous Department.

Explaining Him.—A theatrical manager bought and staged a play and then became cursed with the usual doubts. He felt that it would never go. The author stood in the wings at dress rehearsal, very proud and confident, in irritating contrast with the gloomy manager. One of the stage hands was a person of peculiar aspect, and just to make conversation the author asked, "Who is that strange-looking fellow?" "That!" said the manager. "That's an Eskimo."

Her Reasoning.—Two men were discussing golf courses in general and a pretty little nine-hole course in particular. Eventually the conversation turned to a certain eighteen-hole course familiar to both.

"I always think," commented one to the other, "that the little nine-hole course is far more difficult than the eighteen-hole course."

"Well, one would expect it to be so," exclaimed a lady friend, who needless to add, did not play golf.

"Why?" asked the two men simultaneously.

"Why, it is obviously easier to get a little ball into one of the holes when there are eighteen. It would be twice as hard when there are only nine."

On Your Way.—A couple of former doughboys got jobs in town and commuted to the suburbs, where they tried to maintain small farms, but had to keep on the jump because of increases in rent.

"Move!" ejaculated one. "It's move, move, move all the time. Say, listen, my landlords are worse than the old looys. It's 'Let's go,' morning, noon and night."

"You said it," agreed the other. "We've got so used to moving that every time the expressman goes by my chickens lie on their backs and hold up their feet to be tied."

Perfectly Safe.—"My stars!" ejaculated the washing-machine agent who was endeavoring without success to sell one of his household necessities to Gap Johnson, of Rumpus Ridge. "Aren't you afraid to let your children fight in the road in that manner?" They are kicking up such a dust that they are hidden in it, and a motor car is liable to rush right through it at any moment."

"Aw, the kids are safe as long as they stir up enough dust, I reckon," was the reply. "The fellers in the cars don't know what in thunder is making all that smudge, and on that account they're afraid to—p'u—run into it."

Would Tote His Own Bundle.—An old Irishman was struggling along the high road with a heavy bundle when a friend passed in a cart. It was a hot day, so the friend thinking Pat would be glad of a lift, said: "Jump up here, old man." Pat was delighted and after climbing up, rested his bundle carefully on his knee.

"Put your bundle on the seat," said his friend.

"Oh, no," Pat answered. "Since you are so good as to give me a ride I'll not be after asking you to carry me bundle as well!"

Answering Back.—The other day a fellow jolted his sign on his coat in the Athletic building. "The owner of this coat is a member of the boxing team and can deliver a knockout blow of 250 pounds. I shall return in five minutes."

When he came back the coat was gone but the sign said: "You're all wrong. The owner of this coat is a member of the track team and can do the half mile in two minutes flat. I shall not return."

Most Important.—"Into the office of a Chicago business man there recently came a laborer attached to the establishment who asked most apologetically:

"Excuse me, boss, but can I get off today?"

"Why do you wish to go?"

"A wedding."

"Do you have to go to this wedding?"

"Well, I'd like to go, sir; I am the bridegroom."

Not Sure.—Two men were lunching at their club one day. "Oh," said one, "my partner formerly used to oppose my views, but now he agrees with me in everything."

"How do you account for it?" asked the other.

"Don't know," said the first. "I'm not sure whether I convince him or only make him tired."

NEGRO MASONRY

English Lord Gave Masonic Patent to Boston Black.

PRINCE HALL WAS FIRST MASTERS

Original Warrant Said to Be Older Than Declaration of Independence—New York Grand Lodge Raising Funds for a Big Temple.

Walton in The World. The ancestry of negro Freemasonry in the United States, generally termed "Prince Hall Masonry," antedates by sixteen months the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

On March 6, 1775, in a British Army Lodge holding a warrant under the Grand Lodge of England, and attached to one of the regiments stationed in or near Boston, commanded by Gen. Gage, Prince Hall and fourteen other negroes were duly initiated and admitted as members of good standing in the Masonic fraternity.

Nine years later the fifteen negro Masons, all of whom resided in Boston, applied to the Grand Lodge of England for permission to be set apart as a regular lodge. The application was granted and a warrant issued them on September 29, 1784, authorizing the setting up of a regular lodge to be known as African Lodge, No. 459, with Prince Hall as master.

It was not until about April 29, 1787, that the warrant from the Mother Grand Lodge of the World was received, the delay in delivery being primarily due to chaotic conditions superinduced by strained relations existing between the Colonies and Great Britain. Four days after the warrant had been turned over to Prince Hall and his colleagues, the African lodge was organized and entered on the English Registry with other Colonial Masonic bodies.

The original warrant issued by the Grand Lodge of England to the fifteen negroes is to this day kept in a vault in Boston by the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. The document reads as follows:

WARRANT OF CONSTITUTION To All and Every:

Our Right Worshipful and Loving Brethren: We, Thomas Howard, Earl of Effingham, Lord Howard, &c., Acting Grand Master, under the authority of His Royal Highness, Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, c., Grand Master of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, send greeting:

Know ye that we, at the humble petition of our Right Trusty and well-beloved brethren, Prince Hall, Boston Smith, Thomas Sanderson, and several others residing in Boston, New England, in North America, do hereby constitute the said brethren into a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, under the title or denomination of African Lodge, to be opened in Boston, aforesaid, and do further, as their said petition and of the great trust and confidence reposed in every of the said above named brethren, hereby appoint the said Prince Hall to be Master; Boston Smith, Senior Warden; and Thomas Sanderson, Junior, and for such further time only as shall be thought by the brethren thereof, it being our will that this, our appointment of the above officers, shall in no wise affect any further election of officers of said Lodge, but that such election shall be regulated, agreeable to such by-laws of the said lodge as shall be consistent with the Grand Laws of the society, contained in the Book of Constitution; and we hereby will, and require of you, the said Prince Hall Lodge, to take special care that all and every, the said brethren, are to have been regularly made Masons, and that they do observe, perform, and keep all the rules and orders contained in the Book of Constitutions; and further, that you do from time to time cause to be entered, in a book kept for that purpose, an account of your proceedings in the Lodge, together with all such rules, Orders and Regulations as shall be made for the good government of the same, that in no wise you omit in every year to send to us, or our successors, Grand Masters, or Rowland Holt, Esq., our Deputy Grand Master, for the time being, an account of your said proceeding, and copies of all such Rules, Orders and Regulations as shall be made as aforesaid, together with the list of the members of the Lodge, and reasonably be expected toward the Grand Charity.

Moreover, we will, and require of you, the said Prince Hall, as soon as conveniently may be, to send an account in writing of what may be done by virtue of these presents.

Given at London, under our hand and seal of Masonry, this 29th day of September A. L. 5784, A. D. 1784, by the Grand Master's command.

R. HOLT, Deputy Grand Master. Attest: WILLIAM WHITE, Grand Secretary.

In 1797 Prince Hall as Grand Master or Provisional Grand Master, issued a license to thirteen negroes in Philadelphia to establish a lodge in the Quaker City. About the same time another body of negro Masons was organized by authorization of Prince Hall in Providence, R. I. The lodges of Boston, Philadelphia and Providence formed the African Grand Lodge of Massachusetts which, in 1805, after the death of Prince Hall, was changed to the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. From this source negro Masons spread throughout the United States. There are said to be more than one hundred thousand financial Prince Hall Masons.

Prince Hall was a negro of marked ability and served in the American army during the Revolutionary war.

He was born in Barbadoes, B. W. I., September 12, 1748. In March, 1765, the founder of negro Masonry in this country landed at Boston from a British trading vessel, having worked a passage from Bridgeton, Barbadoes.

The 17-year-old immigrant joined the colony of free negroes. He took up the study of ministry and was ordained a Methodist preacher. Prince Hall was small of stature, a forceful speaker and wielded a potent influence among free negroes. He died December 7, 1807.

Today, with few exceptions, in every state where there is a negro Grand Lodge of Masons, it has been named for the Master of the first negro Masonic lodge in the United States.

The Prince Hall Grand Lodge of the state of New York is raising funds through the sale of bonds to erect a Prince Hall Memorial Temple to cost \$400,000. The site for the proposed temple is located at 144th street, near Seventh avenue, having a frontage of 125 feet and a depth of 100 feet. The building will consist of three stories and a basement and be provided with two elevators.

Prominent officials of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of the state of New York actively interested in the project are: David W. Parker, Grand Master; Arthur A. Schomburg, Grand Secretary; Henry A. Williamson, Grand Historian; Louis Jeppe, Grand Orator; C. E. Cyril, Grand Registrar; Harvey E. Williams, Grand Treasurer; James A. Porter, Grand Lecturer, and Eugene S. Plummer, Senior Grand Warden.

—A Wilkesbarre, Pa., man charged with wife beating, had both eyes blackened Tuesday by the magistrate; who ended the incident by imposing a \$10 fine. The magistrate, Alderman Edward Burke, of Pittston, Pa., had heard only part of the wife's testimony when he shouted: "I am going to see how he likes it," and, jumping over his desk ordered Anthony Azakas, the defendant, to stand up. As Azakas did the magistrate hit him a sharp blow over the left eye. The defendant fell, but was ordered up again and received another judicial punch over the other eye, which once more sent him to the floor. Azakas promised never to strike his wife again.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT

Objectionable Old Practice Does Not Exist Any More.

To the Editor of The Enquirer: Several days ago I noticed that some writer stated that the abolition of imprisonment for debt in this country began in Kentucky in 1821. But he forgot to state that in 1922 it is an easy matter in many states to imprison one for debt. Under our laws in a purely civil action (arrest and bail procedure) you can arrest a party for debt and if he is unable to make bond goes to jail. If the accused is unable to employ competent and influential counsel he will stay in jail until his case is tried.

Unfortunately the layman cannot secure reforms in our court procedure, for the laws are made for the lawyers and as our judiciary is controlled by the lawyer-politicians, the average litigant, without money or political influence, hasn't much show in our courts.

From the parasites, who hang around our courthouses and get their \$2.00 per day, on up to the bench you see the slimy trail of politics leading, and the average litigant would rather be in jail than hanging around a courthouse.

Robert Tucker. Gastonia, N. C., Oct. 16th, 1922.

The process described hardly involves imprisonment for debt, as that objectionable practice once existed. Under the old law, now happily obsolete, it was the privilege of the creditor to put the delinquent debtor in jail and hold him there until the creditor was satisfied either by payment or expiration. That cannot be done any more. There are various indirect ways in which a man may be imprisoned for debt; but invariably the outcome must either be discharge after a hearing, or a definite sentence for some breach of the law other than the mere matter of having contracted the debt.

Ed. Yorkville Enquirer.

SOLDIERS IN CONVENTION.

American Legion Men Are Holding Annual Meeting in New Orleans.

With hundreds of visitors from every section of the country in attendance, the annual convention of the American Legion is being held in New Orleans, La., this week and the ex-soldiers are attracting the attention of the country. Among the celebrities who have addressed the convention are General John J. Pershing and Judge Kennesaw Mountain Landis. Col. C. R. Forbes, director of the United States Veterans' bureau, went to New Orleans and was scheduled to be one of the principal speakers of the convention. However, William F. Deehan, commander of the department of New York, caused the colonel to leave in a huff when he issued a statement saying he believed Colonel Forbes had come in order to work against the Legionaires to prevent them from passing a resolution exhorting the Harding administration because of the president's veto of the adjusted compensation bill and for failure to provide proper hospitalization facilities for disabled men.

The convention, by an overwhelming majority, passed a resolution deciding to carry on the fight of the legion for adjusted compensation. A revolt against the conciliatory attitude of the rehabilitation committee of the legion toward General Sawyer, head of the Federal Hospitalization board, broke out Thursday and his removal was demanded by a vote of 607 to 375, it being alleged that he is re-

BETHEL PRESBYTERY.

(Continued From Page One).

The Bethesda community interested in the project was started. Wagons were furnished for the transportation of those who had no other transportation facilities and the survey was made so complete that no family in Bethesda community failed to have an invitation to attend.

While the resident membership of Bethesda congregation is about 220, the attendance upon the institute reached a maximum of about 320 before its close. The institute lasted three hours each day during its conduct and time was devoted to memory work, study of the Bible and all religious branches, some twenty men and women volunteering as teachers. The total expense was less than \$12 and this money was spent for the necessary literature.

On the final day a big picnic dinner was served, all of those who had attended the institute being present, regardless of whether or not they were in any way affiliated with Bethesda church. The material success of the institute was realized a short time later when a great revival meeting was held under the direction of Dr. Dobyns of Alabama. As a result of that meeting there were forty-six additions to the church and twenty of these additions were of people who were not interested in affairs religious or who had never attended Bethesda until the holding of the Bible institute.

Should Take Survey.

Following Rev. Wardlaw's talk, Rev. Wilson dwelt at some length on the importance of each Sunday school in the presbytery, making a Sunday school survey in its own territory. Citing the experience of his own Sunday school, he said in making a survey he learned that there were 107 people in the McConnellville section who attended no Sunday school, despite the fact that his Sunday school membership was more than 150.

The report and discussion relative to Sunday school work was considered one of the most interesting and inspiring matters to come before presbytery and most of the delegates went away with a new vision of Sunday school possibilities in their own respective fields.

—A new airplane speed record was made at Selfridge field, Mt. Clemens, Michigan, last Wednesday, by Brigadier General William Mitchell, assistant chief of the United States airplane service. Using the same Curtis plane with which Lieutenant R. J. Maughan last week won the Pulitzer trophy, he drove it in four heats at the rate of 224.05 miles an hour. The test was timed officially by representatives of the Federation Aéroque International. It will be remembered that Maughan drove the same plane at the rate of 243.94 miles an hour immediately after the flight in which he won the cup, but as this flight was not timed officially it does not count as a record. General Mitchell says that recent tests have shown the necessity for further protection for the pilot. His leather helmet was burst open by the wind, and he says that if he had thrown out his arm during the flight the member would have been blown off. He is convinced of the necessity for an enclosed cockpit under such conditions.

—It is estimated that about one-fourth of the body weight of a human adult is nervous tissue.

—Chester, October 18: Capt. W. Carlisle White, a young banker and progressive farmer of Chester, is unquestionably one of the most progressive farmers in the Piedmont section of South Carolina. He has waged a successful strenuous battle this year on raising cotton under boll weevil conditions, by using calcium arsenate poison and other things. He will make from 10 to 15 bales of cotton to the plow and over 400 bales on his farm. Captain White is a World war veteran and has been farming only two years. By hard work and ingenious resourcefulness he has practically triumphed over the boll weevil. His case is an excellent example of what can be accomplished in the Piedmont of South Carolina by a young man working along scientific and progressive modern farming lines, adapting all of the new methods and only holding fast to that which is best in the old. His crop of cotton is the subject of much optimistic talk in this section of the commonwealth and is proving a great inspiration to other farmers and is a barometer indicating that splendid crops of cotton can still be raised in the Piedmont of South Carolina despite the heavy inroads made on the crops by the boll weevil.

—A national commander is to be elected today to succeed Hanford MacNider. About a dozen legion men have been mentioned for the office. It is not unlikely that William F. Deehan of New York, will be elected. There are approximately 1,000 votes in the convention. Alvin M. Owsley of Texas, is mentioned as one of the most prominent candidates, and if he is put up the South Carolina delegation will likely vote for him. San Francisco has been selected as the city for the next meeting place. South Carolina has a delegation of about 150 ex-soldiers at New Orleans. One of the honor guests is Major James C. Dozier of Rock Hill. Hiram Hutchison of Rock Hill, is one of the delegates from this state, and Col. T. B. Spratt of Fort Mill, is in attendance as national executive committee member from South Carolina.

NOTICE OF ELECTION

State of South Carolina—County of York.

NOTICE is hereby given that the General Election for State and County Officers will be held at the voting precincts prescribed by law in said county, on Tuesday, November 7, 1922, said day being Tuesday following the first Monday in November, as prescribed by the State Constitution.

The qualification for suffrage: Managers of election require of every elector offering to vote at any election, before allowing him to vote, the production of his registration certificate and proof of the payment of all taxes, including poll tax, assessed against him and collectible during the previous year. The production of a certificate of receipt of the receipt of the officer authorized to collect such taxes, shall be conclusive proof of the payment thereof.

Section 237, Code of 1912, as amended by Act No. 6, special session of 1914.

Section 237. There shall be three separate and distinct ballots, as follows: One ballot for Representatives in Congress; and one ballot for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State officers, Circuit Solicitors, members of the Board of Representatives, State Senator, county officers, and one ballot for all Constitutional amendments and special questions, each of three said boxes to be appropriately labeled; which ballots shall be of plain white paper and of such width and length as to contain the names of all officers or offices, and question or questions to be voted for or upon, clear and even cut, without ornament, designation, mutilation, symbol or mark of any kind whatsoever, except the name or names of the person or persons voted for and the office to which such person or persons are intended to be chosen, and all special questions which name or names, office or offices, question or questions shall be written or printed or partly written or partly printed thereon in black ink; and such ballot shall be so folded as to conceal the name or names, question or questions thereon, and so shall be deposited in a box to be constructed, kept and disposed of as herein provided by law, and no ballot of any other description found in either of said boxes shall be counted.

On all special questions the ballot shall state the question, or questions, and shall thereafter have the words "Yes" and "No," inserted so that the voter may indicate his vote by striking out one or the other of such words on said ballot, the word not so stricken out being the word to be voted for.

Before the hour fixed for opening the polls, Managers and Clerks must take and subscribe the Constitutional oath. The Chairman of the Board of Managers can administer the oath to the other members and to the Clerk; a Notary Public must administer the oath to the Chairman. The Managers elect their Chairman and Clerk.

On all special questions the ballot shall state the question, or questions, and shall thereafter have the words "Yes" and "No," inserted so that the voter may indicate his vote by striking out one or the other of such words on said ballot, the word not so stricken out being the word to be voted for.

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NOTICE OF ELECTION

State of South Carolina—County of York.

NOTICE is hereby given that the General Election for Representatives in Congress will be held at the voting precincts fixed by law in the County of York on Tuesday, November 7, 1922, said day being Tuesday following the first Monday in November, as prescribed by the State Constitution.

The qualifications for suffrage are as follows: Residence in State for two years, in the County one year, in the polling precinct in which the elector offers to vote, four months, and the payment six months before any election of any poll tax then due and payable. Provided, That ministers in charge of an organized church and teachers of public schools shall be entitled to vote after six months residence in the State, otherwise qualified.

Registration.—Payment of all taxes, including poll tax, assessed and collectible during the previous year. The production of a certificate of the receipt of the officer authorized to collect such taxes, shall be conclusive proof of the payment thereof.

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LET THESE PRICES BE YOUR GUIDE

TRADE AT FEINSTEIN'S

Men's All Leather Work Shoes—Pair \$1.98

200 pairs Ladies' Fine Dress Shoes, with low heels. All sizes—dark brown, worth \$4.00 a pair—The pair \$2.95

Men's Heavy Unionsuits—The garment \$1.00

Boys' Heavy Cotton Sweaters—Each \$1.00

Men's Real Old Time Jeans Pants—the kind that wear—The pair \$1.95

Just received a new shipment of Men's Edmund's Foot-Fitter Dress Shoes—in Broad and Narrow Lasts—Priced at \$6.50

Extra Special—100 Ladies' Union Suits—Standard Brands—\$2.00 values—At \$1.00

FEINSTEIN'S

YORK, S. C. YORK, S. C.

All Are Satisfied—

IN THE LAST ISSUE of The Enquirer we published official figures showing that the lapse ratios of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company was the smallest of any of the 29 leading companies of the United States, which, beyond doubt proves that it has the BEST SATISFIED policy holders of any company doing business.

IS IT NOT a reasonable proposition that if those who are already members are satisfied, that YOU would be also? We are sure you would, and in fact if we had any doubt about the matter we would have been willing to write your application for a policy, for the simple reason that there is not a single dissatisfied policy holder in our territory, And We Don't Want Even One.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and your dependents to Look Before You Leap! You incur no obligation by looking. In other words, if after looking you do not care to make application, we will not try to persuade you to do so.

SAM M. & S. E. GRIST
DISTRICT AGENTS

SEEK WHEAT FOR SALE.</