

Scrap and Facts.

"I will support any party, and government that pursues a policy of peace, economy and steady progress, neither revolutionary nor reactionary, and does it efficiently." Lloyd George told coalition of Liberal members, of parliament at a meeting in London, Wednesday morning. In another part of his speech he made the declaration that "Great Britain must pay America all her debts," and urged the unity of action between Great Britain and the United States.

W. G. McAdoe, former secretary of the Treasury addressing a political gathering at Council Bluffs, Iowa, Tuesday afternoon attacked the rate making system for railroads under the Esch-Cummins law which he said, is based on an arbitrary aggregate valuation of all railroads and fixed rates high enough to earn 1-2 per cent. net on that gross valuation regardless of whether or not the roads should have been built. He declared the law should be repealed and amended and that the only reasonable basis for rate-making valuation was the value of the transportation service performed and what the traffic could bear.

Cotton ginned prior to October 18 amounted to 6,692,034 running bales counting 128,487 round bales as half bales and including 8,934 bales of American-Egyptian and 2,153 bales of sea island, the census bureau announced Wednesday in its third ginning report of the season. Ginnings prior to October 18, last year amounted to 5,497,384 running bales, counting 88,460 round bales as half bales and including 7,520 bales of American-Egyptian and 439 bales of sea island. To that date in 1920 ginnings were 5,754,582 running bales. Counting 140,099 round bales as half bales, and including 14,312 bales of American-Egyptian and 334 bales of sea island. Ginnings prior to October 18 this year and last year by states were: Alabama, 608,732 and 427,023; Arizona, 10,238 and 8,678; Arkansas, 649,650 and 467,958; California, 4,722 and 3,922; Florida, 18,553 and 8,187; Georgia, 568,917 and 636,830; Louisiana, 275,995 and 194,938; Mississippi, 686,625 and 510,675; Missouri, 62,911 and 40,462; North Carolina 448,619 and 443,257; Oklahoma 438,922 and 352,468; South Carolina 336,270 and 493,206; Tennessee, 203,558 and 155,997; Texas 2,637,395 and 1,738,558; Virginia, 7,892 and 7,520. All other states, 3,625 and 3,814. Revised statistics on ginnings prior to September 25, were announced as 3,863,706 bales. The number of ginneries operated to that date was 12,908.

The North Carolina supreme court has just made its first ruling in the case of the efforts of O. G. (Red) Thomas, to stave off as far as possible the time when he will have to begin his eighteen-year sentence for the murder of Arthur J. Allen, at Concord, N. C., some time back. Following the imposition on the sentence, Thomas appeared to the supreme court on various grounds; but before going to the court on the merits of the case, he demurred to the issues as certified by Judge J. B. Ray, the trial judge. Under North Carolina procedure the trial judge makes up a case as it is to be submitted to the supreme court. Without even requesting the judge to revise his statement to conform to alleged objections, Thomas asked the supreme court to make the judge enter into a re-statement of the case. The supreme court, in due time reached the matter, and of course declined. It took occasion to say that to entertain questions of this kind could only make for delay; but of course did not say in so many words that delay was the only object of this particular appeal. This question disposed of, however, the next matter is argument of the case on its merits. This argument would have been reached by this time probably except for frittering away of time by this unnecessary appeal; but as the matter now stands, the final ruling of the court is just that much further off.

There have been no more arrests in the Hall-Mills murder case at New Brunswick, New Jersey; but an alleged eyewitness has been unearthed. This eyewitness is Mrs. James Gibson, an elderly woman who, with a twenty-year-old son, worked the 60-acre farm adjoining the Phillips farm on which the dead bodies were found. Mrs. Gibson's story is that for some time past somebody had been stealing her green corn from the field and she had been trying to catch them. On the night in question she had been aroused out of her house by her dog scratching at the door. Looking over the situation, she decided that the dog had scented trespassers, and unable to see anybody, she mounted her mule and commenced looking about, going in the direction of the Phillips farm. Entering the lane that has already figured extensively in the story and proceeding some distance, she saw outlined before her the forms of two men and two women. She could not see at the point where she sat on her mule because of trees and foliage. The four people were standing under the crab apple tree. There was a sound of voices, especially of a pleading woman. Presently a shot was fired by one of the men and the other man crumpled. Then there were four other shots and one of the women went down. After a brief interval the man who had done the shooting knelt and the woman who was living exclaimed, "Oh, Henry!" This is assumed to describe what was said at the time of the cutting of Mrs. Mills's throat. The identity of the living man and woman has not been established by Mrs. Gibson; but the impression seems to be that it must have been Mrs. Hall and her brother. Heretofore the investigations in connection with the murder have all been under the jurisdiction of the

county authorities; but within the past few days Assistant Attorney General Mott has taken charge. The story of Mrs. Gibson has been talked about for two weeks or more but the full details of it have become known only within the past few days, and then through the inquisitiveness of the newspaper reporters; in spite of the efforts of the authorities to hold it back. It is stated in the papers unofficially that Henry Stevens and Mrs. Hall are the persons accused by Mrs. Gibson.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1922.

There is quite a large crop of sweet potatoes throughout York county—a much larger crop than the county can consume—and the arrangements to save the crop through the winter are far from adequate. There are a few potato houses scattered about; but not nearly enough of them. Potatoes are now retailing in the stores and on the streets at \$1 a bushel; but in view of the quantities that will soon be available, that price can hardly stand more than a few days longer. Unless something is done to save the potatoes until the market can absorb them, there will necessarily be much loss.

That was an unusual move on the part of Governor Harvey when he instructed the whisky constables at the state fair to look after whisky drinkers as well as whisky sellers. There is no question of the soundness of the proposition laid down by the governor that it takes both buyer and seller to complete the violation of the law against liquor selling, and morally, at least, the buyer is just as guilty as the seller. Of course there are those who think the governor had little to do when he instructed the constables to keep a sharp look out under the grand stands, behind the midway tents and in the stock barns, for buyers and sellers. Nothing more natural. Those who violate, or have a will to violate, the law, never approve the actions of those whose business it is to enforce the law. There are millions who never approved these prohibition laws anyway, and how could they be expected to approve the enforcement of these laws? But anyhow the governor has set a good example. Call him a stickler if they will; but he has set a precedent, and following that precedent, it is hoped that the officers of the law generally and the courts especially will become the same kind of sticklers. To be sure prohibition won't prohibit; but the law will prohibit all right if it is in the hands of the right kind of a governor.

Governor Cameron Morrison of North Carolina, has sprung a great idea on the people of his progressive state, looking to the establishment of a state controlled steamship line to trade between ports of North Carolina and other ports on the Atlantic, and he says he is going to put the idea into effect or get a good licking in the trial. Bully for Governor Morrison. We would like to see him win and we would like to see South Carolina help him do it. There are those who will be denouncing the North Carolina governor as a Non-Partisan Leaguer, or even as a Bolshevik; but what does that matter? The entire American coastwise trade is now monopolized by a group of shipping trusts, which have become as rich and powerful as sovereign states and they are not going to allow any such scheme to be put over if they can prevent it. Those who think they are unable to make fuss in that direction, simply don't know. Here is Charleston, for instance, with one of the best harbors on the South Atlantic, an important city of South Carolina and a port through which should be flowing the greater part of the commerce of the whole southeastern quarter of the Union; but of which the shipping trusts and the railroads have made only a kind of ocean flag station. It is a fact known of all fairly well-informed business men that freight rates, especially coastwise freight rates, are much higher than they should be, and the probability is that right now South Carolina is paying enough for the ocean freight that she receives from New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, etc., to build, equip and operate steamers to carry her own goods and nothing else. As matters stand but little if any of the stocks of the present shipping trusts are owned in this state, and the establishment of a state owned shipping line to take care of South Carolina business would work but little if any hardship on our citizens. Capable and efficient management of such an undertaking would tend eventually to make Charleston what she has a natural right to be, the greatest seaport on the South Atlantic.

British Political Party Names. Perhaps there has never been more intimate popular interest in America in British politics than at the present time, more especially since the fall of the recent coalition government in connection with the struggle of Lloyd George and his opponents to get control; but with all that there is much confusion and misunderstanding as to alignments, which can be helped with a little explanation. Generally speaking, Great Britain is divided into three great parties, one designating itself as Conservative, another as Liberal, and the third, is known as the Labor party. Each of the great parties consists of two or three more or less important wings. The Conservative or Tory party is characterized by the guiding principle of upholding the prerogatives of the king and the established church of England, while the Liberal party generally tends toward the rights of the individual, maintaining for him as much latitude as possible. The Unionists include a very large element of the Liberal party which habitually acts with the Conservatives and gets its name from that tendency. The Laborites, though figuring as a recognized party for several generations, has developed into formidable proportions only during the past ten or twelve years, and standing as they do for government control of private industry, are giving both the other parties and the country generally very considerable concern. The recent coalition originally included the Liberals, Conservatives and Laborites. The Laborites withdrew first just about the close of the war and were arrayed against the government in the great industrial battles that followed; but the coalition was able to survive and function, until the recent withdrawal of the Unionist crowd. The Liberals now have a slight majority in parliament, and can maintain themselves as long as they can hold that majority; but whether they can take that majority into the next house of commons will be settled by the election of November 15. If, in the coming campaign, Mr. Lloyd George and his friends shall be able to overcome the present small Liberal majority, the Bonar Law government will have to fall, and it will be necessary for the king to delegate some one else the task of organizing a government that can stand. Both of the old parties are mortally afraid of the Labor party. There seems to be little reason to fear that the Labor party will elect a majority of the members of the house of commons; but admittedly it is easily possible for the Laborites to secure seats enough to give them a dangerous balance of power. Lloyd George does not definitely belong to any of the parties named; but as a free lance he has usually worked along more or less radical lines and it is assumed that he will so continue. And it is a very common anticipation that whether he shall immediately succeed to his old place or not, the chances are that he soon will again be at the head of the government.

National Preparedness. In an address before the Army Ordnance association in New York the other day, Secretary of War Weeks declared: "I have no patience with the groups of silly pacifists in this country, who are seeking universal peace through undermining with their insidious propaganda the ability of their own country to protect itself. What do these people see in the signs of the times to drive themselves into believing that we can disarm while others arm? In what way has human nature changed since 1914?" We would esteem it a great pleasure if we were able to take sharp issue with Mr. Weeks on this question; but we cannot do it for the reason that we believe that he is more than half right. We have had war with us since Adam was driven out of the garden of Eden. Jesus Christ tells us that there will always be wars and rumors of wars, and there is no sense in anybody trying to convince themselves that there will be no more war. And national preparedness is important—everlastingly important; but if Mr. Weeks thinks that preparedness consists altogether in armies, guns, airplanes, poison gas, etc., he is as silly as the pacifists to which he so contemptuously refers. It was a proud part that America played in the World war; but foolish indeed are Americans who would thump themselves on the breast and say what a great people are we. Far better that they get down on their knees and thank the God of Battles for the favor he saw fit to show us. Remember what Achior the Ammonite, said to Holofernes, the Assyrian captain, when asked about the resistance he would probably encounter in his projected campaign against Israel? Holofernes, at the head of 120,000 archers and 12,000 horsemen, had overthrown all the surrounding nations as so much chaff, cut down their sacred groves and destroyed their temples, and having learned that the Israelites were preparing for resistance, asked the conquered Ammonitish captain for such military information as might be useful in expediting the completion of the work to which he had been assigned by his master, Nabuchodonosor, then the mightiest king on earth. In reply, Achior reviewed the history of the Israelites from the time Abraham came out of Chaldea down to date, and wound up in effect like this: "And whilst they sinned not before their God they prospered, because the God that hateth iniquity was with them. But when they departed from the way which he appointed them, they were destroyed in many battles and were sore, and were led captives into a land that was not theirs, and the temple of their God was cast to the ground and their cities were taken by their enemies. But now they are returned to their God, and are come up from the places where they were scattered, and have possessed Jerusalem, where their sanctuary is, and are seated in the hill country; for it was desolate. Now, therefore, my lord, and governor, if there be any error in this people, and they sin against their God, let us consider that this shall be their ruin, and let us go up, and we shall overcome them. But if there be no iniquity in their nation, let my lord now pass by, lest their Lord defend them, and their God be for them, and we become a reproach before the world." The record goes on to say how all

those that stood by the tent, including the distinguished captains of the frequently conquered nations, and the chief officers of Holofernes, hooted at Achior and wanted to kill him, and Holofernes himself was so indignant at him for trying to stiff him with such boogie-man stuff, that he was tempted to yield; but, being a good sport, he met the situation like this: "I am going to send you over to these people in advance so that you can be with them, then I am going to come along and not leave one of them alive; so if you escape you are welcome to it." Accordingly Achior was escorted out by Assyrian soldiers and left bound hand and foot at the foot of the hill on which stood the city of Bethulia.

It is worth anybody's while to read the balance of the story in the Book of Judith; but space requires that we skim it over with the statement that Holofernes was beheaded with his own falchion in the hands of a Jewish woman, and his mighty army was put to rout by the men of Israel, with such terrible slaughter that only a few thousand of them ever got back to their king, Nabuchodonosor. It is not to be understood that the Scriptures teach that preparedness is unnecessary, nor is that the teaching of this story, for at the time of the invasion by Holofernes, every hilltop throughout Israel was fortified and defended by armed men, and provisioned for indefinite siege. But it is clearly the teaching of all the Scriptures, and the experience of all mankind, since the rolling up of the last scroll that no nation is ever punished except for its sin against God, and if it be without sin, all the armaments of the world cannot prevail against it.

South Carolina News. Governor Harvey has ordered the superintendent of the penitentiary to give him reports until further notice of each prisoner punished and of the menus served at each meal. Joseph W. Tolbert, Republican national committee man for South Carolina, has filed his bond and received his commission as United States marshal for the Western District of South Carolina. The appeals of F. M. Jeffords and Ira Harrison, two young Columbians, sentenced to the electric chair for the murder of J. C. Arnet, filling station proprietor, who was killed at his place of business one night last spring, were argued before the supreme court Monday afternoon. Attorney Southard, of Spartanburg, represented Jeffords and B. E. Evans, of Columbia, represented Harrison. Solicitor Spigner, of Columbia argued the case for the state. The court took the argument under advisement and an opinion will be rendered later. The appeals were based on certain exceptions to rulings of the court, including the court's refusal to grant a severance in the trial.

Greenville, October 25: With an attendance of over 3,000 today the fifth Southern Textile exposition came to an end tonight at 10 o'clock, the total attendance during the show being estimated at approximately 25,000. Exhibitors and visitors have united in declaring that the exposition has been the best ever held here, and the work of preparing for the next exposition to be held in the fall of 1924, is already under way. Already three blocks of space of 56 spaces each, and in addition 175 other spaces, had been sold for the 1924 exposition, according to a statement made this afternoon by W. G. Serrine, president of the Textile Hall corporation. In his statement, Mr. Serrine declared that the show had been an unqualified success and that it would be necessary to build an addition to the textile hall in order to take care of the next show.

Columbia, October 25: Election of officers and adoption of resolutions commending the pilots of the greater state fair for the success of the rejuvenated enterprise were the outstanding points in the annual meeting of the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical society here tonight. Robert M. Cooper, of Wisnacky, was unanimously re-elected president, as were members of the executive committee from the seven congressional districts, as follows: First—W. M. Frampton, of Charleston; second—R. J. Cunningham, of Allendale; third—J. G. Campbell, of Ware Shoals; fourth—O. P. Mills, of Greenville; fifth—L. I. Guoin, of Lugoff; sixth—J. L. McIntosh, of Doverville, and seventh—D. G. Ellison, of Columbia. David G. Ellison, of Columbia, was unanimously elected treasurer, and former Congressman A. F. Lever, of Columbia, president of the First Carolina Land bank, was elected vice president to succeed John D. W. Watts, of Laurens. An amendment by C. D. Langley, of Columbia, to change the constitution by eliminating past presidents of the society as ex-officio members of the executive committee, and increasing that body by the election of three members from the state at large, was defeated. A resolution by W. A. Clark, of Columbia, expressing the thanks of the society for the marked improvements noted at the fair grounds, was unanimously adopted. President Cooper stated that approximately \$30,000 had been collected from the membership drive of which \$5,000 was from a direct appropriation from the state. Buildings to the amount of \$28,000 had been erected and past debts of between \$7,000 and \$8,000 from the proceeds of the campaign had been paid. The executive committee, he stated, was going slow and not putting in improvements until it had in sight the money to pay for them. A resolution of thanks to the women of the state for their co-operation was introduced by Judge M. S. Whaley, and adopted. Seven hundred new life members were elected.

LOCAL AFFAIRS. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. D. L. Hill, Pastor First Baptist church—Come let us talk it over. J. M. Stroup—A blue ribbon line. McConnell Dry Goods Co.—It is quite satisfying. McGinn Brothers—Ginning Thursday, Friday and Saturday only. Chrysanthemum Show—Bratton's hall, Thursday, November 2. N. A. Hemrick, Pastor—Homecoming at the Baptist Church of Clover, Sunday. Miss Ade Bevell, Principal—Halloween Party at Bullock's Creek, Oct. 31. City Pharmacy, Clover—True weight. Cash and Carry—Do you want to save? Star Theatre, J. Q. Wray, Manager—Earl Williams today in "Captain Swift" and other good plays to follow. H. B. McCleave, Administrator—Notice to debtors and creditors of the estate of W. L. McCleave, deceased. J. L. Houston, Probate Judge—Notice of application of Ernest H. Burgess for letters of administration on the estate of John D. Burgess, deceased. Standard Oil Company of New Jersey—Cheaper than coal, as quick as gas. Clover Drug Store—Norris's Candy.

Peterman Jackson, mentioned in The Yorkville Enquirer of last Tuesday, according to information that has since been received, is a former citizen of Bullock's Creek township and was once manager of what has since been known as the S. L. Davidson place. He left York county in the late sixties and went to Mississippi. He is an uncle of Mr. J. J. McSwain, of the Cannon mill, Yorkville.

All the York county farmers who have old corn left over, say that it is badly eaten up by the weevil. Indeed, it seems to be a matter of difficulty to get sufficient sound corn for the family table. The common testimony is that the weevil was there when the corn was gathered a year ago, and it has multiplied at a ruinous rate. Inquiries of different farmers develop the information that this year's crop, now being harvested, is also infested with weevil. No one seems to know of any effective remedy for the pest.

WITHIN THE TOWN. So far there are only two announced candidates for Alderman in Ward 3, Messrs. J. M. Ferguson and Carl H. Hart. The election is to be held next Tuesday. Yorkville High plays Wigginsboro a game of football on the graded school field this afternoon. It is hoped that there will be a good crowd of fans out for the contest. The game is to be called at 3:30. Two of the local players, Ernest Carroll and Frank Caldwell, are pretty badly crippled; but the team is determined to give Wigginsboro the best they have.

DIDN'T GET THEM. Three men in Anderson car coming down the road with South Mountain liquor, was the message that Deputy Sheriff Quinn got from the Gastonia police last Wednesday. The message went on to say that if prompt effort was made, the men in the car could be headed off. Deputy Quinn, Magistrate Black and Officer Faulkner went out in a Ford to meet the car; but the Anderson being the faster got by them and went toward Rock Hill.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS. Real estate transfers have been indexed in the office of the county auditor as follows: Catawba—N. E. Hood to Catawba Real Estate Co., 1 lot, \$900. W. R. Smythe to J. B. Johnson, 1 lot, 25 and other considerations. Samuel Friedheim to Mrs. Louis Friedheim, 1 lot, \$5 and other considerations. Ebenezer—N. B. Williams to Sidney McCammon, 29 acres, \$700. John R. Williams to E. H. Garrison, Jr., 1 lot, \$350. Sumter L. Dunlap to Dimitrios P. Dionisopolis, 1 lot, \$950. York—Reba Cain Clinton to W. C. Whitesides, 1 lot, \$4500.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION. The rates of subscription to The Yorkville Enquirer are as follows: One year \$2.50. Six Months \$1.35. Three months 65 cents. No subscription entered for less than three months. Annual club contest will be held this year as usual, and will open on or before November 15, beginning with the appearance of the advertisement that will give full particulars. No names can be entered on clubs at club rates in advance of the opening of the club contest, and parties desiring to enter their names before the opening of the contest, must expect to do so on the basis of the regular rates quoted above. This arrangement is absolutely necessary to preserve the integrity of the system under which the circulation department of The Yorkville Enquirer is conducted.

ABOUT PEOPLE. Mrs. J. W. Anderson of Columbia, is visiting the family of her father, Mr. S. H. Love at McConellsville. Misses Ina and Ruth Ashe and Alta Lee Mendenhall, who are teaching the Mount Holly school, recently visited relatives at McConellsville. Misses Mildred Mendenhall and Martha McCleave, students at Winthrop college, recently visited relatives at McConellsville. Horses trained and driven by Blake Pilexio, son of M. E. Pilexio of Yorkville, won a number of prizes at the state fair in Columbia this week. Pilexio has been following the racing

same for several years now and has been meeting with much success. He intends to enter his horses at a number of fairs throughout the south. Mrs. S. B. Mendenhall has returned to her home at McConellsville from Gastonia, where she attended the marriage of her sister, Miss Sue Robinson, to Mr. Price Lineberger. Greenville Piedmont: J. W. Kirkpatrick of the Belk-Kirkpatrick Co., president of the South Carolina Retail Merchants' Association was taken suddenly ill on the train while returning from New York, and was forced to leave the train at Greensboro, N. C., and was carried in an ambulance to a hospital there. The following were among the people of Yorkville and vicinity who attended the state fair in Columbia this week, most of them going down for the football game yesterday: Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Wray, Sheriff and Mrs. F. Quinn, J. E. Stroup, Dr. J. D. McDowell, W. G. Finley, J. A. Marion, L. G. Baber, J. E. Stroup, Jr., J. H. McMackin, H. R. Mackorell, W. G. White, C. S. Gordon, R. M. Bratton, Frank Simrill, Mrs. W. B. Wylie, Miss Rachel Wylie, Charles Crawford, S. L. Courtney, S. E. Lowry, C. M. Inman, H. B. James, Brooks Inman, Miss Jessie Baber, Mrs. F. M. Simrill, Miss Annie Bludworth, John R. Hart, R. H. Glenn, Arleigh Faulkner, J. B. Grant.

ALONG THE WAY. Fox hunters living in Ebenezer and Catawba townships enjoy a fox race every night or two. It is said that a number of foxes were let loose in those townships some time ago and every night or two numerous devotees of the sport are having a great time of it in hearing the "music" of the dogs. Despite the fact that the crop is short, York county colored farmers have more cash money this year than they have had in the past two years, according to merchants and others in a position to know. This is largely due to the fact that the colored farmers especially have lived very economically while making the crop and have money ahead. The largest real estate mortgage recorded in York county in years, was received this week by Clerk of Court T. E. McMackin for record. The "trust mortgage" was given by Hamilton Carhart Company of Rock Hill, which has other establishments in all parts of the country, and the amount was \$2,000,000. Description of real estate and other property given in the mortgage ran through sixty-five typewritten pages, and Miss Helen Thomasson, typist in the office of the county clerk, was kept busy for several days in putting it on the public records. Joy was written on the faces of friends of Clemson College hereabouts and gloom on the faces of the partisans of the University of South Carolina Thursday afternoon when news of Clemson's 3 to 0 victory over the Game Cocks at the state fair was received. Both football teams have many friends and partisans throughout this section and the understanding is that numerous small bets were placed on the outcome of the contest. There was special interest in Yorkville in the Clemson team in view of the fact that Floyd (Bull) Wray who plays an end position on the varsity is a resident of Yorkville. The body of George Robins, negro of Catawba township who was killed last Tuesday a week ago by Jim Withers, was exhumed on Tuesday of this week and an inquest held by Coroner Paul G. McCorkle. The verdict of the jury of inquest was that Robins came to his death at the hands of Withers. There is some mystery surrounding the shooting of Robins. It seems that he and another negro were playing checkers on the farm of J. B. Sykes when Withers came up with a shotgun under his arm. Robins had a gun lying on the floor beside him. There were no words between the negroes and there had been no previous quarrel, according to the testimony of witnesses. Suddenly Withers's gun went off and Robins was dead. The tragedy was dismissed for the time being as an accident. But as the result of "nigger talk" the father of Robins came to the coroner and requested an investigation. The result is that Withers is in jail. Information is that York county negroes have canned very few blackberries during the summer, recently come to a close. His majesty, the boll weevil, is responsible for it, according to reports coming from the cook. There is a belief among some of the more superstitious of the negroes, that boll weevils are poison—deadly poison. They say that many weevils are found on the blackberry bushes and even on the berries. A cooked boll weevil, they say, is just as poisonous as a weevil that is not cooked. Determined to take no chances on meeting death by poison many of them have refused to eat any blackberries this year. But the fallacy is not confined to the negroes alone. Report has it that one well educated white woman in the western section of the county at least believes the story. She has in the past put up scores and scores of cans of blackberries for the use of her family and some for sale. "The weevils might get on the berries," she is quoted as saying, "and I do not propose to be responsible above if not here for the death of people through eating poison boll weevils." And she hasn't preserved a single can or jar of berries.

TO SCHOOL BY TRUCK. Just for the novelty of the thing, Superintendent of Education John E. Carroll and a reporter for The York-

ville Enquirer went to Bethany yesterday morning where they met Superintendent Rodney Love of Bethany school and rode with him on his fifteen mile route, collecting children of the Dixie neighborhood who are now carried to school at Bethany in a big truck purchased for the purpose since the Dixie and Bethany school districts have been consolidated. It was a novel trip all right, and one that was much enjoyed by Mr. Carroll after he had rubbed his eyes and stretched himself since he is unaccustomed to getting up regularly at the rather early hour of 5:30. Leaving Yorkville a few minutes after 6 o'clock the two men who were enthusiastic enough to ride 10 miles to get to take another ride in a school truck, reached the home of Mr. W. B. McGill, where Mr. Love boards, about 7 o'clock. Mr. McGill insisted on the couple coming in for breakfast and at least one of the two prevaricated pretty about having had breakfast a long time before. With the Bethany teacher at the wheel, the truck started on its seven and one-half mile journey collecting school children at about 7:30, the route leading straight down the King's Mountain road to a point where a turn was made into the Dixie neighborhood. Several school children who ride to school on the truck were waiting on the door steps of their residences to be picked up on the return trip, no passengers being taken until the terminal is reached at the home of Mr. George Whitesides. An exception is made in the case of Elmer Templeton, son of J. L. Templeton for the reason that the Templeton home is a little way off the route. So young Elmer is the first pupil to mount the truck in the morning. There is a horn on the truck. Love says it is just a "sort of a horn"—a Chevrolet, but really it is not needed. School children with smiling faces were waiting to be picked up at every residence where stops were made. There were seventeen when the home of R. N. Plaxco was reached. The truck was pretty full then and Superintendent Carroll began looking toward the top of the vehicle evidently contemplating the possibility of his finding a seat on the top of the bus when two young ladies there came out to ride. That was the last stop, the driver going on into Bethany with nineteen regular passengers and two "dead heads."

Arriving at the school house around 8:30, the driver opens the single door of the school bus and his human freight unloads, all done in a most orderly and well regulated manner. The ninety-odd other children who attend Bethany school begin pouring in from all directions. School does not take up work until 9 o'clock and there are a few minutes for play. Then comes 9 o'clock and the bell and work for the day begins. At 3 o'clock school adjourns for the day and the pupils living afar are carried back to Dixie. There is only one fault to find with the truck and that fault lies in the fact that it is too small. Nineteen boys and girls take up a lot of room and now that the harvest is about over there will be others from the neighborhood who will be going to school at Bethany and who of course must ride. There is no problem about seating room just now but Mr. Love sees it just ahead. The truck is a one-ton Republic chassis with a specially designed school body built by a Charlotte concern. It is snug and warm inside. There is only one door which opens and shuts by a lever control at the direction of the driver. There are no big steps or rods on which children might play and get hurt and in fact it is about as well arranged and as convenient as a bus used for the purpose could be. Good speed can be made in it and it is driven along at a rate about equal to the average Ford and bounces and bumps so familiar to drivers of H's pride are lacking. It cost the school district about \$1,700. The road route over which the school truck makes two daily trips for a distance of about 30 miles is good road and while it may be a little bad this winter, there is little or no probability that it will be unable to go in any kind of weather. People who do not care much about keeping up roads for the convenience of the general public will do a lot for the convenience and comfort of their own children and it is a safe bet that the roads will be kept fit. It is rather hard on Superintendent Love of Bethany school who must haul the children to school and then teach them. If he lived in the Dixie section instead of at Bethany he would find it necessary to make only one trip daily instead of two. But he doesn't mind that and of course he is compensated for his double duty. Operation of the school bus in Bethany district is opening the eyes of people in that section of York county to some wonderful possibilities relative to better educational facilities. Other communities at a distance not any farther away than the old Dixie school house which now stands deserted, that have only one teacher or two teacher school are beginning to think it would be a fine thing for their respective communities to have a truck to carry children to the larger Bethany school. And there are those who have visions of a fine consolidated school standing in the beautiful Bethany grove—a school building the equal of any in the state and offering a standard high school course of eleven grades to hundreds of children living ten miles around. It is coming just as certain as anything. Of course there are those who oppose the idea because it means more taxes or because they have a sentimental attachment for the little school of their own community, or because they can control that little school. In the schools

(Continued on Page Eight).