

# YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

L. M. GRIST'S SONS, Publishers.

A Family Newspaper: For the Promotion of the Political, Social, Agricultural and Commercial Interests of the People.

TERMS—\$250 A YEAR IN ADVANCE SINGLE COPY, FIVE CENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1855

YORK, S. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1922.

NO. 96

## 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.

"No I don't believe in allowing violators of the prohibition laws to get off with fines," said Judge Peurifoy the other day.

"Under the old system of high license, you remember, saloonists were glad to pay a license of \$1,000 a year and upward for the privilege of selling whisky. Let these people off with a fine of say \$100 a quarter and they get their license cheap. I think that the best way to check this business is to give violators of the law prison sentences."

#### Execution of Faries.

"No, Faries cannot be executed on December 29—not if there is an appeal," said an attorney to Views and Interviews yesterday.

"Under the rules his attorneys will have ten days from the rising of the court of general sessions in which to file motion of an appeal, and they will have twenty days from that in which to perfect the appeal by serving on the state a copy of the grounds on which they will ask for a new trial. Then after that they have 30 days more in which to print the case.

"Notice of intention to appeal serves as a stay of execution, with no way to help it.

"While of course, the state, on being served with a notice of the grounds of appeal, has a right to move for a dismissal on the ground of frivolity, even this motion cannot be made until April. Then it will take quite a while for the court to decide it, and granted that the court dismisses the appeal, it will certainly be July and possibly November before the man can be sentenced."

#### Wonderful Surgery.

Was over to the Fennell Infirmary the other day talking to Dr. Fennell about things generally. Dr. Fennell is a kind of Dr. Jeckyll and Mr. Hyde in a way. Let me hasten to say that both of them are good fellows. He works with men's lives, cutting into their vitals and removing disorders that would otherwise kill them, and while he is doing this his whole soul is concentrated on the job. But too, afterwards he is laughing, telling jokes and conducting himself as though he had never had a serious thought in his life.

Noticing a long strip of blackish looking substance coiled in a jar, curiosity impelled me to ask him what it was.

"Oh, that is part of the entrails of a little boy," he said.

"Joking?"

"No, that is exactly what it is." "How long has he been dead?"

The doctor laughed and replied: "Why he was over here a few days ago as fat as a pig."

Then the doctor explained how a few months ago they brought from the Western part of the county a little boy who had been mysteriously ill for some time with a stomach disorder, the nature of which seemed to be a puzzle. After making examinations that led him to the conclusion that there was nothing else to do but cut into the boy's abdomen and investigate the trouble, he found it. A section of the entrails were diseased until it was rotten, almost falling apart, and he took it out.

"There is five feet of that stuff," said Dr. Fennell.

"What is the entire length of the entrails of a man?"

"Oh, in a boy like that, about twenty feet."

"And you say he will suffer no injurious effects from the loss of what's in that jar?"

"I tell you when he was over here the other day he was as fat as a pig. He's all right, and he has about as good a chance to live out his expectancy as any of the rest of us."

#### Most Efficient Collectorship.

The office of Collector of Internal Revenue in Columbia stands the highest in efficiency of any in the United States. That sounds big but it is a fact. Major John F. Jones the collector is responsible. When he took charge of the office it was away down in the list—near about the last in fact; but the major was not content to remain there, and he has been climbing ever since. Mr. Blair, the commissioner at Washington, is a thoroughgoing business man who takes pride in efficiency, and who demands efficiency of all of his subordinates. Major Jones is built the same way, and nothing pleases him better than to see things move along exactly right. He knew nothing about the business workings of the internal revenue department when he took charge; but he had been accustomed to big business all his life, and it was not long until he was in his natural element. Much of his work is done on general instructions from Washington. For instance, he will be told that a certain line of business must be finished up by a certain date. Immediately he lays his plans to do it thoroughly, and to get it done before the time limit expires. The records show that the reports of the office formerly went in

late—sometimes several months late; now, more often than otherwise, they precede the reports of any other state. In proportion to the amount of work done, the office and field forces of the South Carolina collector are smaller than those of any other state in the Union, and the cost of collecting a dollar in proportion. There have been reports that Major Jones has cleaned all the Democrats out of the office. That is not true. His force includes about 75 per cent of the people who were there when he took charge. He freely admits that he has no political sympathy with a Democrat, and he is unable to understand why all sensible men and women are not Republicans; but he will not stand for political pensioners of whatever party. "I am here to run this office as it should be done," he says. "We do not want to oppress anybody unjustly and we are not going to do it if we can help it; but as tolerant as we may be about honest mistakes, we do not mind putting the screws to those who try to dodge taxes that they know to be due."

#### For Benefit of Employes.

"Here," said this morning an employer of men, "is a sermon in verse that would be worth much to young employes if they would read it and profit by it:"

"I'm not supposed to do that," said he. When an extra task he chances to see; That's not my job, and it's not my care.

So I'll pass it by and leave it there." And the boss who gave him his weekly pay

Lost more than his wages on him that day.

"I'm not supposed to do that," he said. "That duty belongs to Jim or Fred."

So a little task that was in his way, That he could have handed without delay,

Was left unfinished; the way was paved

For a heavy loss that he could have saved.

And time went on and he kept his place But he never altered his easy pace.

And folks remarked on how well he knew

The line of tasks he was hired to do; For never once was he known to turn His hands to things not of his concern.

But there in his foolish rut he stayed And for all he did was fairly paid,

But he never was worth a dollar more

Than he got for his toil when the week was over;

For he knew too well when his work was through,

And he'd done all he was hired to do.

If you want to grow in this world, young man,

You must do every day all the work you can;

If you find a task, though it's not your bit,

And it should be done, take care of it!

And you'll never conquer or rise if you Do only the things you're supposed to do.

### LAW AS TO APPEALS

After Discovered Evidence Don't Go Without Permission.

The state supreme court Monday afternoon handed down a decision which tightens still further the loopholes in the criminal law and criminal legal procedure in South Carolina, when it announced the adoption of what will be known as "Rule 31," which prohibits the making of appeals on the ground of after-discovered evidence, without the supreme court first giving permission for such a motion.

Rule 31 reads as follows:

"The following practice shall be observed in the matter of motions for new trials upon after-discovered evidence:

"First: In a case which the circuit court has not been deprived of jurisdiction by appeal or otherwise, the motion may be made in the circuit court.

"Second: In a case which is pending upon appeal in the supreme court, the motion may not be made in the circuit court, until after the supreme court by order upon motion therefor, shall have suspended the appeal and granted leave to the movant to make the motion in the circuit court.

"Third: In a case in which the appeal has been disposed of by the supreme court and the remitter transmitted to the circuit court, the motion may not be made in the circuit court until after the supreme court by order upon motion therefor shall have granted leave to the movant in these circuit court; and when the defendant shall be under sentence of death, the motion in the supreme court must be made not later than the 10th day before the day assigned for the execution of the sentence (exclusive of said day) and upon four days' notice to the solicitor with copies of the moving papers."

—Mrs. M. F. Harrison, driver of an automobile which on Monday afternoon ran down and killed Mrs. W. H. Kelly on the Two Notch road, near Columbia, was exonerated by a coroner's jury Wednesday night, the jury holding that the accident was "unavoidable." It appears that Mrs. Kelly ran in front of the machine in an effort to rescue her little grandchild, who was crossing the road at the approach of the car driven by Mrs. Harrison.

## BRITAIN'S LABOR LEADER

J. Ramsay Macdonald Next in Line for Premiership.

### HISTORY OF INDUSTRIAL MOVEMENT

Organized Effort Began Within the Past Fifty Years—Now Funds are Raised by Per Capita Assessments on All Members.

The next Bogymen may be the next Premier of Great Britain. Following upon the election of J. Ramsay Macdonald to the Sessional Chairmanship of the British Labor Party, Bonar Law walked by his side when the Commons were summoned to the Lords to hear the royal assent to the election of Speaker Whitely. In accord with all tradition, this constitutes recognition of Macdonald as leader of the opposition to the British cabinet now in power. If it should fall he would probably be called upon to form a new one.

In 1874, less than fifty years ago, British labor, through the Labor Representative League, formed in 1869, returned two members to parliament frankly and openly committed to the furtherance of labor's interests, at that time a vague term embracing demands ranging from the suppression of machinery to the distribution equally of all wealth.

Occasionally a Liberal M. P., before 1874, had undertaken to achieve minor reforms for his horny-handed constituents, but the league openly proclaimed its intention of organizing working class constituencies for benefit of the working class represented, was the first to proclaim its recognition of special interests to be protected specially.

### Agitation Long Unorganized.

For about twenty years labor agitation in England continued, mostly unorganized and with a great divergence of aims. For the most part there was no general labor program, but only a collection of local goals and specialized grievances. The organization of the Independent Labor Party on Jan. 13, 1893, however, changed all this.

The Independent Labor Party had two aims: First, to propagate Socialism; second, to form a labor political alliance distinct from other parties, based not upon class status but upon ideas of social reconstruction and supported by people in all ranks and grades of life.

James Ramsay Macdonald, born in 1866, was twenty-seven when the Independent Labor Party was formed and has spent the rest of his life in its service. Its announced program, in particular, indicates exactly the things for which he had become known—the propagation of Socialism and the formation of a separate labor party.

The Independent Labor Party is a combination of trade unions, co-operative and Socialist societies, professional societies and local labor parties. To this extent it—the larger and basically similar British Labor Party—is obviously the model for the American labor party which made its first appearance at the November elections.

The American labor party as it is now is strictly speaking, not a party at all but a holding company. It is made up of the Socialist and Farmer-Labor Parties and a number of trade unions, each operating in the elections under its own standard and party emblem and through its own party machinery and funds, if any exist. The arrangement amounts practically to an endorsement of each other's candidates by the parties and groups composing the larger organization and an arrangement for an agreement as to the allotment of elective offices.

### Tail Wags the Dog.

The original idea of the Independent Labor Party may have been this, but it rapidly changed, in a large part through Macdonald's efforts. The tail began to wag the dog. At all events the component parts of the party gradually went into a decent obscurity and the party itself dominated the situation.

The party's funds are derived from constitutionally fixed payments per head of its membership and from an annual fee of affiliation paid by local labor parties.

"Whether one sees progress as the struggle between vested and unvested interests for power," said Macdonald, "or the effort of the whole life of society for freedom is of fundamental importance, and the second view is that of the Independent Labor Party and of predominant British Socialism. The British Socialist societies which took the other or Continental view never flourished in this country."

This is distinctly not the socialism familiar to America and explains in some part the readiness of British liberal voters to vote for labor candidates where their own have no chance of success. The essential difference between Macdonald and Asquith, for example, is one of degree and not of kind. It is no way resembles the essential difference between Illiquit and a Liberal Democrat or Republican like Walsh or Borah.

The emphasis on the general struggle of society for freedom, as against the struggle between vested and unvested interests for power, is shown in the British Labor Party's fight not for the socialization but for the nationalization of industry.

"Make the mines, for example, state property," says Macdonald, "but secure public control in working them

through committees representing labor, management, the consumer and the state owner."

### Faith in Macdonald.

Pictures have frequently been drawn in England of labor descending upon the commonwealth armed to the teeth and prepared to seize all property everywhere. Macdonald's determined stand against the communist organization in England did much to weaken the effect of these pictures.

"The labor weapon against reaction revolution," he said, "is not armed force, but a strike with the government at its head, such as happened in Germany when Kapp marched into Berlin." He was discussing possible obstructionist tactics in the event that his party really controlled parliament and referred to the action of the German Socialist cabinet in March, 1920, with President Ebert at its head, in leaving Berlin to the revolutionists but issuing a call for a general strike that made the revolutionary position impossible within less than a week.

Macdonald has written and spoken much concerning the probable tactics and actions of his party when it takes over the reins of British Government, a prospect no longer fantastic and by many considered almost certain within a year or two.

"A labor 'King's Speech,'" he said in 1920, "would 'regret' the condition in which the war has left Europe, the failure of the work done since the armistice, our Russian policy, the blockade and particularly the parous positions of the League of Nations. It would welcome our late enemies into the League and would try to enable the League to reconsider its own constitution so that it become a council of peoples and not merely an executive of governments."

The Labor Party, he believes, would be better equipped to conduct the foreign office than the parties that have been in control of it in the past. Particularly through his party's international conferences and connections, he says, would it have a clear picture of negotiations with foreign countries in the terms of humanity and the real interests involved, rather than in those of misty documents and coded principles.

### Uses Beekeepers' Simile.

"The foreign office," he says, "its mind and methods, are in relation to modern government what the gaudily liveried beekeepers of the Tower are to the modern policeman."

The Labor Party's astounding vote in the recent election would have been much larger, it is generally conceded, but for the party's stand on the question of a capital levy. On this subject Macdonald said in his book, "A Policy for the Labor Party:"

"The capital that has been lost owing to the war still stands in our private ledgers at old figures; none of us own what we try to maintain that we own, and it is in the interest of everybody severally and collectively that our figures should approximate more nearly than they do to the actual wealth which we command. Upon these principles of honest and real finance the Labor Party stands when it proposes to reduce debt by conscripting wealth on a scale adjusted to correspond with ability to pay."

Macdonald was born in Lossiemouth in 1866, and after completing his education at a board school went to London in 1888. For a time he was a clerk and then a private secretary. In 1900 he became the Secretary of the Labor Party (L. R. C.) and in 1903 he was returned to parliament from Leicester. The charge is thus frequently made against him that he is not a working man himself, though aspiring to be a labor leader.

Macdonald was an outspoken opponent of the war from the very beginning. On Aug. 3, 1914, he made a speech in the house of commons criticizing the policy of Sir Edward Grey in bringing England into the war.

### Worked to Bring War.

"When Sir Edward Grey failed to secure peace between Germany and Russia," he said, "he worked deliberately to involve us in the war, using Belgium as his chief excuse."

He denounced the atrocity reports that were spread early in the war, as he had denounced atrocity reports in the Boer War.

In 1915, writing to a clergyman who had taken him to task for his attack upon Sir Edward Grey, he said:

"I believed and do so still that the policies of Entente and Alliance were wrong, that they had to issue in a competition of armaments and ultimately in war. I therefore did not see the war, when it actually came, in that aspiring simplicity of a struggle between the blackest sin and the purest virtue, and if that kind of mind is the only one that can serve a country during a war, I am sorry, but it is not mine."

During the war a report was circulated by the German wireless at Nauzen that John Burns, Keir Hardie and Macdonald were advocating a new radical party urging the speedy termination of the war. Macdonald denied this report, but insisted the warring parties should make every effort to meet and arrive at a settlement. He particularly believed, in July, 1915, that the workers of the belligerent countries should use all their efforts for peace in line with the manifesto issued at that time by the German Socialist Party.

At the caucus of the Labor Party in London, Nov. 21, Macdonald was elected

(Continued on Page Two.)

## MORALS OF MR. RODDEY

Says Honesty is the Greatest of All Virtues.

### INFLUENCE OF DOLLAR IS GREAT

Rock Hill Man Directs Attention to Present Day Evils—Presents His Opinion Relative to Several Matters of Current Interest.

In my opinion we do not realize the really greatest devil in this country today. I have heard sermons, lectures and talks about the demon rum, the awfulness of gambling, and various and sundry terrifically terrible devils, but the sure-enough devil (this is my opinion) is 'THE DOLLAR.' I often hear: "You see that crowd of fellows; wouldn't they do almost anything to get whisky?" Unquestionably yes, but couldn't we throw out an arm, point, turn completely around, 350 degrees, and say: "You see that crowd of fellows; wouldn't they do almost anything to get the dollar?"

Is there really any honor any more? What will men and supposedly respectable men, not do for the dollar? Wouldn't Diogenes with his lamp have considerable trouble in getting together a good-sized bunch of really all-around honest men? Lying, deception, trickery, anything to get the dollar, is considered shrewdness, slickness, smartness. I don't say that is practiced except for the dollar, but in my opinion it is in practice from the supposedly highest to the lowest where the dollar is concerned.

When you see anything in the newspapers out of the ordinary where the dollar is concerned, you can look for the joker, and nine times out of ten you will find it, if you have sense enough to see it, because the man or men pulling it off try to keep it hid, and if he or they are smarter than you, you will not find it until possibly it is too late and you are "stung." There is nothing to this being religious without having religion, and the chances are the man is fooling nobody, not even himself, certainly not God Almighty. If a man is not honest, I wouldn't give a nickel for all his pretended religion, for he hasn't any, and where the dollar is concerned the majority of our people are at least on the ragged edge; what per cent has slipped over, be your own judge. Some men won't stick you for the last dollar they can, but those men are very few. You have doubtless heard of the advice one old man gave to his son: "Get money, my son, honestly if you can, but get money." Is not the majority of the people trying to follow his advice? Thinking about God five hours a week and the dollar 55 hours won't get us anything. The percentage is entirely too much in favor of the dollar. We have dollar days and then we have every way, any way to get the dollar. The fever temperature of the almighty dollar seems to be running around 106, the fever temperature of the Almighty God seems to be running around 94. Hadn't we better get some medicine to raise one and lower the other, and try to get nearer normal?

Let's not "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel" about some of this gambling business until we stop all of this publicly matching for drinks by church officers and our supposedly best people, and until the bets on the football game last Friday, for instance, amount to less than a thousand dollars per game. Get the dollar is the prevailing idea, but I think more of the man who bets and gives the other fellow a fair chance, than practicing deception, "putting one over" and getting a man's money by some trick or scheme—one is a fair chance, the other is a steal.

Are you getting your whisky fairly? Are you making your bets fairly? Don't everybody say "Yes" at once because you might be lying.

You often hear: "I get it as cheap as I can and sell it for every dollar I can." That is possibly all right, if you don't take advantage of ignorance and tricks, but some of the things pulled off right here in Rock Hill are as low-down as an 18-year-old boy beating up a 10-year-old boy; they would make the devil blush. Beating up a 10-year-old boy would be frowned upon; taking advantage of ignorance and tricks is considered by many as slick and shrewd. "Hit a man your own size." If you don't, you are a coward and a crook, I don't care what you think you are.

You often hear: "Mr. So and So and Mrs. So and So will be around collecting for such and such a thing, and you can't afford, no matter what you think, to antagonize them. You will get public opinion against you." What do I care for public opinion? It is as variable as the winds, and is formed in a community by what a few people think and can get in the newspapers before the public. Courting public opinion, if you think public opinion is wrong, is cowardice. Jesus Christ didn't seem to stand very high in public opinion. They crucified him, and in 1920 they practically crucified Woodrow Wilson. Five years ago public opinion was, you could get all the whisky you wanted and it was all right. Twenty years ago you didn't see a woman's dress above her shoes. Now you see lots of them above the knees, and it is all right. Thirty years ago a man's word in business was worth something. Now he must sign and his wife must sign, and a lawyer

must look it up to see that nothing is "put over!" Public opinion now is "get the dollar."

Sometimes when I see or hear of some of these subscriptions where they sign up widows, orphans or anybody else for all they can get and for as long as they can get them to sign, whether it is for the church or not, doesn't look straight and honest to me. It was to be admired when the "widow gave her mite," but it didn't mean that she was solicited or persuaded to give it. It seems to me that committees are sent out to get the money from anybody or in any way they can, and the bigger show each committee makes the more they think of themselves.

Men are still nothing but overgrown boys. The boy says: "You gave Willie a baseball, you got to give me one, too." The girl says: "You gave Mary a dress, you got to give me one, too." The man says: "The Methodists or Baptists or some other denomination got a new church, or Sunday School room, you've got to give us one, too." No one cared much about it until the other got it, and then vanity and rivalry come in and we have just got to have it whether we have the money or not, and right now, just any way we can get it, and then the dollar looms up, and then the schemes to get the dollar.

Some fellow pulling crooked details, some fellows taking advantage of ignorance and conditions, some fellows soliciting subscriptions from widows, orphans, clerks and others who can hardly make ends meet will probably say this is all "bunk." Well, perhaps, so, but I say, as far as your conscience is concerned it is all "bunk;" you haven't any. The almighty dollar is the biggest devil today. Religion should, in my opinion, encourage character building and our lives should be built on fact and truth.—John T. Roddey in Rock Hill Record.

### WOMEN TIGERS IN JAIL

No Discrimination Should be Made Between Sexes, Says Greene.

The imposition of heavy jail sentences upon two women in liquor cases during the recent term of criminal court in Anderson, which was adjourned Saturday afternoon and the attitude of Judge William P. Greene, of Abbeville, in which he made it obvious that in the administration of justice in his court no discrimination is made between the sexes, establishes something of a precedent in criminal court history in Anderson county.

Rather than manifesting a desire to be lenient with feminine violators of the state laws, Judge Green impressed upon the two women sentenced by him the fact that their bad example would only make lawbreakers of their children. Should any distinction be drawn between them and women violating the liquor laws of the state he intimated that the latter would generally be supposed to be more scrupulous in this regard and while it is detrimental enough to a people for its manhood to become involved in such violations, a sad state of affairs, indeed, exists when its womanhood is similarly inclined.

"You're not giving your children a chance, except to become lawbreakers," charged Judge Greene, when he passed a six months jail sentence upon Mrs. Mamie Crumpton, jointly indicted for a violation of the prohibition law with her son Robert Crumpton, both of near Williamston. The son drew a similar term but the judge declared in passing sentence upon the young man that had been set a good example by his mother, or had her bad example not existed to actuate him in the commission of the crime, he would have received the limit of the law. In sentencing Crumpton, Judge Greene said in part:

"You've not had a good example set, but you may as well make up your mind that the man who violates the law is going to be punished."

The sentence of young Crumpton was passed prior to that of his mother and when the woman was told to stand the judge asserted that "You've been responsible for the trouble your son is in. People," he added, "will not stand for places where people drink liquor and become disorderly for this cause. It is a hard thing to do to sentence a woman to a term, but you're not giving your children a chance, except to become lawbreakers." In the trial of this woman, testimony adduced indicated that Mrs. Crumpton had poured out a quantity of liquor when the officers had arrived at their home early during the morning.

The other case in which a woman was sentenced to a jail term of imprisonment was that of Gordon Leverette and his wife, both of near Pelzer. The case was a parallel in some respects to that of Mrs. Crumpton, for it was alleged that Mrs. Leverette was pouring out a quantity of liquor when officers arrived at the home. Gordon Leverette drew a sentence of six months while his wife was sentenced to four months in the county jail or a similar term in the state penitentiary.

The imposition of jail and gang sentences upon defendants in liquor cases and the refusal of the court to impose money fines in such cases featured the term of criminal court here last week.

—Eve, the mother of the human race is buried, according to a very old legend, at a spot about a mile north of Jeddah in Arabia. Her reputed tomb is of enormous length, being nearly 400 feet long by ten broad. It is now in the possession of the Mohammedans, who do not permit many Christians to enter it.

## DENBY IS RILED.

Says Naval Academy Disgraced by Much Drinking at Football Game.

The conduct of the Annapolis midshipmen at the Army-Navy football game in Philadelphia last Saturday, was arraigned in a public statement last Monday by Secretary Denby of the navy department, declaring that members of the corps had brought disgrace not only upon themselves, but on the Naval academy.

"How many midshipmen drank heavily I do not know," said the secretary's statement, but he added that despite the good behavior of many, enough midshipmen had "failed to do their duty to their uniform and to their country to bring shame upon all." He announced that an investigation would be ordered.

Secretary Denby's statement follows: "My attention has been called to the misconduct of a number of midshipmen from the Naval academy on Saturday night, after the Army-Navy game. I have no desire to minimize in any way the fact that many of the midshipmen did disgrace themselves and bring disgrace upon the Naval academy, for I know it to be true. I am shocked beyond measure that such things could have occurred. The misconduct on that occasion was, as far as I know, the most flagrant that has ever been charged against the academy. How many midshipmen drank heavily I do not know. The whole regiment was in Philadelphia. Only a relatively small proportion of the regiment attended the ball. Of this small proportion I think the great majority conducted themselves with propriety, but enough failed of their duty to their uniform and to their country to bring shame upon all. Such an occurrence will never be repeated, for such steps as are necessary will be made to make it impossible.

"In this connection I wish to make it quite clear that the Naval academy has hitherto set an example to the country of good conduct on such occasions and will set examples in the future. I was so proud of them at the game, which was one of the most thrilling I have seen and where I saw absolutely no evidence of drinking among the midshipmen, that later events of the evening came as an absolute shock. When I think of the picture presented by our 2,400 young men standing at cap salute in honor of the visitors while the cadets celebrated upon the field the well-won success I can hardly reconcile their sportsmanlike conduct then with what occurred afterwards. An investigation will at once be ordered."

### OFF TO PENITENTIARY

Roy Henderson of Cherokee County Begins Life Sentence.

Officers from the South Carolina state penitentiary are expected to arrive in Gaffney tonight or tomorrow to take in custody Roy Henderson, 18 years of age, young Cherokee county man who has been sentenced to life imprisonment, and they will carry the youthful Cherokee prisoner to Columbia where he will begin the service of the sentence.

Orders that Henderson be taken to the South Carolina penitentiary were issued in Court of General Sessions here, Judge I. W. Bowman presiding, last Saturday afternoon and followed a motion to that effect presented by Butler & Hall, attorneys for the defendant, says the Cherokee Times of Tuesday. An appeal has been taken from the sentence imposed in Court of General Sessions, and transporting Henderson to Columbia to begin the service of his sentence does not mean that the appeal has been abandoned, but merely gives the attorneys sufficient time in which to perfect the appeal, the case having already been filed in the solicitor's office. When motion was made last Saturday by Butler & Hall that the defendant be taken to Columbia to begin serving his sentence, no objection was offered by Solicitor Blackwood, and accordingly the order was entered.