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THE DILLON HERALD, DILLON, SOUTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1921.

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Town Council News

Through the kindness of Mr. A. B. Jordan we have been offered a short space in each issue of The Herald to inform our citizens as to our town government.

We court publicity in our official capacity. If as taxpayer or as a customer for lights and water you have any grievance consult our Mayor or our efficient town clerk, Mrs. Watson, who promises to try to look pleasant and answer all questions the best she can. Mrs. Watson will keep the town hall open from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m. All records in that office are open for public inspection. Whether you favored or opposed the present administration you will receive courteous and respectful consideration any time you call at the city clerk's office.

The new town officers were officially installed on April 20th. It was agreed that no changes in town government would be made until we feel sure the change would be for the public good.

We found the books of the town apparently well kept. Mr. Montague submitted his audit of city finances. We find the town has outstanding bonds to the amount of \$100,000.

\$5000 six per cent electric light bonds maturing 1942; \$15,000 new electric light bonds five per cent, due 1950; \$3,000 supplemental electric light bonds due 1952; \$39,000 water works bonds five per cent due 1952; \$38,000 sewerage bonds five per cent due 1952.

We find the town is due a note at First National Bank for \$7000, due December 31, 1921. This will be replaced when property owners pay their part of cement paving.

Open accounts due by town \$1,577.23. We estimate we can collect from unpaid taxes per books \$3500, and of this we will have an interest payment on bonds of \$2,525.00 due June 1st.

We find no sinking fund on hand, though according to law it is the duty of the council each year to levy a tax sufficient to pay interest on the bonds, \$5,050.00, and to establish a sinking fund one fortieth part of the outstanding bonds. This would have required \$2,500 raised each year and to be securely invested to retire the bonds when they come due. No special tax has ever been levied as a sinking fund until the last two years. During that time \$11,094.56 in taxes were collected but seems to have been used in paying general expenses as we find no sinking fund investment.

We find that the Public Works Commission owe approximately \$25,000. This sum is represented by improvements and repairs on the light plant and to losses the last four or five years. If the town government assumes this \$25,000 indebtedness it is going to be necessary to get through a bond issue. Of this sum only \$9000, is now covered by a note. The balance due is represented by numerous open accounts some of which have been due for months. An effort is now being made to see if we cannot buy current cheaper from the Cotton Mills or from some private company than we can produce it with the present plant.

Wade Stackhouse.

Burial of World's War Hero.

On Friday afternoon May 6th the Local Post American Legion buried Corporal Lexington Brown, one of the boys who gave his life for the cause that we are all proud to say that we helped win. Corporal Lexington Brown was buried at Mount Holly cemetery. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. W. C. Allen.

Corporal Lexington Brown went to France with Company A, 131st Infantry of the 33rd Division. His regiment was assigned to duty on the English front and it was here where he was gassed August 14th, 1918. He was sent back to a hospital where he remained until May 1919 when he was sent back to the states. After coming home he was discharged from the service and sent to a private sanitarium by the government in Tucson, Ariz. He remained there trying to outlive the gas which had disabled him for life until he died April 30th, 1921.

Dillon Post No. 32, American Legion, under the command of Capt. Frank Niersee, gave the body a full military funeral. A Comrade.

STATE HIGHWAY

ROADS IN ROBESON.

The Robinson. A map showing the roads in Robeson to become a part of the State highway system has been received and posted in the court house. The roads shown are:

Fayetteville road from Lumberton to the Cumberland line; Red Springs road from Lumberton to the Hoke line; Maxton road from Lumberton to the Scotland line; Rowland road from Lumberton to the South Carolina line; Fairmont road from Lumberton to the South Carolina line, via Marietta; Creek road from Lumberton to the Columbus line, near Boardman; Whiteville road from Lumberton to the Bladen line; Elizabethtown road from Lumberton to the Bladen line. These roads total 150 miles.

These roads are to be worked by the State under the road law passed by the recent Legislature.

MAY TAKE UP RAILROAD BROWNSVILLE TO SELLERS

Claimed that This Piece of Road is Being Operated at Big Loss—Hearing to be Held Soon.

Pee Dee Advocate.

The Bennettsville and Cheraw Railroad Company has made application to the South Carolina railroad commission for permission to abandon and take up eleven miles of its track, the piece between Brownsville and Sellers. The road now runs from Kollock, where it connects with the Seaboard, to Sellers, connecting there with main line of the Coast Line. It also connects at Bennettsville with the Coast Line.

It is claimed that the road gets very little business south of Brownsville, and that section is being operated at a big loss. Figures prepared by the company for the railroad commission show that there was a loss of \$16,000 on this 11 mile section last year.

Railroad Commissioners Shealey and Arnold were here several days ago, and went over the Brownsville-Sellers section with President Heckart and other officers of the B. and C.

It was decided that a public hearing will be held, at which the railroad representatives and others will be heard, for or against the proposition to take up the Brownsville and Sellers end of the road. The date and place of this hearing has not yet been announced.

There is a railroad, the Marion Southern, running from Brownsville to Marion, an d crossing the Coast Line about two miles southeast of Sellers. This almost parallels the B. and C. from Brownsville to Sellers. The Marion Southern is only a log road, however. It has never operated passenger trains, and there is no probability that it ever will. In fact, the road is now rapidly falling into decay, and has been abandoned.

Rock Me to Sleep, Daddy.

(A Parody by Dr. Watson B. Duncan, Dedicated to The Mother's Club of Dillon, With Apologies to Mrs. Elizabeth Akers Allen.)

Backward, turn backward, O Time in your flight! Give me mother again just for to-night.

Mother, come back from the forum and mart, Take me again to your arms and your heart;

I need you now in my sorrow and care, To take the rough tangles all out of my hair;

But over my sleep you no longer watch keep; Rock me to sleep, daddy, rock me to sleep.

Tired of going without dress and the shoe, Mother, O mother, we all need you; All over the town the grass has grown green.

Faded the flowers that grow in between; I've struggled all day with a passionate pain, And eagerly waited your coming again;

But I've waited in silence so long and so deep; Rock me to sleep, daddy, rock me to sleep.

To my poor soul as the night draws nigh, No song so sweet as your old lullaby; No other love ever abides and endures.

So faithful, unselfish, and patient as yours; I long for a mother to charm away pain.

From the sick soul and care-worn brain; But now deep slumbers o'er my eyelids creep; Rock me to sleep, daddy, rock me to sleep.

Come, let thy brown hair, prepared for the poll, Fall on my shoulders again as of old;

To comfort and soothe and give me sweet rest, Daddy is doing his very level best; While you for reform are making your plea,

My heart is breaking for vision of thee; Lonely and weary I only can ween; Rock me to sleep, daddy, rock me to sleep.

An Illinois Editor's Steady Income.

A child is born in the neighborhood; the editor gives the loud lunged youngster and the happy parents a sendoff and gets \$0.00. It is christened and the minister gets \$5, and the editor gets \$0.00. The editor blushes and tells a dozen lies about the beautiful and accomplished bride.

The minister gets \$10 and a piece of cake and the editor gets \$0.00. In the course of time she dies; the doctor gets from \$15 to \$100, the minister gets perhaps another \$5, the undertaker gets from \$75 to \$200, the editor prints an obituary two columns long and a card of thanks and gets \$0.00. No wonder so many country editors get rich. Have you paid your subscription?—Altamont Times.

DILLON CAN DO AS WELL

Dr. S. C. Henslee, who was a member of the party of Dillon physicians that attended the meeting of the N. C. Carolina Medical Association at Pinehurst several days ago, was very much impressed with the many fine peach orchards he saw in the Pinehurst section. The orchards gave promise of such abundant yields this year that Dr. Henslee was moved to make some inquiries concerning the Pinehurst peach industry and he gathered quite a lot of valuable information which he is passing on to his Dillon friends. Great riches were reaped from the Pinehurst peach orchards last year, said Dr. Henslee. There is very little expense attached to the cultivation of the peaches, and when the trees begin to bear it is like taking nuggets out of a gold mine. Peaches brought fancy prices last year said Dr. Henslee, and many growers have sold the 1921 crop ahead at fancy prices. Dr. Henslee examined the soil carefully and he says he has the same character of soil on the east side of Little Pee Dee. He is of the opinion that the sandy lands of the Pee Dee can be made to produce as abundantly as the lands of the Pinehurst section, and if these lands were covered with fruit-producing peach trees they would be worth more per acre than the best cotton and tobacco lands in the county. Dr. Henslee imparted the information he gathered to Messrs. Isaac McKenzie and Pearl Wiggins, prosperous farmers of the Mt. Calvary section, and they became so much interested that they have decided to make a trip to Pinehurst and study the peach growing industry at first hand. The editor of the Herald has seen these Pinehurst peach orchards and shares Dr. Henslee's opinion that the same industry can be made just as profitable in Dillon county. The land is the same and if the orchards were cultivated under the personal supervision of our land owners we believe the production would be greater because the Pinehurst orchards are owned by men who live in the north and the growing of the peach crops is under the supervision of hired men. We trust Messrs. McKenzie and Wiggins will make a visit to this very interesting section and after making their investigations decide to engage in the industry.

HORSE RACES MAY 30TH.

On Monday, May 30th, at two o'clock P. M., the Dillon Driving Association will hold its first racing meet of the year at the race track at the fair grounds. There will be four races, a 2:30 pace, 2:27 trot, 2:16 trot and a free for all pace. These races promise to be up to the usual good standard of the races had at Dillon, and Dillon has the reputation of always giving the public a good race. There are now at the track in training over twenty horses, six are in training at the private track of M. S. Britt at Little Rock and eight at the private track of Clarence McLaurin at Minturn. In addition to these local horses the association has the assurance of entries from Maxton, Mullins, Marion and Florence.

Immediately after these races some of the horses will be shipped north to race, a part going to Ohio and a few to Philadelphia, consequently the public will have the opportunity of seeing horses perform at Dillon that will race against the best horses of the north and east.

The admission fee will be 75c which includes war tax, grand stand and automobile.

There is also at the track Henry Putney, one of the handsomest young stallions in the country, which is being used for breeding purposes this season. Henry Putney is by San Francisco 2.07%, dam Mendocita 2.08, and is a full brother to Mary Putney 2.04%, Abbie Putney 2.06%, Montval 2.07% and two others less than 2.10. He is a grand individual and is owned by Joe Cabell Davis of Dillon.

D. A. R. Meeting

Tuesday afternoon the Rebecca Pickens Chapter, D. A. R. held its last meeting before adjournment for the summer with Mrs. W. Murchison. The meeting was strictly business.

The different chapter officers gave their report of the year's work, showing the chapter up to the mark in every respect.

The following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. L. R. Craig; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Earle Bethea; Recording Secretary, Miss Sarah Bethea; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. P. B. Sellers; Treasurer, Mrs. Jack Watson; Registrar, Mrs. J. D. Hargrove; Historian, Mrs. G. Bethea. After the adjournment of business an ice course was served by the hostess, assisted by Mrs. A. C. Rogers and Mrs. J. P. McLaurin.

Graveley-Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Graveley of Lake City have announced the engagement of their daughter, Louise Price, to Mr. Albert Heyward Smith. The wedding will take place in June. Mr. Smith is a native of Kingstree and holds the position of bookkeeper at the Dillon Hardware Co.

TELLS OBJECTION TO MONEY CROPS.

All Had a Little Money, Good Homes, Good Buggies and Good Horses; Never Had Accounts to Pay in The Fall; Made Their Supplies Instead of Buying Them.

(Bion H. Butler in Raleigh News and Observer.)

I have never yet become reconciled to that expression, "money crop." Perhaps because it was a new one to me when I came to North Carolina, or perhaps because I am not friendly toward it on general principles. It seems to me that it is a discriminating thing, for any thing that is made on the farm or garden should be a money crop as much as any other if we want to make it such. Years ago I published a country paper in a small northern village, and the village was surrounded by thrifty farms. That paper was a steady money maker as long as I was interested there, and it is still thriving, for the farmers were as dependable as the bank. From time to time they would come in, pay their subscriptions and I never remember sending out a statement to one of them. The stores liked to advertise with us because the farmers who read the paper were good patrons of the stores, and business flourished in the community. In our printing office on Saturday night we made out checks for every bill that had come in during the week and Sunday never dawned with an account due in that shop. We discounted every bill.

But the farmers made no money crop, and if they had been asked about money crops they would not have known what was meant. The community made no cotton, no tobacco, no wheat for sale on any big scale, and looked back to those days I can hardly say that those farmers did to build up such a thrifty rural neighborhood as they were, for they all had a little money, and good homes, and good buggies and good horses, and an organ in the parlor, cattle on the ranges.

Didn't Need Money Crops.

To begin with they did not need money crops like the farmer does who makes a money crop, for they never had time accounts to pay in the fall when the money crop came off. They had no fertilizer bills waiting for their distressed product. They owned nothing for supplies, and that is another word I never heard in connection with farming until I came into the money crop belt. In the section I speak of the farmer made his supplies instead of buying them, and he also made supplies for the folks in town, and a few loads of hay for the mine mules at the neighborhood mines and some oats for the horses to sell to the mine stores in the county, and butter and eggs and along in the fall you would see a farmer drive in with a wagon load of big red apples that he would sell out to us town folks for a dollar a bushel, and they were worth the money. The farmer made a little wheat for his own uses, and generally when he brought arist of ten or fifteen bushels to the mill to be ground he let the miller have a little of it for cash. He brought some corn in that way. He brought in a bunch of turkeys along about Thanksgiving day and Christmas, and a good turkey sold for a dollar. Eggs and butter at the village stores were good for whatever in trade he wanted, so the women folks usually came along to trade for a little coffee and sugar, and some dry goods, and miscellaneous plunder, and in the spring those who had maple trees on the farm made molasses and sugar and folks in the village and in Pittsburgh liked to have a few gallons of it, for it was good. It sold for a dollar a gallon. A dollar was a staple coin in that village, and it was a pretty big one at that. In the fall the farmer brought in an occasional hog that he had left above what he needed at home, and it sold readily to a town man, or perhaps two families would take it between them. We all lived pretty much on what the farmer brought in to sell us, and at the newspaper shop we took a turkey or a bushel of apples or something of that sort just as readily as we took a dollar and a half for the paper. In a long box that held about six or eight bushels we dumped the apples and when neighbors dropped in they frequently helped themselves to our apples as we did when we went to their places.

Paid Cash.

Still they had no money crop up in that country, but if a farmer wanted to buy a mowing machine along in the middle of the summer when Tommy Hutchison unloaded a car of them at the freight station and delivered them all at once to make a spectacular display of what he was doing in the way of farm implements he went home with his pocket full of checks or a wad of bills, for the farmer had a place where he dug up the money when he wanted to buy something. You see when he sold a load or two of hay to the saw mill man he did not need the blooming money and he

HOME DEMONSTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Churning Hints for Butter Makers

1. Clean milk and cream. Butter making begins with the production of the milk. Wash and dry udder of cow before milking. Clean dry hands and clean clothes for the milker are essential. The thorough cleaning and sterilizing of all dairy utensils is essential to the production of butter of good flavor. Do not use rusty pails. Always rinse milk vessels with cool or tepid water to remove all milk. Then wash in hot water containing a small amount of washing powder and scrub with a brush. Scald in boiling water, then drain by their own heat. Do not use soap on dairy utensils.

Care of Cream

Cool milk immediately after milking. Cold water around the vessel containing the milk is one of the best ways to reduce temperature. Keep milk covered to protect from flies and dust.

When as many as six or more cows are kept it generally pays to have a separator. Where fewer cows than six are kept the cream may be hand-skimmed.

After the cream is skimmed off, keep in a cool place and add to it the cream from other milking until enough is secured for churning. Stir cream thoroughly each time more is added. Never mix warm and cold milk together.

Ripening or Souring the Cream

To ripen or sour cream warm from 65 to 75 degrees F. and hold at that temperature until a mild acid flavor is developed. This may be done by placing the vessel of milk in hot water until it reaches the desired temperature. A thermometer should always be used in order to know that proper temperatures have been obtained. If the whole milk is to be used, it is best to let it clabber. If cream is used, do not let it clabber or get too sour. Stir occasionally as it ripens. Cream that is too sour makes poor butter.

Churning Temperature.

Hold milk or cream at churning temperature for at least 2 hours before churning. This temperature should be such that (1) the churning will require from 30 to 40 minutes and (2) the butter granules will be firm without being hard. Usually the temperature ranges from 52 to 60 degrees in summer and from 58 to 66 degrees in winter. For whole milk it will be from 60 to 70 degrees.

Preparing the Churn.

Clean and scald the churn, then cool thoroughly with cold water. The butter paddles, worker and printer should be treated in the same way when needed.

Straining and Coloring

Pour cream through coarse sieve into churn. In winter it is advisable to add 8 or 10 drops of a pure vegetable butter color for each pound of butter you expect to get.

Kind of Churn.

The best churns are those that secure the most agitation of the milk by revolving or throwing it against the inside of the churn. Any churn that depends solely on the dasher will not secure all the butter for it does not agitate the cream thoroughly enough.

Churning.

When the butter granules the size of a small pea, stop churning. Keep butter in granular stage.

Washing Butter

When butter has reached granular stage, drain off the butter milk through a fine strainer to catch particular of butter. Add as much wash water as you have butter milk and of about the same temperature. After adding water turn churn a few times to get all milk from butter granules. Buttermilk must be washed out, not worked out. Drain off water and repeat above process until water is clear. Usually two washings are enough. The butter should still be in the granular form when washing is completed.

Salting and Working Butter.

Remove butter from churn with paddles. Add at least a level tablespoon of salt for each pound of butter. Work until salt is dissolved and evenly distributed, and a solid smooth body is formed. The best butter has a waxy body, a bright appearance, and, when a slab is broken, a grain like broken steel. Overworked butter has a sticky, salty body a dull greasy appearance and a gummy grain.

Printing the Butter.

Butter for market should be in brick shaped prints, wrapped in parchment paper and inclosed in paraffined cartons.

Washing the Churn

The churn and other equipment should be washed according to directions given for milk utensils. Place in the sunshine to keep sweet.

After the Speedsters.

Capt. Jones, traffic cop, is keeping an eagle eye on speedsters and last week he haled three speed fiends before the Mayor on the charge of having violated the speed ordinances. Capt. Jones' duties are to see that the speed and parking laws are strictly enforced and he is enforcing them regardless of who the violators are.

COUNTY NEWS.

Fork

Mr. C. E. Taylor is visiting relatives at his old home at Melrose, Va. Mrs. Bensol of Southport, N. C. is spending some time here with her daughters.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church organized a Ladies Auxiliary Society last Sunday. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. L. M. Rogers; Vice-President, Miss Bertie Carnichael; Secretary, Mrs. N. B. Calhoun; Treasurer, Mrs. R. S. Moore.

Mr. Lawton Carmichael, who has a position at Greensboro, N. C. it at home on a two weeks vacation.

Mrs. Colon Edwards and baby left Tuesday for Spartanburg to visit Mrs. Russell Smoaks.

The Fork School Improvement Association will hold its monthly meeting at the school house Friday afternoon. All members are urged to be present.

Carolina.

Mrs. Rufus Stanton of Clio spent the week end at the home of her father, Mr. A. I. Smith.

Mr. Grady Alford left for Black Mountain, N. C., Friday where he was called to the bedside of his brother Sion who is in a serious condition.

Mrs. D. B. McInnis and little daughter Mildred, visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Robertson at Rowland last week.

Rev. C. G. Brown left Monday for St. Louis, Miss., to attend the General Assembly which meets there next week. He went by way of Virginia to visit a brother who is very ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. McQueen of Asheville spent Sunday with their niece, Mrs. K. L. McDonald.

Miss Margaret McLaurin of Westley spent the week end with her sister, Mrs. C. M. McInnis.

Mr. K. L. McDonald with Mrs. Mary McInnis and Miss Mary McKinnon went Sunday afternoon to see Mr. W. J. Stone who is very sick at his home near Raeford, N. C.

A number of the young folks of the community went last Tuesday to Flora McDonald to attend the May Day Pageant, but on account of rain it was postponed.

Oak Grove.

The closing exercises of the Oak Grove school will be held on the afternoon of Friday, May 20, beginning at five o'clock. An attractive program will be rendered by the children after which the Hon. Gordon McLaurin of Dillon will deliver the closing address. The public generally is cordially invited to be present on this occasion.

Mr. Jno. C. Hayes is having extensive repairs made on his residence a few miles below here.

J. F. Bethea and H. B. Seymour of Latta were in this section last Monday afternoon on business.

Mr. W. S. Foxworth of Marion delivered a strong address on christian education at Bethchem last Sunday morning.

Mr. James Bethea of Latta is visiting at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Tracey E. Fore.

Mr. and Mrs. Lanneau Brigan have gone to Moultrie, Georgia, to live.

The continued cold weather has been very injurious to the crops of this section. A great deal of the cotton has died out and the stand generally is poor. There is a great deal of cotton around here with no fertilizer under it at all and it seems to be doing about as well as that which has been fertilized.

The indications are that nearly every body is trying to raise more cotton than ever before.

Floydale.

Mrs. Mary Rogers and Mrs. L. M. Rogers visited Mrs. Percy McDonald last week.

Several from Floydale attended the closing exercises of Lake View school last Friday night.

Mr. B. A. Alford visited his daughter near Columbia last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hodges and Herbert Hodges spent the week end with J. H. Stackhouse and family.

Miss Janie Gaddy of Latta is visiting Mrs. Bob Bethea.

Misses Catherine and Mary Murchison spent Sunday with Mrs. J. H. Stackhouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Sandy McNeil and Mr. Luther Goodyear of Lumberton, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Graham of Marion, Messrs. Burke and LeGrande Berry and Miss Mary and Billy Fore spent Sunday with Mrs. J. H. Berry and family.

Mr. Aubry Evans of Latta spent Sunday at Mrs. J. H. Berry's.

Mr. H. L. Reaves of Proctorville was in our midst Monday.

Mr. J. H. Stackhouse of Dillon visited J. H. Stackhouse Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. Lane of Temperance visited Mrs. P. K. Crosley Saturday.

Rev. J. A. Langley of Little Rock left Monday for Tryon, N. C., where he will spend a few days with relatives before going to the Southern Baptist Convention which meets this week in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dr. James Halford will go to Johnston Saturday and return through the country with Mrs. Halford who is visiting her parents at Johnston.

(Continued on Page Four.)