The Horry Herald.

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WHITE ROBED KLAN VISITS

Masked Band Brings Terror to Several Near Green Sea

WARNING NOTES WRITTEN

G. B. Shelley Case Follows the Manhandling of Mace Horn

The activities of white robed bands, said to indicate the Ku Klux Klan, so far as reported in this county to date:

Mace Horn, ears clipped, made to tell what he knows of Bailey shooting, and Grainger whiskey case.

G. B. Shelley, taken to a grave yard and made to kneel. After measuring him on the ground, he is warned against several things.

J. C. Grainger, warned by a note to change his way of living.

E. B. Sarvis, warned by means of a letter to go to Sunday school, etc.

J. D. Anderson asked to limit amount of meal ground each Saturday at his mill.

It was on one of the nights of week before last that masked men, robed in white went to the home of Grainger, where Mace Horn was calling and handled him in a manner which was only partially explained in the last issue of The Horry Herald.

The acts of the white robed visitors did not cease with the Mace Horn incident. News of other instances kept coming to Conway during last week. Before detailing the facts, so far as they have been brought to light, concerning the subsequent acts of the masked figures, members doubtless of the new secret order known as the Ku Klux Klan, at least holding out to be such, the Mace Horn matter will be agained mentioned in order to bring out some facts that were apparently overlooked before.

Mace Horn Case.

After being taken out, Mace Horn was asked to tell the truth about the shooting scrape in which the Baileys, Jim Gibson, and his brother, Ossie Horn, had been concerned, and which was aired in the court of Horry County, at one of the terms of criminal court recently.

At first he hesitated to say he did not know much about it, it was something in which he was not concerned from the way he acted. Then, it is reported, questioners took out some tools and laid them down. He took up a sharp knife, perhaps a razor, and begun cutting Horn's ears. Soon thereafter Horn agreed to tell, and he has said that he did, and that he told the truth about who shot Bailey and what connection Ossie and Jim Gibson had with it. He was also questioned about Rob Grainger and the whiskey stilling case, and he says he told the truth about that. He was then required to come off the bond of Jim Gibson and he did. Jim Gibson at last accounts had left and gone to North Carolina, it is supposed in answer to a warning, or perhaps because he feared he could not furnish another bond. Rob Grainger is no longer to be found in his usual haunts. After warning Horn to tell the same tale in court thereafter that he told them about the Bailey case and the Grainger case, he was left alone and then went to Mullins, where he sought medical attention.

G. Bright Shelley Case.

As above stated there were other incidents occurring last week. One concerned G. Bright Shelley, a son of

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HEALTH NURSE BIG ADVANTAGE

Children's Welfare Among the Masses is an Example

Knowledge is power in the matter of diseases. Ignorance has led to many a death. If the right thing to do had been known in time many lives would have been saved.

With two public health nurses in the county and the holding of clinics in different sections of Horry during the next several weeks while they are here, will place an opportunity at the door of many who would not have a chance of getting their sons and daughters examined for the beginning of some sickness that might later prove fatal.

On last Tuesday there was a clinic at Bucksport, at which Mrs. Henrietta Ahlard was in attendance. She is one of the nurses assigned to this county in this work. The other is Miss Laura Blackwell. She will attend at a clinic to be held at Aynor on Friday, December 1st, the day after Thanksgiving. On last Thursday the clinic took place at Loris.

The public can see the importance of having a public nurse handy from a consideration of the difficulties attending childbirth in the rural districts.

Everyone is excited over the arrival of a baby. It is the one time in his life, save for his wedding day and his funeral, when he is practically sure of holding the center of the stage. But, notwithstanding the Declaration of Independence, there is a pitiful inequality in the baby's debut. Some babies, for instance, are attended by a retinue of nurses and have piles of fine fluffy garments and powder puffs and delicate afghans, but many of the babies in your town have none of these things. They come into the world somehow, often at the expense of their mothers, and they linger, according to government statistics, about twelve months and many of them only six. One baby out of every ten in the United States dies before its first year is out; 125,000 before their sixth week. One hundred thousand babies in this county, more than the entire population of the state of Nevada, die yearly of preventable causes such as bad feeding, cold milk, draughts and ignorant care.

Mr. Average Baby is lucky indeed if he has a Red Cross Public Health Nurse to meet him when he comes. If the nurse has had anything to say about it, he is practically certain to have a doctor, too, unlike many of his baby associates. One of the nurse's chief objects is to persuade the mother to have a doctor. Birth and death are so frequent in some districts and run so close together that people do not even bother to have a doctor. But when the baby has once arrived he is made the object of constant rites. The nurse calls every morning to see him and his mother, and starts him on the path to health with warm water, soap, powder, vaseline and little soft, clean clothes. When she has ministered to the mother, aired the room and laid the baby in a little bed of his own, sometimes made from the clothes basket, a large wash boiler or any sort of box that may be on hand, she leaves a little advice about diet, rest and care, and leaves them until the next day. She is, next to his mother, the baby's best friend. It is she who regulates his diet and saves him from colic and colds. It is she who knows what is the matter with him when he cries and just what to do for him in every emergency. She knows all his little problems, and when the novelty of his arrival has worn off and he is apt to suffer a loss of popularity, it is she who persuades his mother to bring him to the baby clinic to be weighed each week. Here he becomes a disciple of clean, fresh milk, soft clothes, no draughts and a quiet life, so that the year's end finds him plump and dimpled and healthy, a living refutation of those pitiful quarter of a million babies dying every year of improper care.

WESTON WATTS HAS OPERATION

For Removal of a Safety Pin the Child Took

Mr. and Mrs. Willie E. Watts, of near Nixonville, have had an experience that is trying in the extremes. Their baby, ten months of age, placed a safety pin in its mouth and swallowed it, before its mother found out that it had happened.

Mrs. Watts was dressing the baby and had this pin fastened in her bosom. The child apparently was slightly choked and soon got over it. Then the pin was missing from where Mrs. Watts had placed it, and she knew that the baby had gotten it.

After the incident of the choking sensation, there was no further signs of any discomfort on the part of the baby. Under the advice of friends and physicians, they decided to take the baby to a hospital for examination immediately.

They went to Mullins with the baby on November 14th, where Xray pictures of the baby were made, showing the safety pin caught up just before the entrance to the stomach. Under advice of doctors they took the infant to the Columbia Hospital. Steps were being taken there, at last accounts, to try to move the pin further on, and pictures were being taken daily to ascertain if the pin had changed its position.

At last accounts the baby was in good spirits, apparently perfectly well and wanting to play all the time.

The result of efforts at the hospital to get the pin out will appear later in this paper.

Later:

After waiting for some time, during which the baby did not appear to be any worse off on account of the pin, and as the pin did not move from its location where first discovered, or about that position, an operation was decided upon, and at last accounts the baby was suffering from the effects of the operation, as appeared in a local item appearing in the Columbia State:

"Baby Weston Watts, ten-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Watts, of Conway, is at the Columbia hospital, suffering from an operation performed yesterday to remove a small safety pin that he had swallowed a week ago.

"The mother said that she missed the pin while she was dressing the child and was afraid that it had been swallowed by the baby. The child was taken to Mullins, where an X-ray picture was made and the pin located. The trip to Columbia and the hospital was made immediately and the operation performed.

"Mrs. Watts said that during the entire time the lodged pin had given the baby no trouble so far as she could ascertain."

An item in the New York World of recent date concerning a similar case is of interest in this connection.

The item in The World stated that in a similar case the surgeon had some small tools made up for use in that special case, consisting of some pincers, a hook, and a small light bulb. The pin was open in that case and with the tools he made, he first closed the pin, then caught the hook in the end of the pin, and while guiding the tools with the light he drew the pin out.

According to the newspaper report the operation was not only successful, but a remarkable example of care and mechanical skill, combined with accurate knowledge of the human body, or at least the parts of the body involved with the pin.

THANKSGIVING THOUGHTS

The Horry Herald reaches its readers this week on Thanksgiving, a national holiday, set apart for giving thanks in return for blessings received.

Thinking it all over on the whole, there is nothing to raise any great complaint about.

It is true that some of the people are rather discouraged on account of the boll weevil which kept them from raising the usual amount of cotton per acre; others are blue over the condition which they described as being the great difficulty of borrowing money.

There are still others who lost their crops by the wet season.

On the other hand there are many things for which we should be thankful. Some farmers in this county, by reason of the varied soils, were able to raise tobacco as a money crop instead of cotton, and they made money on it. Those who must plant cotton have learned more about the control of the weevil and will begin another year with more heart than before.

In many parts of Horry County thre are good roads over which the people now travel. They are great in view of their condition some years ago. While in some small areas the farmers failed to raise plenty of the food crops, in the greater areas of the county bounteous crops of corn, hay, and sweet potatoes, sugar cane, and other food crops have been harvested.

We are also thankful that we are not only not involved in war, but are actually getting back to that normal condition of affairs, that we missed so much, during and just after the world war.

Beyond all particular things that the Herald might list, we are thankful that the trend of affairs, generally, in this county, is toward higher and better conditions for the masses of the people, along the lines of education, independent living, observance of the laws, general improvement of the homes of the people, better farms, better stock, and in many cases an enlarged bank account in spite of all the drawbacks that we have had in the last two years.

EVA M. ALLEN SUES JOHNSON

Complaint Seeks to Set Aside a Deed For Land

A complaint has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas by Mrs. Eva M. Allen against Mrs. Ginno Johnson, widow of the late Leslie Johnson of Dog Bluff township, to set aside a deed for a tract of land of sixty-three acres more or less.

The complaint alleges that on April 1st, 1920, the defendant, Ginno Johnson, gave the plaintiff, Eva M. Allen, a deed for this tract of land, receiving to herself a life time right in the premises; that before that time another tract of forty-five acres, more or less, had fallen to Eva A. Allen as her share in her father's estate and this was sold by court proceedings to the defendant, C. V. Johnson for the sum of one thousand dollars, which was thereafter paid over to the clerk of the corut by C. V. Johnson, and afterwards collected from the clerk by the defendant, Ginno Johnson; that this one thousand dollars was intended to educate and train the plaintiff who was then and still is under the age of twenty-one years, but was spent for other purposes by the defendant Ginno Johnson, the latter and the defendant Mack Johnson using the money together; that then the defendant, Ginno Johnson made this deed to the plaintiff for the sixty-three acres in order to pay plaintiff the one thousand dollars that the complaint says had been used.

Then the complaint goes on to allege that in August, of 1921, the defendant, Ginno Johnson, assisted and advised as she believes, by Mack Johnson and C. V. Johnson, came to the plaintiff, yet under age, and presented her with a paper to sign, telling her that it was for the purpose of straightening out her interest in the estate, and for getting her money out of same, and by that means got her to sign back to Ginno Johnson a deed for the sixty-three acres of land; that she, the plaintiff, Eva M. Allen, afterwards learned that this paper they had gotten her to sign was a deed conveying the sixty-three acres back to Ginno Johnson; and the plaintiff also says in her complaint that although this deed back to Ginno Johnson calls for a consideration of one thousand dollars, that no money was paid her either then or at any othre time.

The complaint asks that the deed which Mrs. Allen made back to Mrs. Johnson be cancelled by the court on two grounds, one of which is on the account of fraud in obtaining it, and the other on the ground of the nonage of the plaintiff when she signed the deed.

The defendant, Ginno Johnson, has answered the complaint and set up that she sold the sixty-three-acre tract to Eva M. Allen for the agreed price of one thousand dollars, which Mrs. Allen promised to pay but did not, and that later she sold the tract back to her to settle the debt of one thousand dollars; and the answer denies all fraud or misrepresentation in the matter; that the sale back to Mrs. Johnson was at the request and instance of Mrs. Allen. The answer of C. V. Johnson admits that he bought the forty-five acre tract of land and paid for it but denies any further connection with the transactions set out in the complaint.

HOLLIDAY IS BURNED OUT

Loses all of Fine Lot of Furniture Except Very Few Pieces

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Francis G. Holliday caught on fire about one o'clock last Saturday, while Mr. Holliday was absent in Conway, and the dwelling, together with all of the fine furnishings, got destroyed, with the exception of only a few things, including the silver.

Mrs. Holliday was in the home alone with the three children at the time. As soon as she discovered the fire, she went to a store and got a Mr. Anderson, who went to do what he could. It is said that if he had had a ladder he may have saved the house. As it was there was no way to prevent the total loss of the dwelling. Help could not be obtained in time to do any good.

This home was located at Rose Lake a few miles out of Conway, on what is known as the Grissette place. It had been built several years ago and had been overhauled and much improved by Mr. Holliday after he moved ther several years ago.

It is said that the fire was started by a spark from the flue.

DAMAGE CASE WON BY WATTS

Plaintiff Represented in Georgetown by Conway Firm

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Watts, in a suit against the city of Georgetown, and the Georgetown Railway & Light Company, tried in the Georgetown court last week, recovered a verdict against the defendants for the sum of $3,000.00.

The plaintiff, Daniel Watts, is a son of Thomas Watts, of near Conway. His wife, the other plaintiff in the action is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ole Anderson, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Watts were living in Georgetown at the time of the injuries alleged in the complaint. They asked for judgment in the sum of ten thousand dollars.

The plaintiffs were represented by Capers G. Barr and Iredell Hilliard, attorneys, of Georgetown, and by the firm of Sherwood & McMillan, of Conway. The case was by far the most interesting of any tried in the Georgetown courts within the last several years.

The way in which the injuries occurred and the allegations of negligence of the defendants, which led to the accident, are all set forth in paragraphs of the complaint as follows:

6. That on or about the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1920, at about 7:45 P. M., the plaintiff, DANIEL MONROE WATTS, with his wife, FANNIE WATTS, on the front seat with him, and several other persons on the back seat, was driving an automobile, at a moderate rate of speed, over and along Butts Street, near its intersection with Fraser Street, in the said City of Georgetown, South Carolina, in a Southeastwardly direction, when the front of his car, about the wind shield, came in contact with a live electric wire, heavily charged with electricity and not properly insulated, and hanging across said Butts Street within Five feet of the ground, so that his automobile became charged with a heavy and deadly electiric current, which said wire the Defendants herein had negligently, carelessly, wilfully and wantonly and, in utter disregard of the rights of the traveling public and of the Plaintiffs herein, allowed to become and remain in such position and condition, by reason of which said automobile was badly damaged by fire, in addition to matters and things herein after alleged.

7. That said Plaintiff, DANIEL MONROE WATTS, immediately stopped his automobile, and his said wife, FANNIE WATTS, being greatly freightened, and believing that she would be immediately killed if she remained in said automobile, by the sparks resulting from the contact of said live wire on the front of said automobile, attempted to alight therfrom, and while holding to said automobile to support herself as she stepped to the ground and as she placed her feet upon the ground, received a very severe electric shock, causing her to suffer severe pain, and a terrible nervous shock, from which she suffered for a long time thereafter and from which she has never entirely recovered.

8. That the Defendant, E. C. Haselden, as Receiver, as aforesaid, and Charles E. Wolbert, George C. Allen and C. Taylor Leland, Trustees, as aforesaid, maintained and operated said electiric system in a dangerous and unsafe condition, and negligently and carelessly, wilfully and wantonly, and in utter disregard of the rights of Plaintiffs, maintained said wire, heavily charged with electricity, over and across said street, without being properly insulated and supported by a rotten and defective cross arm, attached to a rotten and defective pole, for a long period of time, and the Defendant, the City of Georgetown, carelessly, negligently, wilfully and wantonly, permitted said rotten and defective cross arm and pole to be maintained, and said wire, heavily charged with electricity, to be maintained without proper insulation thereon, in total disregard to Plaintiff's and the public's right use and travel over and upon said street, and that the said Defendant, E. C. Haselden, as Receiver, as aforesaid, and Charles E. Wolbert, George C. Allen and C. Taylor Leland, Trustees, as aforesaid, carelessly, negligently, wilfully and wantonly, permitted said rotten and defective cross arm to become broken so that said electric wire, without being properly insulated, swung thereby obstructing the same, said wire being highly charged with electricity, and maintained the same in such condition in utter disregrd of the rights of the Plaintiffs and the public to use and travel said street, and the said Defendant, the City of Georgetown, negligently, carelessly, wilfully and wantonly, permitted and allowed said street to be so obstructed by said wire not properly insulated., while heavily charged with electricity, and said obstructing wire to be maintained and used in said defective and dangerous condition within about five feet of the surface of said street, as aforesaid, in utter disregard of the rights of Plaintiffs and the public who travel said street.

The defendants in the case contend that suit upon the grounds which are set forth in their answer, as to the material parts as follows:

2. This Defendant denies each and every other allegation in said Complaint contained.

Further answering the said Complaint this Defendant alleges on information and belief that the injury to the Plaintiff as alleged in the Complaint, if so injured, was the result of gross negligence and carelessness of the Plaintiff, Daniel Monroe Watts and the absence of due or ordinary care on the part of the Daniel Monroe Watts ,in that said Plaintiff, Daniel Monroe Watts, in that said Plaintiff, Daniel Monroe Watts drove his automobile on the loft side or in the center of said street in violation of the accepted rule and custom of the careful drivers, and also that the lights on the car of the said Daniel Monroe Watts were not in proper condition and were not giving sufficient light to enable the said Daniel Monroe Watts to avoid obstacles in the way of said car, if said lights were giving any light at all.

Further answering said Complaint this Defendant alleges on information and belief that whatever injury Plaintiffs may have suffered, at the time and place stated in the Complaint, was due to and caused by the gross negligence of the Plaintiff, Daniel Monroe Watts, and by the want of due, proper or ordinary care on his part, combined with the supposed negligence of the Defendant or some one of them and contributed as the approximate cause thereof to whatever injury may have been suffered and without which contributory negligence on the part of the Plaintiff, Daniel Monroe Watts, the injury complained of would not have happened.

(e) In that the Plaintiff, Daniel Monroe Watts, drove his autuomobile along Butts Street near the intersection of Fraser Street on the left side of said street in violation of all rules and customs regarding driving automobiles and other vehicles, and in violation of the ordanance of the City of Georgetown.

(b) In that Plaintiff, Daniel Monroe Watts, did not have any adequate lights on his automobile; if the said lights on said automobile were adequate, the said lights were not at time in such condition as to give the proper illumination necessary for careful driving and the avoidance of obstacles.

CARTER GIVEN NEW TRIAL

Showing Before Conway Mayor Results in Setting Aside Fine

FACTS TO COME OUT

Carter is Respected and Leading Citizen of Daisy Section

Since the hearing in the Conway Court of a charge of having whiskey in their possession, by Monroe Carter and Martin Faircloth, facts have developed which show that Mr. Carter did not own the bottle of whiskey that was taken by the city officer, nor was he responsible for its having been found there, nor did he know that Faircloth had it in his possession.

Monroe Carter is W. Monroe Carter, of Daisy, S. C., one among the very best citizens of that section of Horry. Never before in all his life was he ever mixed up in such an affair, nor in any affair even similar to this. He was taken up by the policeman and brought before the mayor on short notice and being rather ignorant of the processes of the law, he allowed the case to be heard without the examination of any outside witnesses to prove the responsibility for the whiskey and bottle of Coca Cola.

The facts appear to be these:

W. Monroe Carter is the owner of a Ford touring car. Martin Faircloth hired Carter to take him to Conway on Friday before the trouble in order to obtain some money by signing up some papers so that Faircloth could purchase a car at Loris.

On the way back on Friday it was learned that the car at Loris had been sold, and that it was useless to go there to purchase the car.

On the next day, which was Saturday on which the arrests were made, Faircloth went back to Carter's and wanted to hire him to bring him to Conway again, so that he might use the money in purchasing a car from the Buck Motor Company. Carter did not want to leave his work that day, but on the promise of prompt pay for the trip, he brought Faircloth back to Conway that day.

Carter did not agree to bring Faircloth if he brought any whiskey with him, and before leaving the Faircloth home, the mother of Faircloth told her son that he must not drink any more, and that he must not take any whiskey on the way with him. With this understanding Carter got into the car and came to Conway.

On the way over here Carter saw no whiskey in the car, and saw none in the possession of Faircloth. He drove the Ford car with Faircloth in

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