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NEW PHASE FOR HOLDEN LETTER

Suggestion Made That Holden Wrote Klux Note to Himself

GEORGE BROWN WRITES
Says Holden is at Constant Odds With Neighbors Down There

Editor Horry Herald:

Considerable space was devoted in your paper of last week to an account of the warnings received by one S. H. Holden, from the K. K. K., or somebody else, who evidently resented his conduct in the community, and is trying to get rid of him. I am not interested in the fight between Mr. Holden and somebody else, and have no objection to him exposing himself, and therefore would not have noticed this article except for the fact that the larger portion of it appears to be devoted to me and other parties in the section in which he lives; in a review of such lawsuits and disturbances as have happened since he came there; and having given the publicity that you did to the article last week, I would thank you to give my reply the same publicity.

I cannot imagine why the warning Mr. Holden received signed K. K. K. should have recalled so vividly to his mind the disturbances his presence in the community has caused, nor why he should attempt to get the minds of the public off of him and the K. K. K. to myself, Watts and others, unless it be his method of saying goodbye to the community; but in doing so he should, at least in a measure, adhere to the truth, whereas the bigger part of his references to myself and Watts and a review of the court proceedings are absolutely without foundation, false from the beginning and horribly untrue, and Holden knows it.

I know nothing of the origination nor of the sending of this warning nor do I have any fuss with the K. K. K., if they sent it, but I can say that whoever did so is pretty familiar with the community, for ever since Holden has been in our midst he has caused a general upstir, in school, among the citizens and in practically every walk of life, and this can be proven by the whole community.

Holden's own words would indicate that I did not have to adopt an assumed name to get even with him if I was a mind to, for he says, or somebody said for him, that I told him that he could put what I had said in his pipe and smoke it, and told him face to face that I would get him, and while he has not told the whole truth about the matter, to be frank with him, if I had been confronted by a man whom I was satisfied was responsible, we would have had a hand settlement of it at that time, but he preferred to use his gun and I was helpless to defend myself against odds.

Since that time he has acted in the same insane or mad manner, and I would not be a bit surprised that Holden wrote the letter to himself in order to throw suspicion on some of his neighbors, and it not having done so, he came out in the paper to air the matter in the hopes that it would yet do so. And the amusing part of it is that somewhere in your paper the sheriff is quoted as saying that it was necessary to keep this as quiet as possible and that perhaps there would be more news to give out later, whereas practically two columns of your paper were devoted to Holden's exposure of himself, and a review of what he calls his enemies.

I would hate to come out publicly and admit that I was living in a community where practically all my neighbors were my enemies, as Holden does. If I have an enemy in the community I do not know it, and do not know why Mr. Holden should feel hard towards me, unless all his feeling is based on the fact that early in the spring of last year my brother, Otis Brown, was invited by Holden to take his deer dog and come by his place and go driving, and that on the day Otis and one or two others went by after Holden for the hunt, he was not at home so they went without him and killed a deer. Holden came about the time they killed the deer and was mad because they had gone without him, and after cursing about it for some time he said he would make them all pay for it, and that is the deer killing that he charges me with in his lengthy article, whereas a matter of fact, the records of the magistrate's office in Conway will show that my brother plead guilty of killing the deer. Growing out of this same case, the crowd that went driving were reported for breaking the game law, and I, being the constable for Magistrate J. N. McCormick, Magistrate W.

There is nothing in this world that is commonplace or unimportant. Life is made up of short moments of time. You can use each moment to great advantage or let them all pass by without using. This is the difference in success and failure.

PARTIES LAW OVER CHECK

Drawn For Seventy - Eight Cents, Now It is \$78.00

There is a case recently arising in Dog Bluff township that has interesting points involved.

C. F. Dimery will stand before the coming court of General Sessions on a charge of larceny which he bitterly denies, and which is a charge brought by a man living in his own neighborhood and who has lost the amount he claims, but C. F. Dimery says that it was not lost through him.

It seems that there was owing to Mrs. Tillman Hatcher an old debt of seventy-eight cents; that H. G. Turner, the prosecutor in the case, issued his check on the Bank of Aynor for this seventy-eight cents, writing the figures "78" over in the place provided for making the amount in figures, and that he wrote the same amount out in letters on the blank line just below.

The payee, Mrs. Hatcher, collected the check through C. F. Dimery, endorsing it, and says that seventy-eight cents is the correct amount that C. F. Dimery collected the check at the Bank of Aynor and contends that he received only the seventy-eight cents. On the books of the bank it appears that the check amounted to \$78.00, and this is the amount which was withdrawn from the account of H. G. Turner in making up the account of Turner.

When H. G. Turner found that his account at the bank was this much less than he expected he made an investigation. He was told at the bank that the records showed that the check had been charged out as an item of \$78.00, and not as seventy-eight cents.

Applying to Dimery, the latter said that he had not been paid one cent more than the seventy-eight cents; then Turner took out a warrant against Dimery in the magistrate court charging the defendant with the crime of larceny of the difference between the seventy-eight cents and the seventy-eight dollars.

This case was recently up in the magistrate court, and it was said that preliminary investigation would be waived and the case sent up to the court of General Sessions where it would be tried.

DR. MORSE TO MAKE ADDRESS

The Civic League will be hostess at a reciprocity meeting March the 7th, at the town hall. The meeting will begin promptly at 3:45 o'clock, in order that the necessary business may be transacted and ample time given the distinguished visitor of the occasion, Dr. Josiah Morse, of the University of South Carolina, who will address the meeting.

Dr. Morse is a speaker of unusual ability. Those who heard him in his commencement address here last June know the treat that is in store for the community.

Invitations have been sent to officers and members of the Lorris Civic League; the Georgetown Civic Improvement Association; the Marion Civic League, and the members of the Conway Chamber of Commerce and their wives; the faculty of the tenth and eleventh grades of the Burroughs High School, and the Conway Fine Arts club.

Dr. Morse is coming from the extension department of the university, the Civic League paying his expenses, feeling sure that it could give the community no greater service than the opportunity to hear the message of inspiration that he is to bring.

H. Chestnut, at Conway, sent me the warrants for the lawbreakers and authorized me to put them under bond for appearance at trial, which I did, all except Holden. I went to see him twice, but it was impossible to find him at all. I put Mr. Wiggins under bond, which seemed to make Mr. Holden mighty mad, but I explained to him that it was only a matter of duty with me, and from that day to this Holden has appeared mad toward me, notwithstanding I have held no enmity towards him whatsoever.

If Holden wants to review court proceedings in which he and my brother have been brought, he should at least keep the records straight. He was indicted for one act and my brother pleaded guilty to another.

I regret to have to take up this much space in your paper, or give this much time to noticing the whims of our new neighbor, whom it appears somebody has seen fit to advise to change his way of living, or get out. I know nothing of what his troubles have been before he came over, and I care less. Those who know me know that I would not be guilty of an act which he tries to leave the impression that I or others were guilty of, but I thought it wise to make this explanation for the benefit of those who do not know me and the others he seeks to slander in his Ku Klux article. All I ask of the public is to make inquiry in the community in which we all live, and pass judgment accordingly.

GEO. D. BROWN.

THE LESSONS OF THE COURT

There are lessons to be learned at the criminal court.

The next two issues of The Horry Herald will contain the proceedings of the March term of the Court of General Sessions, for this county, with more or less mention made of the facts developed in criminal cases tried.

It is interesting to hear these cases tried. This is because the court and the things taking place there are matters of great human interest.

The reasons for, and the causes of crime, have formed the basis of the hardest study of some of our wisest men. The purpose of the law and its punishment is to prevent crime. To a great extent it does, but not entirely.

Everybody knows that it is better to obey the laws. Punishment follows the transgression of the laws as night follows day. Even if the criminal remains forever unknown and is never tried before the bar of justice in our courts, still there is a punishment meted out to him, by reason of the laws of nature and of compensation, and his punishment may be even worse than the penalty provided by the law.

Let us learn lessons, as we see tried the murderers, the thieves, the forger, the bad check writers, the makers and sellers of "monkey rum," the peace breakers and the knock down and drag-outers. Their day has come and they should afford a lesson to others as they hear the trials proceed and read the accounts of these as they appear in the paper.

The court always draws a crowd of people. This is as it should be. The criminal in the dock is not always the one who suffers the most for his stepping aside from the paths of honesty and good order. Usually it is his poor wife and little children who must bear the brunt of the result. It is worse with them while he is serving his sentence than if the man had gone to war.

Human interest stories of the most interesting kind are always developed at the criminal court of Horry County. The Herald will try to record these as fully as possible, not all of them in the issue of next week, but as many as possible then, and the rest the week after.

HOLDEN AFFAIR IS BROUGHT UP

Information For News Was Gathered in Usual Way

In this issue of The Herald is an article written by Mr. George D. Brown, taking issue with statements contained in a news article of week before last concerning the receipt of a note by Sam Holden, a tenant on the farm of Henry Buck in Socastee township.

The Herald wishes to give the same publicity to the article of Mr. Brown that it gave to the statements contained in the news article.

If any mistake has been made, if any error has been committed by the representatives of the paper in trying to give the public the facts about the matter, it is the pleasure of the newspaper to correct the mistake and show up the error to the entire public.

The article of Mr. Brown indicates that Holden is responsible for some, perhaps all of the statements made in the news article which he questions. Holden was interviewed by the paper, and the sheriff of Horry County was present when this was done. Holden was asked a number of questions about the affair, and he was questioned closely as to the names of anybody in his community with whom he may have had any dispute or serious difficulty during the past year or more that he had lived in that place.

Some information was obtained after that from the magistrate in Conway especially concerning the killing of the deer out of season and the sheriff was interviewed at his office upon his return from the trip to the country to investigate the affair. From these facts thus gathered the article was prepared.

Since the reading of Mr. Brown's article, the magistrate has again been consulted and this time he was asked to produce the record of the case for killing the deer when the game warden, Mr. W. S. McCaskill, prosecuted for the State; but the magistrate said that the original papers in the case had been misplaced, or perhaps thrown away entirely, so that it is now impossible to publish the record as it appeared in writing. The magistrate said that he had read the article on the Sam Holden matter and that statements made concerning the trial for the killing of the deer, in his opinion, were substantially correct.

Now, The Herald did not mean to charge any particular person with having written and mailed the note to Holden. Holden and the sheriff, to whom he applied, did not have the right to charge the writing to any person. All they could do and all that the correspondent could do was to ask whether Holden had any trouble with anybody or not. The Herald published a statement of what was said when inquiry was made about this.

All that the paper wishes to do is to inform the public what facts can be gathered about any matter of public interest that may arise, and with

MAKES MENTION OF TWO ERRORS

Appearing in Article Recently Published About Horse

A. B. Snipes and Mrs. Minnie B. Snipes, his wife, called at The Herald office on last Monday afternoon and called attention to what they say are errors appearing in an article published in the last issue of The Herald concerning the charge of assault and battery brought by Snipes against J. K. Floyd and A. W. Jenkins, and which was set for hearing in the magistrate court at Conway one day last week and postponed until last Monday when the investigation was made.

Mrs. Snipes says that Mr. Snipes did not have any gun at any time during the difficulty when the constable was taking the horse away from their place.

She also says that Mr. Snipes did not hide the horse away from his place; and that the only way the horse left the place was when he went off on business or work, he would drive the horse. Otherwise than this, she says, the horse was there at the place all of the time.

The investigation in the magistrate court took place last Monday morning and resulted in binding the case over to the court of General Sessions.

An examination of the testimony shows that according to the statements of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Snipes, Mr. Snipes demanded a bond for the horse when the constable went to take the animal, and that while the constable could not produce any bond, he told them that the plaintiff had put up a cash bond with the magistrate for the horse. According to the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Snipes, the claim and delivery papers, consisting of a summons and an affidavit, were not served until after Floyd had taken the horse out of the stall and he had sent the horse away in charge of a negro, or two negroes.

It also appears that Snipes did not contest the claim and delivery case, or in other words made no effort to get the horse back. The magistrate who issued the papers in the matter was W. R. Gainus, the magistrate in Floyd's township.

If you are in the list of persons published last week as being those from whom The Herald wishes to hear, don't wait another day but write now and show that you are still alive and kicking.

The presentation of that, the paper is done. The paper has no axe to grind for anybody except to get from anybody what facts it can to inform its readers. This was all in the interest that The Herald had in this affair from the beginning, and it is the only interest that it has now, aside from the general interest that the paper feels in peace and quietude, and the general good of the communities in which it circulates.

NIGHT VISIT CHANGES MAN

Causes Him To Take His Wife Back in Home

Recent events in the life of one family of this county places a good thing to the credit of the Ku Klux Klan, or would-be Klan, as the case may be. As recent articles, appearing in this newspaper will show, there is no telling whether certain acts proceed from real Ku Kluckers, or come from others who are not really members of the order. The facts are published and the reader may judge for himself.

The facts disclosed, mostly by the records in the magistrate court, concern the family of John Powell. He married the daughter of William W. Graham, an industrious, though crippled farmer, living near Reaves Ferry to the eastward of Conway.

In January, of 1923, Powell and his wife did not live together, and had not been living together for some time before that. She was with her father near Conway, while Powell was near Wannamaker, in Floyd's township.

On January 20th, 1923, on the oath of W. W. Graham, the father of the wife, Mrs. Ottilie Powell, the magistrate at Conway issued a warrant for the arrest of Powell, in which it is alleged that Powell, an able-bodied man, did without just cause or excuse abandon Mrs. Ottilie Powell, his lawful wife, who was dependent upon him for maintenance and support, and that he failed and refused to supply her with the actual necessities of life. The warrant named the wife, and also R. L. Stanley, J. P. Graham, and J. W. Powell as witnesses.

This warrant was placed in the hands of J. K. King, of the rural police force, to be served on Powell. There was some delay for one reason or another.

After the taking out of the warrant, it appears, and before the policeman had executed the warrant, Powell had a visit from the K. K. K. As to the full particulars of this visit and as to what they did to Powell it has to be left mostly to imagination, as the particulars have not been discussed by Powell himself. The results are about all that is known.

Following the visit from the hooded men, Powell came to the home of his father-in-law and got his wife and took her home with him; so that when King went to make the arrest he found Powell in his own home with his wife. Taking into consideration the fact that the law, under which the charge of non-support had been brought, has as its evident object the correction of the evil at which it is aimed, King decided to leave Powell as he found him and report the facts to the court from which the warrant had been issued.

King returned the warrant, with this report last week and the warrant was indefinitely stayed on the good behavior of the defendant.

It is said that the visitors who changed the attitude of Powell found him at the place where he evidently did not belong; that while they used no particular violence in regard to him, yet they sufficiently warned him of what the consequences might be in case he did not change his ways.

ARE MARRIED AGAINST ODDS

Irate Father Chases Over Into This State in Vain

There was a case of marrying against odds in the office of Judge of Probate J. S. Vaught, last Thursday morning, the proceedings beginning at an early hour and winding up just before the noon hour.

Clarence Leonard Gore claimed to be the judge that he was nineteen years of age. The girl that he brought with him, Miss Laura Rainie Gore, he said was eighteen years and two months old. The couple had fled from North Carolina, where the marriage was opposed, not at all by the father of the girl, but bitterly objected by the father of the bridegroom.

Since they found too many difficulties in their way in Brunswick County, where all of the parties lived, the couple slipped away last Thursday morning before day and were making their way to South Carolina when they were overtaken by the father of the boy, but who was unable to stop their flight; and all parties arrived here some time during the morning and the application was made for the license.

The father of the young man consulted the Judge of Probate and while he was still opposed to the wedding, there could nothing be found in the South Carolina laws to prevent the issuing of the license. The father had to admit that the young man was going into his nineteenth year. The father said that his objections had been on the ground of the youthfulness of the boy and his lack of schooling; that he wanted him to attend school and get a start in life so that he would be able to take care of a wife.

None of the objections were availing and the license was granted about

HUGGINS DEAD FROM WOUNDS

Shot in the Leg on Night of January 31st

CURRIE BROS. ARRESTED
Death of Huggins Followed Amputation of Leg at Hospital

Maxey Huggins, who was shot by Doyle Currie, on January 31st, 1923, died from the effects of the wound inflicted last Thursday, February 22, and on the following day Doyle Currie and Lewis Currie, brothers, were locked up in the Horry jail under a new warrant charging them with the murder of Huggins.

The shooting took place while the parties were all at a hot supper, or entertainment of some kind, that was going on at the home of Bill Bryant, near Green Sea on the night of the 31st of last January.

No exact statement of the facts leading up to the difficulty have so far been obtained from any eyewitness for publication, but it is generally told and stated to be true that Huggins went to the Bryant home, and had along with him a negro boy, with whom there had previously been some dispute between him and the Currie boys. Words were used when some question about this came up and the shooting followed.

According to one of the officers who executed some of the papers in the case, the defendants claim that Lewis Currie and Maxey Huggins were having hot words and had gone together, and that Huggins had a knife which he was about to use on Currie when Doyle Currie, who was standing a few feet away shot the deceased as the defendants claim in self defense, or rather in defense of his brother, Lewis Currie.

The bullet entered the knee of Huggins, shattering it, it is believed, the knee cap. Huggins was taken to the hospital at Mullins for treatment, and as the wound did not get well, an operation was performed on last Thursday and the leg amputated. From the effects of this Huggins died, and his funeral took place in his home community near Green Sea on last Friday.

Soon after the shooting, a warrant was sworn out for the arrest of Doyle Currie and Lewis Currie, on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. Under this warrant they made bond which kept them out of jail until the death of Huggins. When Huggins died a new warrant was sworn out charging homicide and under this the policemen, J. K. King, and John Rogers, arrested the Curries at their home last Friday morning and brought them to the county jail where they were lodged for safe keeping.

Their attorneys who had arranged the bond under the first warrant, at once took steps to obtain bail for the two defendants by or under an order which, it is said, would be obtained as soon as possible from one of the circuit judges of the State.

Huggins was twice married. He is survived by his second wife and a number of small children. Both of the defendants who are under charges are single men.

CLAIMS SHOT FIVE TIMES

Further details of the shooting of Maxey Huggins near Green Sea, on the night of January 31st, reached Conway through men visiting here from that section. There is a report to the effect that Huggins was shot four or five times in the leg instead of once, as at first reported; that the bones of the knee were shattered by the balls to such an extent that amputation became necessary some days ago and the operation resulted in the man's death.

The trouble, according to report, came about over allowing a negro to remain in the presence of the party, this negro having gone to the place with Huggins and having had some previous difficulty with Doyle Currie and Lewis Currie, the men who are now under charges for shooting Huggins. It is said that the negro was made to dance for the entertainment of the people present and some objection was made to this at the beginning of the altercation between Huggins and the Curries.

eleven o'clock. After obtaining the license the young couple decided to use it then and there, and at their request they were made man and wife by the Judge of Probate.

The bride came from Asheville, N. C., and the bridegroom from Charlotte, N. C.

Efficiency means that you will deliver the exact thing that has been ordered. Just as good and practically the same will not answer. Make a direct line to the exact thing wanted and allow no change or modification to enter in.