

## WOMAN CRIES AS MAN TAKEN

### Luther Page Caught as About to Start His Still

## CARRIED TWO PISTOLS So Far he Is Only Man Implicated in This War-rant

Luther Page, a white man who is said to be about twenty-three years of age, was caught while about to begin the operation of a whiskey still, on last Thursday, and was placed under arrest by H. N. Sessions, deputy sheriff, and was lodged in the county jail under a charge of violation of the prohibition laws.

With Mr. Sessions at the time of making the raid, were L. C. Best, a constable, Rolin Johnson and J. C. Moody. The location of the still and its frequent operation had been reported to the sheriff of the county sometime before the raid. He sent H. N. Sessions to make the capture and to arrest the defendant. The others above mentioned were called to assist in making the raid.

There was on hand at the time of the raid about one hundred and fifty gallons of sour mash, and just then in the right state of fermentation to place in the still tub and begin to run off a charge. The still was located about one and one half miles from Gallivants Ferry, and about one fourth of a mile from the home of Page where he lived with a young wife, but it is said that he has no children.

The officer and his assistant arrived at the place without being seen sometime after dark last Wednesday night. They all secreted themselves about the place, Sessions hiding behind the barrels of mash that were close by the still. There was a rather long wait and for a while it was thought that the operator might fail to come to the still that night.

About two o'clock in the morning someone was heard approaching. It was Page. He came up and after a minute went to the barrels of mash, perhaps to take another look at the contents and be sure that the mash was in the right shape to make good whiskey. He was within five feet of Sessions. Just as Page went to put his hands on the barrel of mash, the deputy sheriff raised up from behind the barrels and ordered Page to put up his hands. Page had a pistol in his right hand at the time he was made to put up his hands, and the officer took another big and ugly looking pistol out of his coat pocket. Page was rather slow at first in putting up his hands, but the officer had the drop on him and Page took the obvious course to prevent serious consequences to himself. The still had not been run the night before. It was evident that it had been waiting for the molasses and corn meal to sour first.

The still consisted of the usual gasoline drum used for a tank. The officer searched in vain for the still worm. It could not be found.

An incident connected with his arrest and going to prison was pitiful, according to the men who made the arrest. The man begged them to allow him to go by the home and let him tell his wife that he had to go. The men went to the house with Page and he told his wife. His wife was awake and so were two or three younger brothers of Page. Mrs. Page took it hard. She cried bitterly when she realized that her husband had been caught and would have to leave their home for the county jail. Her actions showed that her heart was breaking and it awakened the sympathy of the men who arrested the man when they saw the deep grief that the young wife felt for her erring spouse. They were powerless to give her any relief, however, and they had to leave with Page for the county jail, leaving the wife in tears as she told her husband a last good-by.

The still tank would hold about sixty gallons of mash. The worm had evidently been hidden away, and the officers could not wait until Page uncovered it to begin operations. He would not tell where it was.

In all cases of this kind where a married man violates the law and is caught and made to answer for his crime, it is his poor wife and little children who suffer the most by reason of his conduct. No matter how heavy a fine is imposed on the man, no matter how long a term he gets soaked for in the county chain gang or State penitentiary, his wife and children are the ones to stand the brunt of the punishment and not him at last. All of the courts speak of this at times and they show how much they sympathize with those who are innocent and yet have to suffer the consequence of acts for which they are not themselves responsible; but

There is a tendency toward moral laxity that is nationwide at this time. What should we try to do in order to stop it?

## CARS COLLIDE NEAR MARION

### Several Negro Automobilists Are Severely Injured in Accident

There was an automobile wreck in the suburbs of the town of Marion as an aftermath of the ball game between the colored teams of Conway and Marion.

In the transfer car of Dozier Bruton, a Ford, there were a number of colored people returning to Conway after the game. They were just leaving the limits of the town, after dark, the car being driven by Lush Hemingway. A Dodge touring car which was being driven by white people ran into collision with the Ford and turned the Ford completely over pinning several of the occupants of the Ford car underneath and they sustained severe injuries.

Lukey Cox was hurt by a dangerous bruise on the head, so also was Missie Dewett. Mary Nixon was injured about the chest and other parts of her body and was so seriously hurt that she was taken to a hospital in Marion where the outcome was doubtful at last accounts. Wm. Johnson, the keeper of a restaurant in Conway was also among the injured, but his bruises were not serious and he was back at his place of business next day.

The Dodge was injured in the smash, one of the wheels and some of the other parts of the machine being demolished and making the machine almost a complete wreck. The Ford car was badly broken up.

The party had gone over in the Ford car to witness a game of baseball between the Marion and Conway teams. After the game was over some time was spent about the town and it was soon after dark began to come on that the car was started on the back home and the lights of the car turned on.

It is said that the case will be tried out in the courts but no particulars of any suit could be obtained at the time this article was being written.

The cars struck together with considerable force judging by the effects on the two machines and by the severe injuries sustained by the occupants.

The names of the owners or drivers of the Dodge car could not be learned here. Further particulars of the accident may appear later.

## L. B. CAPPS MANY FRIENDS

L. B. Capps, whose sudden death at Lorris last week, was a shock to many friends in this section of the county, was a member of Conway Lodge number 65, A. F. M. His lodge took charge of his funeral and most of the members of Conway attended the exercises. There were prominent masons present from the Green Sea Lodge, and from lodges in North Carolina, the native home of Mr. Capps.

Mr. Capps is survived by his widow and two young children.

He had been in failing health for about two years. He had been to a hospital in the hope of obtaining relief for his trouble, and upon his return some time ago he was feeling much better and his friends and relatives fully expected that he would fully recover from his malady.

On the day before his death he went off to the river in a car, on a fishing trip with a friend. They returned on the same afternoon. Mr. Capps was in until he went to leave the car upon the river, his usual health, or thought to be so, returned from the fishing trip. He collapsed at that time and was taken into the house. He never recovered from the coma into which he passed, and his death occurred the following day.

The funeral exercises took place at Lorris at 3 o'clock last Thursday. The interment was in the Lorris Cemetery.

Mr. Capps worked with the Trexler Lumber Company for a number of years as office secretary and typewriter. He was a competent man in that work and his services were greatly appreciated by his employers. He made many friends here and at Lorris.

## NEGRO DRIVER FOR SPEEDING

Policeman Holt arrested Oscar Cochran, on a recent Sunday on a charge of speeding beyond the limit allowed by the ordinance, while driving an Essex car on Main Street. The policeman watched Cochran as he sped at a reckless rate coming in from the national highway.

The fine paid by the negro was \$7.50.

The courts are powerless to render any assistance to these innocent ones. The judges and the juries are sworn to do their duty and they have to find the results in accordance with the facts as proved, regardless of the consequences to third parties. Then again how can a man expect the court and the jury to be sorry for his folks, when he forgot their best interests himself, when he decided to violate the law and thus put himself in the way of being caught?

## THE COST OF OVER SERVICE

Service is a mighty good thing. There is nothing like it in building a business. There is nothing which can equal it in establishing an enterprise in the good will of the people.

But there is such a thing as over service. Over service is a bad thing. Service in its proper sense and in its proper proportion gets a hold on the good will of those it is aimed at; then over service begins to take its toll.

Over service means the giving of more than is needed or really wanted and exacting and taking pay for it just the same by taking advantage of good will and kindly feelings that service that built up in the hearts of the subjects before that time.

We can show you instances right here in Conway where this over service is taking its toll in dollars and cents and the public is entirely unsuspecting.

## SIGNERS HAD TO MAKE GOOD

### Chautauqua Came and Went Under Handicaps But Was Good

### SOME VERY GOOD TALENT Lectures Were Much Approved by All Who Heard Them

The Radcliffe Chautauqua came to Conway this time and was carried out under a number of handicaps.

It is a wonder the guarantors did not have to put up more than they did to pay off the score.

As it is they got off by paying somewhere from eight to fifteen dollars each to make up the amount that was lacking to pay the sum of \$550.00 that was required to pay for the entertainers.

That was bad, and such a thing happened only once before as far as is now recalled. It is true that the sum of about sixty to seventy dollars was lacking last year, but this was raised out of a fund that had been left over from the big success of the season before that, and the guarantors last year did not have to pay anything extra.

In the first place there was a mistake made in deciding too late to use the school auditorium. The school auditorium is a fine place. It cost a pile of money and it is as good as it was expected to be with one exception as far as this writer can find out—it is not right in the matter of acoustics. Many complaints were heard this time while the Chautauqua speakers were trying to make themselves heard and understood to the effect that it was too hard to hear what the speakers said. At first it had been planned to have the big tent and the big tent was advertised in all of the advertising matter that was printed and sent out from the town. Advertising in the paper was to the effect that the chautauqua would be held in the tent. The location of the tent was arranged for and yet when the committee met early last week they decided to leave off the tent and hold the show in the school auditorium. It is believed that this late change in the plans cost the committee more than one hundred dollars in the sale of tickets.

Another drawback was the Evening Star Festival held a few weeks ago and at which the sum of over five hundred dollars was picked up by the organization from the people who have been long suffering in the matter of going down into their pockets to support things like this. This chautauqua coming on the heels of the festival was a little bit more than the show loving people of Conway wanted to stand for, and who can blame them?

Another thing was the protracted meetings. This revival had been planned originally for one week. People became interested in it and the preacher said that he could not afford to stop it when there was so much interest being shown and the meetings ran three weeks instead of one, and it was going on just the same while the chautauqua was being held.

There was no opposition at the meeting to the holding of the chautauqua sessions. The preacher arranged his meetings so that the congregation could attend both. But it kept the people out too late to try to take in both the same night. They would not neglect the meetings, for that would not have been right, and they could not stand the idea of leaving the church at 8:30 and then going to the school house to get about 11 o'clock feeling so tired they were sick.

All these things made the chautauqua much less of a success than it would have been. Too many things going on at the same time is more than any people should be asked to tolerate and no one can blame them for turning up rather slim at the chautauqua. Just as advertised the chautauqua talent was better than it ever has been here. There was more good done to those who were in position to take it in than ever before on similar occasions. There was fine talent displayed and some of the best lectures ever delivered before an audience.

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## DID NOT USE LIGHT PLANT

### J. H. Hendrick Claims Company Failed to Install It

J. H. Hendrick says he has had an unusual experience in regard to his purchase of a lighting plant from the J. B. Colt Co., some years ago when that company was selling gas lighting systems to farmers in all sections of the country.

Mr. Hendrick was the last farmer in the Cedar Grove section of the county to sign his name to one of the contracts which bound him to pay the sum of \$252.75 for one of the plants for automatically producing acetylene gas from carbide, and including a number of the lighting fixtures sent along with this plant. The fixtures for each room in Mr. Hendrick's house were planned out and listed on the back of this contract.

The contract did not so provide, but Mr. Hendrick claims, just the same, that the agent through whom he bought agreed that a competent man would be sent to put in the plant and get it into satisfactory operation. He says that it was understood that he would receive the plant and keep it there until this man should come along to install the same.

He says that he received the plant when it came to Conway, carried it home, and stored it there and that no one had come to put in the equipment for him after the space of two years from the time it was received. He says that last fall a collection agent or adjuster came to see him and wished to collect for the amount due, and that he would not pay because no one had offered to put in the plant for him; that he agreed then with the agent that he (Hendrick) would haul the plant to Conway and ship it at his own expense to some point in Indiana and send the Bill of Lading to the agent who would be in Georgetown, S. C. He claims that he did this and heard nothing else from it until quite recently he received a letter from a lawyer's office asking for an adjustment of the contract.

Mr. Hendrick has called upon the lawyer and made his statement which would appear to clear him of all claims under the contract as although the contract Mr. Hendrick signed does not make it necessary for the company to install the plant, yet he says that the agent later agreed to take the plant back and that he complied with this later agreement by sending the equipment into the place agreed upon.

It appears that Graham W. Graham and his brother, Robert E. Lee Graham, were partners in the farming and fertilizer sales business for a number of years, and are probably yet dealing in that manner. The contracts for the purchase of fertilizers were signed as G. W. & R. E. L. Graham. They owned fertile lands in one of the best developed farming sections of Horry County. They acquired the land of Wm. M. Graham, who it is understood, was the father of two sons and conveyed to them in consideration of the love and affection he had for his sons, each a portion of the large tract of land on which he lived and cleared up a farm, running an agreed line between the two and giving each what was estimated as containing 269 acres of the big tract. In the deeds he attempted to make it so that in case of the death of one of the boys without "leaving lawful bodily heirs" that the tract of the one thus dying should go then to the other of the brothers and his lawful heirs.

## NEGRO LABOR IS ENTICED

### Form Letters and Applications Being Sent Broadcast by Agencies

Frequent complaint is now being made that negro labor is being induced to go North and leaving the South, where negroes have been well treated by the Southern people throughout all these years. In some sections of South Carolina it would appear that affairs are rather serious as to the supply of labor that is needed in building and other improvements. Certain things coming to light indicate that certain agencies located in the North are responsible for a great deal of this movement of negroes to the Northern States. It appears to be the very commonest labor they want to go and the skilled negro laborers are not so much in demand. There has come to the Herald office recently the following form of circular letter, which has been sent out broadcast by a so-called Parker & Parker Labor Service:

Dear Sir:—

Your letter received and we are sending application blank as you request. We have started bringing men North and will continue until September. We have many applicants and all must wait their turn.

We want only first class common laborers between the ages of 18 and 45. We want men who will remain with the company and pay back their transportation. If you are not that kind of man, do not bother us by sending application.

Transportation is sent for men only. We handle men chiefly for steel mills and the wages are around \$6 and 38 cents an hour.

Please do not keep writing us letters. We will send for you as soon as we can. We are as anxious to get you out of the South as you are. But it takes time. We send you all information about the place and job before you leave.

We require \$2.00 with each application. This money is spent for postage, telegrams, printing, clerks, and for the other expenses of running the business. It also pays for our advertising in trade magazines and newspapers to secure jobs for present and future applicants. As far as we know ours is the only company that is trying to help good negroes out of the south and it requires much money. This is what your two dollars are spent for and you are not required to pay us anymore at

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## LAND DISPUTE HAS STARTED

### George W. McCracken is Plaintiff Against Magnolia Prescott

## ESTATE OF SAM McCRACKEN

### Case Brings Back to Mind the Killing of Fulton Davis

There was a reference hearing held before the Clerk of Court, as special master, at the court house last Thursday in the case of George W. McCracken against Magnolia Prescott.

The hearing was held under an order of reference granted recently by Judge Townsend.

The case concerns a small tract of land on the Waller short cut road, not far out of Conway, which place is now occupied by George W. McCracken under a deed which is signed by all of the heirs at law of the late Sam McCracken, except one daughter of Sam McCracken, the defendant Magnolia Prescott.

The case could not be concluded on Thursday. This was on account of the illness of Mrs. Prescott. The case proceeded, however, with the taking of the testimony of such witnesses for the plaintiff as were present and the hearing will be concluded later after the recovery of Mrs. Prescott.

The plaintiff, George McCracken, testified. He is a nephew of Sam McCracken. He paid a total of \$150.00 for the place, except that he is still owing Jim McCracken, or his estate as he is now dead, the sum of \$56.00, Joe McCracken, another heir, \$45.00, and Frank McCracken, another heir the sum of \$43.00. He said that he had held this much back out of the purchase money for the reason that there was a question about the interest of the defendant Nolie McCracken. She had not signed the deed to him, and he had understood that she refused to sign, and he was to pay these balances whenever the deed was finished up, or words to that effect.

It was apparent from the testimony adduced by the plaintiff that he claims under the heirs who signed his deed, the latter setting up that a certain seven acres described in a deed from Sam McCracken to Nolie Prescott before his death, and which parcel Nolie still has and now lives on, was intended and received as Nolie's share in Sam's estate; but it was shown by the record of the deed from Sam to his daughter, Mrs. Prescott, that the deed was expressed as being in consideration of twenty dollars paid. Nolie Prescott sets up that she bought and paid for this seven acres of land and now claims an interest in the land that was left and which has come into the possession of the plaintiff in the case.

T. M. Sessions, who was a witness to the deed for the seven acres from Sam McCracken to Nolie Prescott, was sworn and said that he did not see any money paid or passed between the parties on the day that this seven acre deed was executed at his father's home. He testified to a conversation which had taken place some time before that in which Sam McCracken said that he intended this land for Nolie and the George McCracken part for Joe, Jim and Frank.

Sam McCracken and Catherine McCracken are the same who used to sell wood and kindling in Conway. The old man was a lifelong cripple. He could not work. His wife drove an ox and cart with which she hauled the wood and lightwood splinters for sale to the residents of Conway. It is over his estate land that this case has arisen.

It was at the little house on the seven acre piece now occupied by the Prescott family that Fulton Davis was killed by Charley Prescott in the fall of 1921. Prescott was tried the following year and acquitted because it appeared that he acted in defense of his home.

The land case will go on at a later date.

## PRESSING CLUB BREAKS LAWS

John and Arthur Hughes, two negroes who run a pressing club in town, occupying a portion of the small store building next door to the New York Cafe, were arrested and fined for breaking the ordinance against working on the Sabbath day.

It appeared that the work in the pressing room was not finished on a recent Saturday night by midnight and the proprietors worked on through Sunday morning, at least that part of Saturday night which would be regarded as a part of Sunday.

On their trial before the mayor they were each fined in the sum of \$5.00.

Some people are so crazy to go that they have little time to apply to useful work. They believe in making the other fellow do it all.