

BOYS ARRESTED ON MISCONDUCT

Seven of Them Attack Henry Smith on Sunday Night

NEAR ELBETHEL CHURCH

The Incident at Prescott Home in 1921 is Recalled

Officers of the law have probably broken up a lot of disorderly conduct and breaches of the peace occurring quite frequently in the neighborhood of the Elbethel Methodist church, some miles out of Conway on the Dog Bluff road.

Complaints had been coming in for some time that men who had no regard for the law and order would disturb the religious meetings and commit various acts of disorder along the public road and in places near the church and in the sight and hearing of the homes of citizens.

H. N. Sessions, a sheriff's deputy, and V. D. Johnson, member of the Horry County rural police, were detailed to watch in that community on the night of Sunday, June 3rd. They got results. They had to wait patiently for what they got and the disorder that they found and stopped did not occur at the church, though not far away from that spot.

The officers hid near the church and waited. Nothing occurred near the church, but later on in the night Henry Smith found the officers and reported to them that some distance along the road he had been waylaid by seven young men and boys, who had attacked him without provocation. They had thrown sticks and clods of clay at him and while he was not seriously injured, yet he had received painful bruises and had escaped with difficulty a beating which the crowd evidently had intended to inflict upon him.

The officers broke up the racket in short order when they appeared on the scene which was fifty or sixty yards down the road from Elbethel church.

Seven young boys were found to be implicated in the disorderly conduct and assault and battery. There appeared to be no just excuse for the violation of the laws of peace and good order. They were all placed under notice to appear for trial on last Monday.

This is not the first time that disorder has taken place on the roads leading out of the town. It was year by year last that boys began to tease the family of Charley Prescott who lives on the Waller short cut road in a farming community near Conway. Several of the boys lay at Prescott's gate that night and hurled sticks of wood at the house. One unfortunate young fellow who started in to tease and injure the old man at close range received a load of buckshot when he was about half way from the bars to the front porch, and from the effects of this shot he died in the Florence hospital a few days afterwards. Prescott was tried for his life as a result of this unfortunate affair and was acquitted by a jury on account of the fact that the old man was acting in defense of his home when the act was done.

This is mentioned as a warning to other boys who have failed to listen to the advice of older heads and conduct themselves in lawful ways. Such conduct as this on the public highways must be looked after and the parties held to account for acts of disorder.

HORRY MAN SELLS PLANTS

D. T. Holt arrived in Conway recently to spend several days here on account of the illness of his aunt, the widow of the late Russel Hardee.

He is a native Horryite, but now lives at Wateree, S. C., where he moved a number of years ago, and is doing extremely well in farming.

He has been interested in sweet potatoes and is a stockholder and officer in the sweet potato association of his community. He has had more than usual success in raising and handling this crop, and has bred genuine Porto Rico potatoes during the last several years and offered sprouts for sale to the farmers in a wide territory of the State where sweet potatoes are raised. He has had considerable business in shipping the potato plants by express and his business is constantly increasing.

We hear much being said these days about the importance of juries doing their duty in the administration of the criminal laws. We think that much more depends upon the judges although we hear very little said about that. It also depends upon lawyers.

H. E. BLANTON WITH TOBACCO

Tells His Experience Running Back For Past Several Years

Here Mr. H. E. Blanton writes in a very interesting way of his experience in raising and selling tobacco for several years past. His experience may benefit others and give them ideas they never had before in handling their own crops. The Horry Herald wishes to encourage the growers of tobacco and other crops to write about what they have done for publication, thus making the paper a medium for the exchange of experience and ideas for better success in farming. Who will be next to send the paper a nice article?—Ed.

Editor Herald:

Please allow me space in your paper for a few lines in regard to my experience in growing and marketing tobacco since 1919.

In 1920 I made my plant bed on the side of a ditch. I raised enough plants to set seven rows. I got enough plants from my neighbors to plant balance of two acres. The seven rows of tobacco took the rot or wildfire, the balance was good tobacco. This crop of two acres, sold at auction for \$914 or \$457 per acre.

In 1921 I raised plenty of plants on the side of the same ditch. I set the same two acres from my own bed. Finally this tobacco took the rot or wildfire. This entire crop sold at auction for \$78.00, or \$39 per acre.

On December 31st, 1921, I decided that I could not make matters any worse for it had been taking me about 3 days to sell a load at these figures. I did not raise many cantaloupes and the buyers seemed to be hurrying to the piles where there were fine cantaloupes or other melons, to be given to the highest bidder. I got one pile of tobacco that was taken up and carried home and thrown in the fodder loft. Therefore, I signed a contract with the Co-ops.

In 1922 I raised plants on the same tobacco bed and set from this bed the same land with one acre added. This tobacco had the rot or wild fire fully as bad as in 1921. On these 3 acres I have received up to date \$252, or \$84 per acre and more to come yet.

It seems that 1922 was not as good a year for cantaloupes and other melons as the years 1920 and 1921. In place of the cantaloupes it seems the words "other half in the coop" was the battle cry. After I had been delivering a short time I thought of this pile in the loft of the 1921 crop, so I had a part of it tied up but not graded. I have received up to date on this lot 280 times the amount it was worth in 1921 at auction.

H. E. BLANTON, June 7, 1923.

PROOF SHORT IN PAGE CASE

At The Place Only Eight Days When Still Was Found

JURY RECOMMENDS MERCY

Claims to Have Found Still on The Place The Day Before

The proof against Luther Page for whiskey stilling last week was like the liquor that this still may have made—rather low.

Luther Page, handsome young farmer of this county, was tried in the Court of General Sessions last week for violating the prohibition laws.

H. N. Sessions testified. This witness went to Page's house on May 3rd, with L. C. Best. The still was found in a bay. There were two barrels of mash. The still had been operated. He hid and they stayed there two or three hours and heard someone whistle. Luther Page came to the still with a pistol in his hand. When Page got close up to the still he arrested him and took the pistol away. Page said that he had been watching the place to see who had been operating it. He disclaimed any knowledge of the still as to ownership. There was a sack with some jugs in it. This was about one-fourth of a mile from the house where Page lived. He made the arrest, he said, at the still. The barrels with the mash were close to the still. The mash looked like it was ready to run. Page claimed he had been in that community two or three weeks. It was after twelve o'clock when the arrest was made. The pistol in Page's hand was loaded, and he had another pistol in his coat pocket.

L. B. Best then testified. He said he was with H. N. Sessions. Witness is a constable. On May 2nd, witness located this still and reported to the

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AS MUCH OR LITTLE AS POSSIBLE

Looking upon the world as a gigantic beehive from which men and women go forth to gather honey, it appears that there are two classes of the bees.

On the one hand we find those who are striving to gather all they can. There is no limit set by themselves on what they will do in carrying out the purpose of getting in all the honey that it is possible to get while Spring and Summer lasts and the flowers continue to bloom.

On the other hand we have the drones and they are the ones who gather no more than they have to. Instead of as much as possible, with these, it is as little as possible.

On the one hand is service to others and the maximum of accomplishment while on the other is laziness, indolence, and instead of being of service to others, the workers often have them to feed.

SOME GUILTY SOME ARE NOT

Court Disposes of Many Cases of Misdemeanor in Week

MANY ARE GUILTY PLEAS

Furney Ward Tried on One of Many Charges Pending

The State vs. Aleck Bellamy, charged with housebreaking and larceny, was called up on Wednesday morning and he pleaded guilty to the charge. He was sentenced to three years at hard labor.

Ernest Farewell and another negro were tried for hitting Laura Bradley with an axe. The prosecutor was a negro. The prosecution said the defendants were drunk. They took an axe away from her and struck her over the head with this weapon. At this point the defendants agreed to plead guilty and the case ended.

The grand jury found no bill in the case against M. L. Gilmore, charged with assault and battery; also in the case against A. W. Jenkins and others.

Nancy Allen was sentenced to three months or a fine of one hundred dollars, all suspended on good behavior. She had pleaded guilty to violation of the prohibition law.

Shell Williams entered a plea of guilty to manufacturing whiskey and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$200, or serve a term of six months. All of this was suspended on payment of \$100. This fine was paid and the rest of the sentence stayed. James Williams also indicted with the other, was dismissed on account of his age, being a young son of the older defendant. Shell Williams and Nancy Allen had pleaded guilty to the same charge.

The State vs. Vidella Grainger for assault and battery was tried. The case resulted from a fuss at a tobacco barn. Threats were made. The defendant struck Delphia Graham twice with her fist. The other did not hit back. The defendant was not at court, having fled to North Carolina, according to stories told at the court house. The defendant was found guilty of simple assault and battery and a sealed sentence imposed.

W. O. Hardee pleaded guilty to having in his possession whiskey and was sentenced to \$300 or at hard labor for six months, suspended on payment of the sum of \$50.

Mirk Faircloth pleaded guilty to violation of the liquor law. He was sentenced to a fine of \$300, or six months on the road, suspended on payment of the sum of \$150.

Ernest Farwell and Henry Ferwell pleaded guilty to assault and battery and were sentenced to \$300 each, or six months at hard labor, suspended upon the payment of \$100 each.

Furney Ward was sentenced to six months; Mary Baker was sentenced to hard labor for six months, but suspended as to her pending good behavior.

Corbit Fowler pleaded guilty to assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature and was sentenced to \$150 or three months, suspended on payment of the sum of \$75.

J. W. Vereen, colored, was tried for disposing of a bale of cotton under lien that he gave to R. L. Bell.

The prosecutor testified that the negro produced five bales and delivered to him only three. He had a mortgage on the cotton and he let the negro have groceries and fertilizers to the amount as shown on his books.

O. J. Bell testified that he heard the old negro say he would ship this one bale to North Carolina.

The defendant swore he had no transaction with R. L. Bell, except to buy small articles at the store; that he hauled one load of fertilizer for his son; that he had a crop that was separate from the crop of his

JIM GIBSON IS LET OFF LIGHT

One of The Longest Trials Before Court Last Week

BLOODHOUND TESTIMONY

Severe Sentence Suspended on Payment of Fifty Dollars

Jim Gibson was tried here last week on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill L. B. Bailey on September 28th, 1922. It was one of the lengthiest trials of the term.

L. B. Bailey testified he had been in Conway that day attending court and got home that night about 9 o'clock that night and was ready to go to bed when some person fired a shot gun at him through a window, hitting him in the side. He shot through the window screen. He saw no one. He went to Nichols and saw a doctor. There was no signs in the yard, he said. He then sent off and got blood hounds. Then he saw one track 42 feet from this window. There was a loaded shell on the ground and also one empty shell. There had not been anybody there before the hounds came as he had the place guarded all the time after the shot.

Witness stated that he went with the dogs to Jim Gibson's home. He was not there. His wife and children were there. Gibson had been indicted by Bailey before that. Witness said he talked with Gibson, who said it was his gun shells that did the work. Gibson acknowledged that the blood hounds were right. Gibson had told witness that he knew who did the shooting; that it was his gun and his shells and the dogs had been right when they went to his house as Robert Grainger had been at his house the night before and had left a gun there. He said that his son, Allard Gibson, had been bird hunting that evening and that Robert Grainger had carried the gun to his, Gibson's, house that night.

He denied saying that he knew Robert Grainger had shot him. If Grainger had any malice against him he did not know it.

He had measured the track near the window and found it less than a No. 10. That Grainger wore Number 10 shoes; that the track was not even a Number 8. Officers took out the warrant on Jim Gibson. On information and at the instance of Jim Gibson witness swore out a warrant for Robert Grainger on information and belief.

A warrant was shown the witness. This was the warrant taken out for Grainger and was not read at that time.

R. M. Waters, of Raiford, N. C., said he had charge of the Cockman blood hounds and these dogs were sent down to Bailey's.

Young Cockman, son of the owner of the dogs told about the dogs and their history.

V. D. Johnson testified about seeing the place where the shot went through the window at Bailey's home. He was there when the dogs came. The dogs, three in number, were black and tan. He saw the track where the dogs took up the scent. The dogs had harness on.

Vol Powell testified he was at Nichols and he showed Cockman the way to Bailey's and he held the dogs while Cockman located the place of the track. He saw a track there not over a seven or a seven and a half. Grainger wore about a number ten. The dogs, according to him, followed from this track in the field out across a field out at a set of bars, then along one side of a road to about opposite Mrs. Horne's house; then the dogs crossed to the opposite side of this

M. H. J. Vereen, and this bale he had sold was out of his own separate crop.

The defendant was found not guilty.

FRANK SKIPPER FOUND GUILTY

Was Tried For Cutting G. W. Dix Some Months Ago

Frank Skipper was tried for assault and battery with intent to kill upon G. W. Dix on December 17th, 1922.

G. W. Dix testified that he was staying on a place in this county at that time. The fuss took place about some potatoes he left on the place as he left word for Skipper's hogs to be kept out or he would kill the hogs. Skipper and Dix went together after having some words about this. In a few minutes Skipper had stabbed him and ran. Dix went along the road and caught up with Skipper and kicked him. It appeared that Skipper had invited Dix out and he went. Dix was laid up for sixteen days with the wound he had received.

Birdie Dix, wife of the prosecutor, then testified. She heard Skipper out there cursing. Her husband said Skipper had cut him. Dix fainted in his chair and she sent for a neighbor. Skipper told Dix he had got him and if he had not got him, he would have gotten him, Skipper.

Dr. W. E. King testified. He was called to attend the wounded man. He was wounded in the left side, there being a cut about two inches long. There was a blood clot on the inside as the knife went through the ribs and was very serious and dangerous. The blood clot was absorbed in a few days and he recovered. The doctor stated that Dix said he received the wound "all about fool," and did not know which hit the first blow.

The defense had Willie Lawson sworn. He told that Dix had said he hit Skipper two or three times before he was cut.

Frank Skipper, the defendant, testified he was told Dix would kill his hogs. He asked Dix what he was going to kill his hogs for. As he walked up he called for Dix. He said he meant to kill the hogs if they got in the potatoes. Dix came on him. He told how Dix knocked him. He asked Dix to turn him loose when he got hold of him, and then got his knife out and cut him. He claimed he had not thought of getting mad when he went to Dix's house. He said that he did not invite Dix out to fight.

The jury found Skipper guilty of simple assault and battery. His sentence was deferred until next day.

COURT CONVICTS FURNEY WARD

Furney Ward and Mary Baker, Notorious Violators of the Prohibition Law, were Brought Before the Court Last Week Charged with Various Crimes.

This first case called was only one out of a number of violations of the law charged against Furney Ward. The others were expected to be called the same day.

Martin Brock was sworn and said that Mary Baker claimed to be an unmarried woman, while Furney Ward is a married man with a wife and children. Numerous other witnesses were called and sworn to prove the details of the charge against the parties.

The defendants put up no testimony and they were convicted by the jury after a few minutes of consideration of the case.

Short arguments were made by the solicitor for the State and by E. S. C. Baker for the defense.

road; then along by the road on that side through the yard into Jim Gibson's house; then to a gun in a side room and barked at the gun, then to a bed and the dogs barked at the bed. Gibson was not there because he was in Conway to hear a sentence which had not yet been passed on him. Witness stated that Gibson told him that the shooting was done with his, Gibson's, gun, but that he didn't do it. Gibson did not tell witness who did the shooting. Witness came with Gibson to Conway about March term of court and heard Gibson start to make a threat while talking about the case. Gibson's case was put off. Gibson didn't finish what he had started to say.

J. A. Lewis, sheriff, told about getting word about the shooting. He went to the place and the man with the dogs was there and they located the place of the track. The track through the field went biasing across some cotton rows. He went with the dogs. The dogs went out to a tobacco barn, halted a short moment then went rapidly down the road to the home of Gibson. Later Gibson was put in jail by the deputy. The name of Jim Gibson was not mentioned so far as he could recall. The halt at the tobacco barn was a pause which may have been caused by the dogs hesitating or the men held them up. It was only about a minute that they stopped.

Dusenbury Marlow testified he saw Gibson and heard him make a threat but he was challenged at this point and was excused.

W. L. Bailey testified he heard Gib-

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LEAVES LETTER AT MAN'S GATE

Would Revive The Idea of Dead Line At Gurley South Carolina

LAW PREPARES TO ACT

Negro Lives on His Own Land and is Law Abiding

It seems almost ten years ago, probably less time, since any evidence came to light in regard to any dead line regarding negroes in this county. The last incident of any violence shown toward members of that race, we believe, was when some colored laborers, working in the fields for Dorsey, near Gurley, were shot from ambush, some of them probably were painfully injured, and the work which was being carried on in the fields was seriously interfered with. Officers of the law got after violators and public sentiment was so much against this unlawful idea of a dead line, that for all this time there was no mention of a dead line and it was believed to have entirely run its course and become a thing of the past. This incident which is about to be related as a news item in this issue seems to be an outcropping of the same lawless element that instigated the plan of a dead line in the Gurley and Sanford neighborhoods about twenty or more years ago. The officers of the law and the general public will combine to put an end to this latest manifestation.—Ed.

W. C. Skeeter, known locally as "Skeeter," is a negro man about forty years old, living at Gurley, S. C., with his wife and child, on a tract of land of twenty-five acres, for which he paid the sum of \$2,500.00. He is farming on this property.

A reliable white man was asked as to the reputation of Skeeter, and he says that he is a good negro, always law-abiding, industrious, and attending to his own affairs—a good example to other members of his race.

Last week this negro brought to Sheriff James A. Lewis a threatening letter which was found posted up at the negro's gate on the morning of June 5th.

The Letter. D L C

7-Day Notice

"Old Skeeter and all the other Nigors that live Here. We will say to you that you Had better Straten around gurley and move away From thire at once or we will move you We dont mean for you Nigors to live inside of the ded line. So you Nigors Can take Choice to move or take what Follows and it will be Number 2 Shot I guess they can move you or git you to stay one So we give you this week to Sell out and Leave or we will move you all we mean all the Nigors around here So we are giving you a chance to Leave Good Bye

Ded Line Club

36 members of ded line Club
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
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This negro has been living on the place he bought for the last three years. During that time if he has been of any trouble or annoyance to anybody this has not come to light. He is not accused of any crime now, nor has he been accused of any crime in the past.

On the back of the letter, which was not enclosed in any envelope, was written in one corner, the words: "A Coffin for you or a shot negro. D. L. C." In another corner were the words: "A Coffin for someone to put you negroes in. D. L. C."

The officers of the law will take steps to find out who posted this letter at the negro's gate. By this time the matter may be in the hands of the Governor. Already two parties living in the Gurley community are under suspicion. It appears that the negro has a number of friends among the whites. They will not hesitate to see that he is protected.

Why sensible men would resort to such means as this to help bring shame and disgrace to their community is more than the law-abiding element can understand. Those who try to enforce such a thing as the dead

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The largest tobacco does not always bring the highest price, just as the loudest mouthed man does not make the impression that he thought he would on his hearers. Moral: Do not go too much by outside appearances, but go further into the substance of things not seen.