

**The Sun**

(After The Rising Sun—1856-60)  
1218 College Street  
Newberry, S. C.

O. F. ARMFIELD  
Editor and Publisher

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Communications of Interest are in-  
all.

Application for second class permit  
pending.

**SHOULD BE STOPPED**

The exploding of fireworks in the city limits is something that should not be countenanced longer. They are a nuisance as well as a danger and city council should take action now to avoid a recurrence of the past few days.

People sick in their beds were forced to listen to the eternal banging for days, helpless to shut out the resounding blasts. A neighbor who passed away during the holidays no doubt went to her death with the constant popping of fire crackers in her ears as the street resembled the scene of war.

If fireworks must be exploded at Christmas time, and we do not argue there is no fun to be had from them, let those who enjoy such sport take them out of the city limits.

The peace, safety and comfort of the people should not be disturbed by the sport of a few.

**A TASTE OF PAP RUINS THEM**

Once the average negro gets a taste of government pap they are not worth killing. Having need of a servant (the last one was about to carry off the house) we made a trip into the St. Luke's section where there were two girls in the family—one or both of whom had been on the government's payroll. Asked to come and work they hemmed and hawed; wanted to know in detail the hours and work to be done; seven o'clock was too early and so on and so on. Disgusted we left her at home where the family is living from proceeds of pensions of the welfare board—\$8 a month for the blind mother and a like sum for the 65-year-old father.

We have no quarrel with the old and blind Negroes for taking the handouts. They no doubt need and are entitled to it. But we do condemn any system which allows health buck Negroes to sit at home and live off the same handout.

This fanger in old age pension was foreseen, but since the recipients of pensions can spend the money as they like there is little to do about it.

A housefull of trifling Negroes can and will live well on \$16 a month plus what they can forage off the neighborhood.

It is not fair for the hardworking taxpayer to have to pay out his money to keep up a lot of trifling Negroes and then beg and plead with them when he wants a little work done.

The government started this thing of ruining Negro labor and now the State has joined hands. Where it will lead to no one knows. Our state lawmakers should know that the average Negro is not going to work if he can eat without working and the reputation these shiftless Negroes bring to the worthy ones is unjust. The whole race bears the odium of the sorry ones. There are many industrious Negroes—the rest of them should be made to work—or starve.

**WILL THEY DO IT?**

The City Board of Health bought space in local papers recently to say they were going to publish at regular intervals the bacteria content of milk produced in local dairies. They even invited the public to be on the look-out for such a publication.

We do not know whether there has been an inspection since, but that is beside the point. The question is, will they do it? We think not. Certainly it should be done. In fairness to the dairy trying to turn out a good product it should be done. But more important it should be done as a guide for the milk-buying public. However we know the ways of small politics and we believe it will get in its work before anything is published.

Along with the facts about milk should be given some facts about the way meat is handled here. There is no inspection of any sort and those who know the facts little doubt but that diseased meat has been sold in Newberry.

This newspaper AGAIN calls upon the Civic League, that organization of go-getters, to do something about this meat inspection. The health of the whole city is at stake.

**NEW HEALTH MAN**

We do not know how it happened but we do know that "Uncle Dan" Wicker has been shelved and in his stead the Board of Health has picked young Tommy Long for its enforcement officer.

Mr. Yicker we believe did his best for the town but it was just in the cards for him to get the gate and young Tommy taken from his filling station to fill the place.

Tommy will make them a good man. Though young he is married, settled and serious; of pleasing and accommodating personality, he will likely be

very acceptable to the people as a whole.

We trust he will not be pestered and annoyed with the friction that has long existed between the health department and city council.

**DOWN MEMORY LANE**

20 YEARS AGO

The Dutch prophet says that he expected this snow, and he says that it is not the last of the foul weather. However, he declares that he has never known a better winter for small grain crops.

Information was received at the office of Governor Manning yesterday from Provost Marshal General Crowder that no further drafts of men will be mobilized at training camps before February 15. By this order, 19 per cent of South Carolina's full quota will not be called into service until that time. The State's full quota is 10,081 men. Approximately 2,000 men remained to be called.

Dancing is one form of amusement being provided on a large scale for the men of the army and navy. It is one of the ways the war camps community service, under the direction of the war and navy departments, provides wholesome pleasure for the troops.

Mr. Robert W. Houseal, from the medical department of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, will spend the holidays at his home in Newberry.

The fifth deserter captured in Newberry county through the sheriff's office was taken to Camp Jackson and delivered to the military authorities there by Rural Policeman D. J. Taylor Tuesday. His name is Hezzie Pitts and he is a negro that failed to show up when Newberry's quota of colored men left for Columbia. The five deserters were all caught within the past two months and delivered promptly at Camp Jackson by Sheriff Blease's officers.

Miss Estelle Bowers, teacher at Campobella, was the Christmas guest of her father, Dr. A. J. Bowers, and family.

Miss Sadie Goggans, her numerous friends are delighted to know, has returned from the hospital alright.

Capt. M. M. Buford is the only ex-Confederate soldier who is a member of the lately mustered in Newberry company.

The Gaffney Ledger tells of a county man who hauled wood to that city during the late freezing weather and refused to take advantage of the utter helplessness of suffering people.

By not overcharging for his wood he has gained the everlasting gratitude and appreciation of the people. What a contrast to the man in Newberry county who charged and made shivering people in Newberry county pay enormous and outrageous prices for a little wood. The man who would thus take advantage of people ought to be ostracized. The man who would rob people in this way during their necessity and distress would steal money from your purse if he had a chance. We have a man in Newberry county who is the equal in nobility of the Gaffney man, Dr. W. C. Brown. There may be and no doubt are others, but we have heard of Dr. Brown's fair-mindedness. But everybody knows that nothing less was to be expected of Dr. Brown's high sense of honor.

The terrific screeching of a freight locomotive engine coming up Thursday made people in the neighborhood jump up and take notice; they didn't know but that the end of the world had come or the battle front of the war had suddenly changed to Newberry. The ladies and children hurrying to the overhead bridge saw a freight train with a box car on fire dashing to the tank as fast as steam could make it go. The fire was in a car loaded with bricks.

**THOMAS LONG NAMED CITY HEALTH OFFICER**

Thomas Long, operator of the Homestead Service Station, was named health officer at the meeting of the health board last Tuesday. Mr. Long replaces Dan R. Wicker.

A. F. Bush is chairman of the board of health with B. O. Creekmore serving as vice-chairman and W. B. Thornton, as secretary.

**EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OPENS**

The National Reemployment office will be opened here each Wednesday until further notice, managed by H. G. Hartzog of Greenwood.

The office will be at the former location, 1103 1/2 Boyce street.

**BUS COMPANIES ARE REFUSED CONCESSIONS**

Permission was last week denied the Carolina Stages to operate buses between Newberry and North Carolina state line by the South Carolina Public service commission. The company proposed to operate from this city to Charlotte. The Carolina Motor lines was also denied the right to operate between Newberry and Lancaster.

**THE SPECTATOR**

There are some matters of concern to our people which call for immediate decisions: Wages and Hours, CIO, and Anti-Lynching bill.

The thanks of the nation are due the National House of Representatives for sending back to the Committee on Labor the Black-Connery bill to fix wages and hours. It is just another of the loosely conceived plans to reform the nation without understanding the foundations on which the commerce of the nation is built. The bill is not dead and the idea which motivated it is not dead; so let us not relax our efforts.

I am unable to accept the reasoning of those who think a minimum wage will assure prosperity. We may assume for the sake of argument that some individuals will receive more pay, but the question for statesmanship involves a careful study of the whole field of industry so as to ascertain the probable effect on workers in the mass, not a comparatively few individuals.

Many people in discussing this measure seem to think that wages come from the air and are not dependent on earnings. Break down this proposal of fixed minimum wage and fixed hours and you find that most enterprises which can pay and operate on that scale are doing so. Our industries are paying out most of their earnings in wages and taxes; stockholders receive very little in comparison. But industry must operate. Even when shut down it has enormous expense. So management will pay what it can to keep good men on the job and to maintain steady operation. If, however, a plant cannot operate profitably under the wage and hour bill it must shut down. That will leave the employees without a job.

It is the first rule of investment that money shall earn a profit. Who is going to risk all the hazards of business for nothing? A man with money can buy Government bonds and have no risk; so why put out his money for taxes, wages, insurance and depreciation if there is no clear indication of profit? I've heard men talk about destroying or forgetting the profit motive in business. It strikes me as very odd that these men are themselves enjoying salaries. No man should urge investment without profit unless he himself is serving without pay and is not enjoying an income from the saved and invested profits of others.

This whole matter of wages is without justice, but it cannot be reformed by legislation; nor can it be remedied overnight. I put the question: Why should my plow-hand follow a mule from day-break to dark for sixty cents a day, while his brother may do half as much work in a nearby village for a dollar? There is no question of skill involved. Why should a bookkeeper in a small store work for sixty dollars a month and his brother in the bank receive a hundred and fifty dollars? And a thousand other whys like that?

Men are paid not for the intrinsic value of their work, but for the market value of their work; and the market value of a man's services depends in part on the income of the concern which employs him.

If a man makes a watch his labor will sell for more than that of a man who digs potatoes because the watch will sell for more than the potatoes; likewise a man making a watch worth \$500 will get more for his work than a man making a dollar watch, even though the same skill may be necessary. In some industries wages may be quickly increased because the additional cost can be absorbed by higher prices; but that cannot be true where prices are fixed in large markets beyond the control of the local enterprise. Again, even in markets which are more or less dominated by big corporations the prices may become so high that buying will fall off. Observe the great steel manufacturers. They raised wages and prices. Buying almost stopped, and the industry which was operating at 89 per cent of capacity a few months ago has since dropped to 27 per cent of capacity. What has happened to the employees? And so with the Rail Roads. Men have been laid off by thousands. How could minimum wages help those men?

It is said by some that the minimum wage and hour bill would put money in circulation, but these men always want to make an exception of farm labor and employees of small industries. Is that fair? If we were trying to put money into circulation why exclude anybody? Why not put the money into the hands of those who need it most and will spend it at once? Why exclude a vast number of our fellow men and women? The reason is plain; small industries and farms cannot pay wages so far out of proportion to the value of their products; but does not this very reason disprove the whole argument advanced for the bill?

Here come champions of this wage and hour bill weeping copiously for the poor wage earner, yet deliberately excluding the greatest number of workers we have! Great corporations can easily take over all the business of the country. Already their processes are so modern that few men can do the work. If we shut down the small concerns it may dry up small towns and agricultural communities; it may add a great army of relief seekers, but so far as the productive power of the nation is concerned a few great Northern concerns can quickly expand so as

to absorb all the business.

Do we want to put the small enterprise out of business? Do we want to lose it from our community? Do we want to concentrate all industry in the North?

Our northern textile leaders have naturally looked with a jealous eye on the coming of mills to the South. This Black-Connery bill is aimed directly at us; it would take from us the advantages which climate and raw materials give us. The Government may be vigorously advocating this bill, but the Government recognizes even in charity, in Government hand-outs, a difference in the cost of living North and South and pays a far higher wage for WPA labor in New York than it pays in the South! Is that frank recognition of a difference in the cost of living; or is it a wage bonus for political purposes? I prefer to believe that it is a differential to equalize the conditions in the two sections. But if so, how great is the differential adopted by the Government itself!

There are certain political fundamentals which labor might well consider. Labor and management bargain for wages and hours based on earnings. Labor wants a fair share of the profits. Business fluctuates; earnings fluctuate; so wages fluctuate. When business is good labor asks for an equitable part; but it is the bargaining power of labor dealing with the management. If the Government may set wages and hours labor will surrender its bargaining power for government control. It is a principle that labor ought to resist to the last ditch. A reactionary administration, or Congress, might fix wages down and hours up. The principle is wrong.

Is the government prepared to guarantee prices and profits? If not the Government would do well to let business adjust itself. Having given Labor the Wagner Act and the Labor Relations Board Labor can take care of itself.

The five man Board to administer the Wage and hour Bill is bad. It is a centralization of control that will put the hand of the Government into every man's business. Assuming that five superlatively competent men of the nation were chosen, there are not five men whose knowledge is so complete that they can adequately and equitably administer an act that would touch every one of thousands of diverse industries in this vast nation. It follows that a change in the Board from five to one could not possibly be an improvement. The Czar of all the Russias never exercised such complete control over his dominion.

They tell us about such things done in England and France and the Scandinavian countries. But in comparison with this great nation those are small countries and of simpler conditions. Ignorance of our geography, our traditions, our complex population, leads to many blunders. In one day a man travels from one end of England to the end of Scotland; but it requires five days to cross the United States. England is full of Englishmen and Scotland is full of Scots; but the United States is a polyglot population and our industry is as diverse in type and size as our population is heterogeneous.

I have an interest, but it is that of a consumer. I am told that nearly everything I buy will cost more if such a bill be passed. My fertilizers, lumber, groceries, dry goods, clothing—everything. We consumers have all the bills to pay. The Rail Roads granted a wage increase and must pass it on to us in higher rates. We pay the bills. So in this case either we consumers must pay the increase or else the factories and processors must introduce even greater machines, which, in turn, will displace labor. In any case the bill is bad. It will supplant labor, or destroy investments in closed mills, or it must tax the consumer.

Reading in the papers of the activities of the CIO affiliate in the effort to organize the Ford plant in Kansas city it appears that it is not the Ford employees, but outsiders who are trying to force Ford to sign a contract. Now what is the contract? It is an agreement by the management to take from the pay of every worker a sum of money and send it to the CIO and the CIO will govern from the top. It is not a democratic organization expressing the will of the employees of a plant, but the order from headquarters.

Of all the conditions which are necessary for profitable business steady, peaceful operation comes first.

The strife and terrorism, which governor Davey tells about make us wonder how much our people would stand of this. We are still under the influence of generations of law-abiding people and would not tamely submit to armed hordes from other states, if such an invasion should be attempted.

We oppose the anti-lynching bill not because we advocate lynching, but because it undertakes to establish the right of the Federal Government to intervene in the purely local police functions of a State. If the National Government may punish a county official for allowing a lynching and then may entertain a suit in the Federal Courts against the county we have no local self-government and State sovereignty becomes just a memory and a myth. The National Government may just as legally control elections or other local matters.

This Anti-lynching bill is said to be inspired by the two million Northern negroes who left the Republican party

**DELEGATION HEARS PLEAS OF CITIZENS**

All Funds Are Amply Insured Treasurer Tells Delegation at Tuesday Meeting

The county of Newberry now has on hand \$295,170.37, all secured, in several depositories of the county, according to a report of Treasurer J. C. Brooks before the county delegation Tuesday, \$15,864.60 of this amount is in the S. C. National bank; \$5,989.38 in the American Bank of Whitmire; \$5,000 each in the Prosperity depository and the Newberry Federal Building and Loan association. The balance is represented by bonds, a deposit in the Chase National bank and deposits in defunct banks amounting to \$51,743.46. Mr. Brooks stated to the delegation that all the funds were secured and that he intended to do all in his power to keep them so. He stated that heavy payments on bonds would be due within the next fifteen days which would deplete the present reserves. Mr. Brooks also stated that the Newberry school district had recently retired ahead of payment date \$1,000 in bonds out of their surplus and was in the market for more bonds at the right price.

Judge Eugene S. Blease appeared and spoke in favor of an addition to the probate judge's office, or of some arrangement to provide more room for this office. He stated that he had not come at behest of the probate judge but as a member of the bar and a citizen who realized the acute need of more space in this office. This writer called attention to this matter in an editorial more than two years ago.

Eugene Spearman appeared in behalf of the hail sufferers of the county and was assured by Senator Abrams that this situation would be taken care of in a similar manner to that of the drought sufferers. The levy, he said, was fixed with that in view.

J. Frank Hawkins appeared and spoke of the condition of the Hartford road.

A delegation from the Chappells community wanted a road built from the intersection of route 56 to the Laurens county line.

Present at the meeting was the full delegation, the Senator presiding and Thomas Pope acting as clerk.

and voted Democratic. The colored man in the South has made remarkable progress in three quarters of a century. He is building himself as a man and establishing credit. His progress will be arrested if well-meaning, but ill-advised efforts are made to catapult him into the politics of the South.

Every American who believes in State government should oppose such an encroachment on local autonomy and the States should solemnly declare against it through their legislatures.

Let no man think this is an anguished cry of a southerner; it is the plea of an American to Massachusetts as much as to South Carolina. What may be done to South Carolina today may be done to Massachusetts tomorrow. What about your administration of criminal law—and that of New Jersey? Did not the nation even the world seen to protest against your courts? Would you have the Federal Government call your local officials to account?

**AUDITOR'S TAX NOTICE**

I, or an authorized agent, will be at the following places on the dates given below for the purpose of taking tax returns of all real estate and personal property. Persons owning property in more than one district will make returns for each district. All able bodied male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and sixty are liable to \$1.00 poll tax; all persons between the ages of twenty-one and fifty outside of incorporated towns and cities are liable to pay commutation tax of \$1.00. All dogs are to be assessed at \$1.00 each.

Whitmire—City Hall, Tuesday, January 4th, 1938.

Whitmire—Aragon-Baldwin Mill, Wednesday, January 5th, 1938.

Longshores—Thursday, January 6, 1938, from 9 until 12.

Silverstreet—Thursday, January 5th, 1938, from 2 until 5.

Chappells—Friday, January 7th, 1938.

Hollingsworth Store—Tuesday January 11th, from 9 until 12.

Kinards—McGill's Store, Tuesday January 11th, 1938, from 2 until 5.

Prosperity—Wednesday and Thursday, January 12th and 13th, 1938.

Little Mountain—Tuesday, January 18th, 1938.

Glymph's Store—Wednesday, January 19th, 1938, from 9 until 12.

J. L. Crook's Store—Wednesday, January 19th, 1938, from 2 until 5.

Peak—Thursday, January 20th, 1938.

Pomaria—Tuesday, January 25th, 1938.

St. Lukes—Wednesday, January 26th, 1938, from 9 until 12.

O'Neal—L. C. Fellers Store, Wednesday, January 26th, 1938, from 2 until 5.

Maybinton—F. B. Hardy's home, Thursday January 27th, 1938, from 9 until 12.

Reese Brothers Store—Thursday, January 27th, 1938, from 2 until 5.

At Auditor's office to March 1st, after which time a penalty of 10 per cent will be added.

Pinckney N. Abrams,  
Auditor Newberry County

**PLEASE SAY:**

**"I Saw It In The Sun"**

**THANK YOU!**

**Tax Notice**

The following penalties will be in effect after December 31st:

- January, 1 per cent
- February, 2 per cent
- March, 3 per cent
- April, 7 per cent

The Treasurers office will be closed Saturday, Jan. 1.

**J. C. BROOKS,**  
County Treasurer