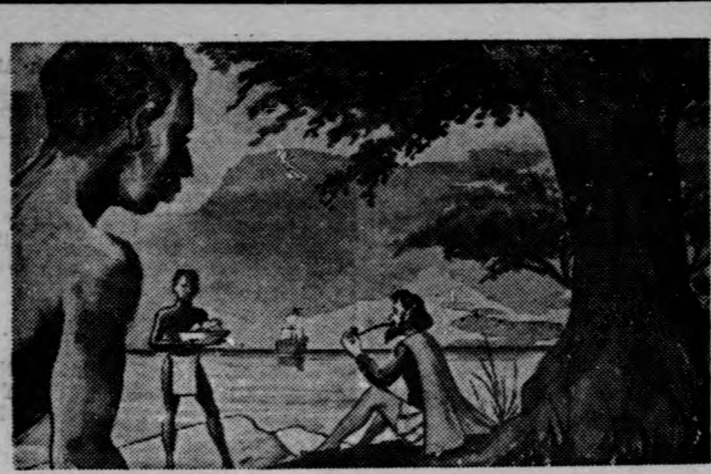


### Licensed To Wed

James Ross Hall, Prosperity to Ruth Evelyn Stoudemayer, Little Mountain.  
 Louis Ray Wicker, Pomaria, to Minnie Nora Mayer, Pomaria.  
 Boyd Alton Long, Prosperity, to Margaret Bledsoe, Newberry.  
 Edgar Ray Cannon, Little Mountain, to Mavis Delene Moates, Prosperity.  
 Ernest Edgar Jones, Daylight, Tenn., to Elizabeth Bledsoe, Newberry.  
 Horace Eugene Nix, Enoree, to Ruth Williamson, Whitmire.  
 Carl Baker, Whitmire, to Dorothy Steen, Whitmire.  
 John Calvin Lindler, Whitmire, to Everette Jean Steen, Whitmire.  
 Frank Richard Ruff, Newberry, to Theresa Wise Thomas, Newberry.  
 Lonnie F. Fulmer, Prosperity, to Margaret Bedenbaugh, Leesville.  
 Bruce D. Clark, Newberry, to Nancy Josephine Johnson, Newberry.  
 William Reid Perkins, Newberry, to Patricia Bedenbaugh, Newberry.  
 William Roberts Wise, Newberry, to Doris Boulknicht Vaughn, Newberry.  
 Ralph Erskine Mills, Jr., Newberry, to Annie Laurie Coleman, Newberry.  
 Charles Lindy Oswald, Columbia, to Evelyn Ruth Bickley, Newberry.  
 Harvey Eugene Dowd, Joanna, to Daisy Dees Jones, Joanna.  
 Carl Wesley Mims, Newberry, to Mary Ellen Spratt, Newberry.  
 Billy Gerald Harmon, Newberry, to Angelina Elizabeth Plampin, Newberry.  
 Mark Boyd Berry, Saluda, to Katherine Alewine, Newberry.  
 William Cary Fanning, Pomaria, to Annie Lou Mayer, Pomaria.  
 Frank M. Ewart, Ocala, Fla., to Rose L. Winsdor, Ocala, Fla.



Christopher Columbus was the first white man to celebrate New Year's day in the western hemisphere.  
 While his ships were being repaired on January 1, 1493, he enjoyed a sumptuous dinner with two savage monarchs on the island of Haiti.  
 After his meal, historians say, the discoverer of America had his first smoke of tobacco.

### COMMENTS ON MEN AND THINGS

(Continued from Opposite Page)  
 I nearly overlooked Utah, but Utah had men there, as did Connecticut and Kentucky. Kentucky does not produce Colonels nowadays, as far as I know, but Connecticut is still the State of Insurance men and hard-headed citizens.  
 Down the line I saw California and Nebraska. California, producing nearly seven hundred pounds of lint cotton per acre, is partly to blame for the overproduction of the staple. Those men have oil, minerals, fruits and everything else, and now want to take over the cotton, in spite of Texas. The whole-hearted westerner is an attractive fellow to me, whether he be a Texan or a Californian. Nebraska! Let your mind go back. Nebraska and her illustrious son, William Jennings Bryan. Bryan, the great Nebraskan, was a native of Illinois, and became an eloquent sponsor of Miami.  
 North Carolina had sons present as did Michigan, Delaware and Missouri. I say nothing of Missouri although it is remembered for hounds which must be kicked around, and stubborn mules. Little Rhode Island had a delegate, as did Idaho, the land of big Irish Potatoes. How did the Irish put their name on American potatoes? They were found here and carried to Ireland.  
 Did I mention West Virginia? Well, both Virginia and West Virginia were there.  
 Mr. Wiggins embodies success, a striking career, and J. Mac Rabb Jr. of Greenville was the attractive young citizen from our enterprising city of Greenville. Mr. Rabb represented the South Carolina Junior Chamber of Commerce. He and I sat out the two days together on the front seat, taking it all in.  
 North Dakota had some one there also. And Texas was there, very much there, for one of the speakers was a lady from Texas. She is Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby. I wondered about that "Culp." Without consulting my friend, Historian Salley, I presume to suggest that "C-u-l-p" may be the same as "K-o-l-b," and that the K-o-l-b's must be numerous throughout the world. It is my middle name, too. Mr. Salley will know.  
 Now I remember that Oklahoma was there, along with Montana. Montana, you know, is another of the States named by the Spaniards. They didn't call it Montana, but Montanyer, which means mountainous. The little mark over the n is omitted in English. But that is useless information, isn't it? What matters is what they call it, as in the case of the town

### FARMS AND FOLKS

By J. M. Eleazer

#### A New Giant

Turkish tobacco has proved itself to be a practical crop for the upper Piedmont section of this area. Growing from a few small trial plantings some years ago, under the experienced supervision of Clemson's extension tobacco man, H. A. McGee, with the cooperation of Duke University, the tobacco companies, the Clemson Experiment Station, and the local county agents, this new money crop has come to an area that needed it.  
 Most work with it has been done in Anderson, Greenville, Oconee, and Pickens counties. To compare it with cotton, let's take the five-year period 1942-46, when these counties made good cotton crops. Then these four counties averaged planting 133,373 acres of cotton a year. And they averaged 340 pounds of lint per acre. At 28 cents a pound, that would give them 15 and a third million dollars a year from cotton.  
 To get that much money added to their farm income from this new source Clemson's Bob Mattison, who is in charge of this Turkish tobacco development, now figures that it would only take 18,373 acres of tobacco at 1,000 pounds per acre and 85c a pound.  
 And a lot more of this 15 and a third million dollars would stay in the farmer's pockets, too, as pointed out by Bob. For no fertilizer is used under this tobacco, and family labor is the main thing that goes into it.  
 It is not a matter of giving this tobacco or cotton. It is Turkish tobacco and cotton. For they do not call for much labor at the same time. In fact they fit together pretty well.  
 Much land has gone from cotton in recent years. Yet these four counties still grow about 136,000 acres of it. Turkish tobacco on about 18 thousand acres of that land that has gone from cotton in these four counties would bring in as much as cotton does. The county agents in border counties to this area have had some demonstration of Bolivar, Tennessee, named for the renowned liberator, Simon Bolivar, one of the most remarkable men in the cause of liberty and independence.

### A PRAYER



I Do  
 At a meeting the other day to read this stuff. Said they some farm folks said they liked saw it occasionally in their local paper, and wished I'd write it regularly.  
 Man, I do. It goes to every paper every week. Many papers run it regularly. But in some the ads get me rather frequently. The editor has to eat too. But if you want this, let him know. He likes to know what his readers want. And there is usually some space left between the ads.

#### Boys Are That Way

We were catching rabbits a bit faster than we could eat 'em. So the folks suggested that my brother and I throw our traps for a few days until we could catch up eating them. But that didn't suit us. For it was a thrill every time we rounded the bend in the path or climbed up on the rail fence to see if the setter on each of our dozen boxes had fallen.  
 The trapping was good and we didn't want to stop, even for a day or so. So we fixed a place where we could keep 'em alive. One morning then we had withering frost, and the ground was all spewed up. The horse didn't even break the ice where we crossed the branch. At the first box we had a rabbit. I rode behind my brother bareback on the horse, so he made me hold it. As long as I had kept my hands in his coat pockets it was all right. But that hand soon got numb, as I had to hold the rabbit out so it wouldn't scratch the horse. On down the valley we had another rabbit, and I had to hold that too by the hind legs in the other hand. We had good luck that morning and caught a third one. He held it as I was loaded.  
 Before we got back to the house I all but cried and told him I couldn't hold on any longer. He threatened me with dire things if I let one of those rabbits get loose. And he hurried the horse along, for his hand was about to freeze, too.  
 That was my last trip with him until we caught up eating 'em and could again kill 'em as we caught 'em. Then we carried them in a hunting sack and could keep our hands in our pockets, as the horse galloped along the winding paths through the stone hills.

LORD make me a chancel of Thy peace  
 That where there is hatred—I may bring love,  
 That where there is wrong—I may bring the spirit of forgiveness,  
 That where there is discord—I may bring harmony,  
 That where there is error—I may bring truth,  
 That where there is doubt—I may bring faith,  
 That where there is despair—I may bring hope,  
 That where there are shadows—I may bring Thy light,  
 That where there is sadness—I may bring joy.  
 LORD, grant that I may seek rather  
 To comfort—than to be comforted;  
 To understand—than to be understood;  
 To love—than to be loved;  
 FOR  
 It is by giving—that one receives;  
 It is by self-forgetting—that one finds;  
 It is by forgiving—that one is forgiven;  
 It is by dying—that one awakens to eternal life.

#### IT IS NOT EASY—

- To apologize;
- To begin over;
- To admit error;
- To be unselfish;
- To take advice;
- To be considerate;
- To endure success;
- To keep on trying;
- To avoid mistakes;
- To forgive and forget;
- To make the most of little;
- To maintain a high standard;
- To shoulder a deserved blame  
**BUT IT ALWAYS PAYS!**

### History of the New Year Goes Back as Far as Ancient Egypt

Everywhere throughout the world for thousands of years man has celebrated the passing of time. He has done so in various seasons and to the accompaniment of different customs—but always the holiday has been one of gladness and joy, of hope and brightness, of light and laughter.  
 The history of the celebration of New Year's day goes far back into antiquity. It is only in relatively recent times that New Year's day has been observed on January 1. The holiday has been a movable one and various races have marked it in different seasons. For instance, the ancient Persians and Egyptians celebrated New Year's on September 22, the autumnal equinox, while the Greeks did so at the winter solstice, December 21. The vernal equinox, March 22, marked the beginning of the year for the Jews.

At the New Year season through the ages, man has taken new stock of himself, and has pledged himself to higher, finer things and has resolved that ere the year ends, he will have done those things which would move him nearer Utopia.  
 New Year's Day has always been actively celebrated in the United States and from Colonial times to the present it has been a day of great significance. Presidents have received the public at great receptions on that day, and the custom of visiting friends and relatives is one which has survived until the present.

New Year's eve seems to be growing in popularity as a time of jollity and good fellowship and the average American feels lost unless he can "go somewhere" and "do something" on the turn of the year.  
 Of the many legends and traditions which have grown around the significance of the New Year, the one most persistent is that what you do on the first day of the year will be an indication of what will happen in the months to follow.  
 As an example, to open a bank account at New Year's was considered lucky in old England.

So deep-seated was the general belief in the "first thing" determining "future things" that even after the festival was declared a general holiday, many clung to their old-time beliefs, and to insure work for the coming year would set the pace by spending at least an hour or two in some useful pursuit.  
 The first day of the year has been more generally observed than any other holiday and over a longer period.  
 Omens of good luck have always been associated with the new year, all founded more or less upon the belief that a supreme power was vested in some unseen deity who could bring good luck if properly appeased, or mete out punishments.  
 The Romans named their new year in honor of Janus, the two-faced god, who had the power to look back over the past and also, in a prophetic way, could look into the future.

He was represented with a key in his hand symbolizing his power to open doors and gateways, and this holiday was one of great gayety lasting several days.

The festival was not observed in midwinter, but in the spring, when the Roman year began, and had only 10 months. Later, when two months were added to the calendar, January and February were placed at the beginning of the year and New Year was celebrated on the first of January.  
 The "first foot"—the first person to enter the house on New Year's day—plays a significant role in the family's future fortunes, according to several old superstitions concerning the beginning of a new year.  
 To bring good luck, the first arrival must be a dark man, but if he also brings a gift and "carries in" more than he "takes out" then the house is assured peace and plenty for a whole year. The most auspicious gift as luck bringer is a lump of coal or a red herring.

New Year's eve seems to be growing in popularity as a time of jollity and good fellowship and the average American feels lost unless he can "go somewhere" and "do something" on the turn of the year.  
 Of the many legends and traditions which have grown around the significance of the New Year, the one most persistent is that what you do on the first day of the year will be an indication of what will happen in the months to follow.  
 As an example, to open a bank account at New Year's was considered lucky in old England.

New Year's eve seems to be growing in popularity as a time of jollity and good fellowship and the average American feels lost unless he can "go somewhere" and "do something" on the turn of the year.  
 Of the many legends and traditions which have grown around the significance of the New Year, the one most persistent is that what you do on the first day of the year will be an indication of what will happen in the months to follow.  
 As an example, to open a bank account at New Year's was considered lucky in old England.

New Year's eve seems to be growing in popularity as a time of jollity and good fellowship and the average American feels lost unless he can "go somewhere" and "do something" on the turn of the year.  
 Of the many legends and traditions which have grown around the significance of the New Year, the one most persistent is that what you do on the first day of the year will be an indication of what will happen in the months to follow.  
 As an example, to open a bank account at New Year's was considered lucky in old England.

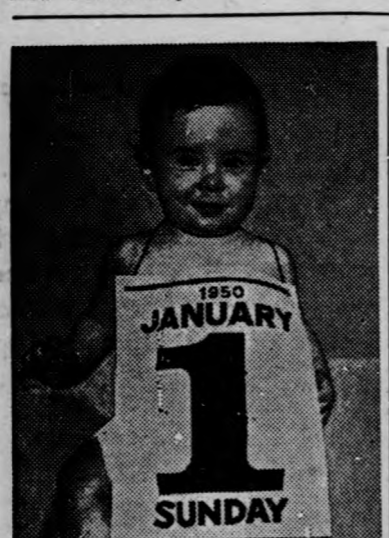
New Year's eve seems to be growing in popularity as a time of jollity and good fellowship and the average American feels lost unless he can "go somewhere" and "do something" on the turn of the year.  
 Of the many legends and traditions which have grown around the significance of the New Year, the one most persistent is that what you do on the first day of the year will be an indication of what will happen in the months to follow.  
 As an example, to open a bank account at New Year's was considered lucky in old England.

### Isn't One New Year's Day Enough? TAKE YOUR CHOICE OF SIX

Six New Year's Days in one year?  
 The New Year's Day of January 1 comes twice a year. In that part of the Occident whence lies America and sundry other places, January 1 comes on January 1; but in that part of the Occident wherein the orthodox Greek faith prevails, January 1 falls upon January 13.  
 In China, the New Year falls upon February 8. Continuing in the east, if one reached Siam on April 1, he would discover he had arrived on New Year's Day.

Suppose the mythical traveler reached Arabia on September 4. He would find a great salaaming, gift-giving and a general air of festivity. The reason: New Year's Day, Mohammedan version.  
 And that isn't all. In Abyssinia, New Year's Day falls upon September 10.  
 In conclusion, were you in Jerusalem on October 3, you would have arrived in time to help celebrate New Year's Day there—or Rosh Hoshana, as it is called, the Hebrew "head of the year."

New Year's eve seems to be growing in popularity as a time of jollity and good fellowship and the average American feels lost unless he can "go somewhere" and "do something" on the turn of the year.  
 Of the many legends and traditions which have grown around the significance of the New Year, the one most persistent is that what you do on the first day of the year will be an indication of what will happen in the months to follow.  
 As an example, to open a bank account at New Year's was considered lucky in old England.



GLOBAL OUTLOOK... When you stop to think of it, the first day of 1950 probably is a good time to climb up on top of the world and take a look around. It might do a lot of good if enough people, including grown-ups, gave it a serious try.

### Romans Began Custom Of Gifts at New Year

Some authorities claim that the invading Roman legions introduced the custom of gift-giving at New Year's time into England by "commandeering" a la Caesar, gifts and sums of money from the populace.  
 Medieval royalty, who were not as wealthy as they were reported to be, revived the custom as a means of replenishing the royal wardrobes, treasures and even larders. Queen Elizabeth relied on the custom for new petticoats, mantles, silk stockings, bracelets, necklaces, precious jewels, etc. Peers, bishops, clerics, ladies-in-waiting, physicians, cooks, everybody contributed.  
 Oliver Cromwell's Puritan government outlawed the custom, but it was re-revived when the Stuarts were restored to the throne. Individual circumstances governed the gift-giving among ordinary citizens and, since common pins were expensive in those days, middle class gentlemen usually gave their wives and daughters pins or "pin money."  
 Idiomatically, "pin money" has survived the days of the expensive pin, while the custom of gift-giving at New Year's time has deteriorated into obscurity in England and the United States.

# Dollar for Dollar - you can't beat the '50 PONTIAC!

**RIGHT HERE is the Buy of the Year!**

Gorgeous New "Silver Streak" Styling!  
 More Thrilling, More Powerful Performance!  
 Richer, More Beautiful New Interiors!  
 Lowest-Priced Car with Hydra-Matic Drive!  
 (Optional at extra cost.)  
 Eighteen Distinguished Models—Priced to Please You!



5-Passenger Streamliner  
 Six Cylinder Sedan Coupe  
 \$1806

and now PONTIAC offers GM Hydra-Matic Drive at a NEW LOW PRICE!

Just one look at the new 1950 Pontiac will tell you that it's one of the top quality cars of the day—a big, beautiful, handsomely-appointed, eye-stopping beauty. And just one look at the price will tell you that it's one of the world's top values—nothing less!  
 Under its hood is an engine famous for power, pick-up, smoothness and economy—whether you choose Pontiac's new, more powerful straight-eight or the famous six.  
 Come in and order your wonderful new Pontiac today—you'll drive it with pride and satisfaction for many years to come!

**HAYES MOTOR COMPANY**

1504 Main Street

Newberry, S. C.

## SAVE

and Make It a Habit!

Great oaks from little acorns grow—and large savings accounts are built a few dollars at a time. Open your insured account here now.



**NEWBERRY FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF NEWBERRY**

J. K. Willingham, Sec'y Newberry, S. C.