

# The Bamberg Herald

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BAMBERG, S. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1921.

Established in 1891

## Jacob E. Carter Shot to Death; E. L. Goodwin is Accused

Jacob E. Carter, one of Bamberg county's most substantial citizens, was shot twice with buckshot last Friday afternoon, and probably instantly killed, at his home in the Little Swamp section, about six miles from Ehrhardt, in the section recently annexed to Bamberg county from Colleton county. E. L. Goodwin, who resides within sight of the Carter home, has been charged by the coroner's jury with the crime. Mr. Goodwin had been arrested before the crime was discovered, on another charge, and was brought to Bamberg Friday afternoon late. When the killing of Mr. Carter was discovered by a passer-by later in the afternoon, Sheriff Ray was notified by authorities at Ehrhardt, who also conveyed the information that feeling in the community was at a high state of excitement over the crime. The sheriff hastily considered the matter and decided to carry Mr. Goodwin to the state penitentiary as a precautionary measure for safety, and he left a few minutes after the message was received, going by a circuitous route to the state capital, where the prisoner is now lodged.

Mr. Goodwin denies all connection or knowledge of the affair, which has the aspects of being one of the most brutal murders ever perpetrated in this county. Mr. Carter was apparently shot without warning, as his body was lying at a woodpile in his yard, the appearance indicating that he had probably been cutting wood. The axe and a pile of chopped wood were near his body.

An inquest over the body was held Saturday morning by Magistrate L. G. Yarley, of Ehrhardt, the verdict being that Mr. Carter came to his death from gunshot wounds at the hands of E. L. Goodwin.

The body was discovered Friday afternoon about 4:30 o'clock, and persons in the community are said to have heard shots in the direction of Carter's home about 3:00 in the afternoon. When arrested Mr. Goodwin was in an outbuilding. A single barreled shot gun was found in his home. Two shots had been fired into the body of the dead man, both penetrating from a slightly backward direction.

The evidence against Mr. Goodwin is circumstantial. There were, so far as known, no eye-witnesses to the tragedy.

Mr. Carter was in Bamberg a day or two before the killing, and made

complaint to Sheriff Ray that he was afraid of Mr. Goodwin, and that he feared for his life, alleging that threats had been made by Goodwin. The sheriff advised him to swear out a peace warrant for Goodwin, and he said that he would, but it is said that he later told friends that he would wait for a while, believing that nothing would be done by Goodwin. A person in the community is reported as having heard Goodwin tell Carter that unless a sum of money, \$175, alleged by Goodwin to be due him by Carter, was paid by noon Friday he, Goodwin, would kill Carter. It was brought out at the inquest that Goodwin's wife went to Carter Friday concerning the money, which Carter alleged that he did not owe, and payment of the same was refused.

A warrant had been issued for Goodwin on a charge of issuing a check without funds to cover the same, and it was for this alleged offense that the magistrate's constable had arrested Goodwin Friday afternoon, after the killing, but before it had become known.

Goodwin is a nephew, by marriage, of the deceased, and his wife was the widow of Carter's son by a former marriage. Mr. Carter is said to have been very fond of Goodwin's wife, and that a few years ago assigned a life insurance policy to her, on condition that she pay the premiums on it, the payment to be made to her upon his death. It was for payments of this insurance policy, it is said, that Goodwin claimed Carter was due him. It is said that the policy was allowed to lapse a year or so ago.

Mr. Carter was 71 years of age. A step-daughter resided with him, but was absent from home at the time of the killing. Mr. Carter's reputation in the community, and throughout that section, was of the highest, and he was generally looked upon as a high-toned Christian gentleman. The tragic manner of his death was the cause of much resentment in the community, although a citizen from that section stated Saturday that he did not believe the citizens there had any intention of doing anything rash, that the excitement was only a natural resentment of what appeared to be a foul murder.

Mr. Goodwin is well known in Bamberg, being a frequent visitor to the city during the past several years.

### SANDEL LOSES CASE.

State Wins Case in Circuit Court After Hard Fight.

Columbia, June 26.—The jury in the case of J. O'Neal Sandel against the state of South Carolina brought in a verdict for the defendant yesterday in the court of common pleas. The 12 men filed into the court room at 2:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon just 19 hours after the hearing was concluded. Clerk Hinnant published the verdict and the jurors, judge and lawyers departed for their homes.

The Sandel cases have attracted wide interest in South Carolina. The plaintiff entered two suits against the state of South Carolina because of the alleged death of two of his children from inoculation with what the plaintiff claims was impure vaccine. The first case tried was that brought because of the death of Thelma Sandel, resulting in a verdict for the state. A new trial was granted by the supreme court and at the spring term in Richland county a verdict for \$25,250 was given the plaintiff. The case completed yesterday was that brought because of the death of Minnie Sandel. The state is to appeal the Thelma Sandel case to the supreme court.

Sandel sued the state for \$50,000 in the case concluded yesterday. The plaintiff alleged that his daughter, Minnie, was inoculated with antityphoid vaccine furnished by the state laboratory and that she died on the following day from the effects of an injection of impure serum. The inoculation was made by Dr. Browning at Lone Star, Calhoun county, on or about July 13, 1915, according to witnesses.

A number of physicians testified at the trial. The plaintiff introduced seven witnesses and the defense put eight on the stand. Attorneys on both sides contested every legal point and Judge Townsend ruled on many points at issue. The trial began Friday afternoon and the jury retired at 7:40 o'clock Saturday night.

It was evident at 9:30 o'clock Saturday night that little hope was entertained for a verdict before Sunday morning. The foreman indicated to the judge that the 12 men were divided when he was instructed to bring in a sealed verdict.

Judge Townsend, Clerk Hinnant and Sheriff Helse assembled at the court house yesterday morning at 9 o'clock and the jury was given an additional charge by request. The 12 men retired and at 1 o'clock they tossed a coin out for soft drinks. The fluid disappeared and at 2:45 o'clock a rap on the door indicated that an agreement had been reached. Court officials were summoned and the verdict was announced.

### For Cotton Growers.

Washington, June 23.—Methods of affording relief to the cotton growers of the south were considered at a meeting today of senators from the southern states with Secretary Wallace and Secretary Hoover.

The situation confronting the cotton growers was canvassed from all angles and it was agreed that some means of relief must be immediately attempted. The cabinet members were said to have agreed to the suggestion put forward by the southern senators that means be found to enable banks to make an extension on the cotton paper now held and also to place additional credit at the banks of the growers.

The general belief of those participating in the conference was described as favorable to consideration of the plight of the cotton growers immediately, the situation facing the cattle growers of the west having been alleviated. It was not believed that additional legislation would be necessary and it was thought that action by congress should be avoided in the interest of speed.

Senator Smith, South Carolina, who was largely responsible for today's meeting, announced tonight that another conference would be called soon to work out definite details for affording the necessary relief.

### "Down in Front."

An English playbill of 1734 contains the following: "For the sake of the convenience of the public, the first row in the pit are directed to lie down, the second to kneel, and the third to stand, so as to enable all the spectators to see the performance. Laughing is prohibited, as the play is a tragedy."

More than 45,000 women have been educated in the Bible Women's Training school in foreign lands.

### ANDERSON BANKER SUICIDE.

Lee G. Holleman President of People's Bank of That City.

Anderson, June 23.—Lee G. Holleman, president of the People's Bank of Anderson, shot himself through the head Wednesday at 4:20 o'clock at a garage in which he had an interest. There was no one in the garage at the time. A man across the street heard the shot and ran across to the garage. Mr. Holleman was dead when he reached him, one bullet from a .32 calibre revolver having gone through his head, entering the right ear and coming out through the left.

There was a director's meeting of the bank at 4 o'clock. The directors were waiting for Mr. Holleman when they heard of the death. E. P. Vandiver, vice president of the bank says the bank is solvent and no one need worry over the condition of the bank.

In the pocket of Mr. Holleman's coat was a note to his wife with this inscription on the envelope: "May the great God protect you and forgive me for what I am going to do." It is thought that hard work, financial stringency and strain were the cause of the act. Mr. Holleman was of a jovial disposition and was the last man in the community that would have been thought to have taken his own life.

Mr. Holleman was 49 years of age, having been born in Walhalla January 4, 1872. He moved to Anderson in 1892 where he became a bookkeeper in a mercantile establishment. In 1899 he was one of the organizers of the People's Bank of Anderson, and was assistant cashier and bookkeeper until 1906. At that time he became the first bank examiner of South Carolina, being appointed for a term of four years. He served only two years and then returned to Anderson to become president of the People's Bank, an institution which under his direction became one of the strongest banks in northwestern South Carolina.

### Menace of Fly.

Human carelessness is charged with the menace of the house fly, in the little treatise of the Florida board of health. Through carelessness the fly is permitted to find suitable breeding places, is given access to filth laden with germs of tuberculosis, typhoid, dysentery or diarrhoea, and is allowed to pass the germs on to man. In a well sewered city the fly is of less consequence because infected filth is placed out of reach. Beginning a week or ten days after her appearance, the fly lays three or four batches of eggs, of perhaps 120 each, and it is estimated that nine-tenths of these eggs are laid in horse manure. Eggs hatch in eight to 12 hours, the adult stage, when the fly emerges full size from the pupa, being reached in ten to 14 days. Flies are prodigious feeders. They will suck in half their weight in liquid, and much that is taken passes through the body unchanged. Thus germs picked up may be contained, still living, in fly specks. A single fly may deposit 50 fly specks a day, and in addition as many as 100 lighter colored regurgitation spots. Besides this, body and feet may carry infection from open sewers.

### Northern Baptists Headed by Woman.

Des Moines, Iowa, June 27.—A precedent was established by the Northern Baptist convention today when Mrs. Helen Barrett Montgomery, of Rochester, N. Y., was elected president. She received 939 of the 1,140 votes cast. At the same time the convention was presided over by Mrs. M. Grant Edmonds, of Pasadena, Cal., a vice president, after E. L. Tustin, of Philadelphia, retiring president, had been stricken with a severe illness.

Other officers elected included: Recording secretary, the Rev. M. A. Levey, Pittsfield, Mass.; statistical secretary, the Rev. C. A. Walker, West Chester, Pa.; and treasurer, Frank L. Miner, Des Moines.

Seattle, Wash., was selected for the 1922 meeting.

### The Rain of Blood Explained.

The "Rain of Blood," a curious phenomenon of south France and Italy, occurred recently at Monte Carlo and Mentone. After the down-pour ceased the roofs, roads, gardens and shrubs of the Riviera were covered with sticky crimson. The superstitious inhabitants of the gambling metropolis were much terrified. There is, however, a scientific explanation which is perfectly satisfactory. It is that the rain clouds had been saturated with red sand from the Sahara desert.

## Clemson College Authorities Say Molasses Method N. G.

As to whether or not the method of applying molasses and calcium arsenate to cotton for poisoning the boll weevil is effective, The Herald cannot say. It has presented the method to the farmers as information only, its only purpose being to offer all the information on the subject that can be secured.

In order that the planters may be in possession of both sides of the matter, we are printing below a statement recently issued by the Clemson college extension authorities, in which the statement is made that the sweet poisoning method is not only nothing new, but is ineffective as well.

As The Herald has previously stated, there is a wide difference of opinion concerning the molasses poisoning; some say it is all right and others say it is no good, and The Herald has given it as its opinion that inasmuch as a trial is not at all costly, every farmer should experiment to his own satisfaction. He can then ascertain the comparative results.

The article referred to follows:

"The use of sweetened poison for the boll weevil is nothing new, but is nearly a quarter of a century old, says Prof. A. F. Conradi, chief entomologist, in regard to the current discussions as to poisons. As far back as 1898, poisoned sweets were employed early in the season applied by means of a stick, a few drops on each cotton plant. The only difference between the concoctions of those days and the formula recommended at this time is in the particular materials used. Then the principal formula consisted of molasses and paris green, or molasses and white arsenic. One formula which attracted special attention, probably because of its very

complicated nature was made of molasses, paris green, white arsenic, and arsenate of lead. All of these poisons have arsenic as the active ingredient, and no one has ever been able to see why all this array of compounds.

"As the early application of sweetened poison killed a certain percentage of weevils, it appealed to many farmers in each state whenever the boll weevil appeared. Each year as new territory has been invaded by the weevil and new groups of farmers have become panicky, they have been inclined to nibble at the bait on almost any hook that is thrown out to them, but so far as sweets are concerned there is no evidence that boll weevils have been attracted by them. So in the course of 24 years sweetened poison has not gained much recognition though the weevil has invaded eleven states. In fact sweetened poison has seldom paid the expenses of treatment and it has therefore been generally abandoned.

"Instead of any of the special poisons now advocated by some, the use of calcium arsenate is strongly recommended, says Prof. Conradi, although calcium arsenate has no greater arsenic content than paris green and white arsenic of the earlier day. Poisoning in the heavily infested, high yielding land will be of very great help in producing a cotton crop provided the poisoning is done properly, but regardless of the amount of poisoning one intends to do, it is urged that every farmer stand by his crop and give it better attention than ever before. Poisoning can never be depended upon to secure a cotton crop, unless the cotton is on good land and under a system of good farm management."

### SWEET POTATO PROFITABLE.

Farmers Asked to Grow Needful Product This Season.

Columbia, June 23.—The sweet potato, the coming "money crop" of the south, is to be given first attention under the cooperative marketing programme of the South Carolina Development Board and Chamber of Commerce, according to an announcement made at the Columbia headquarters of this statewide organization yesterday. The selection of the sweet potato as the first diversified farm product to be handled under a modified "California plan," is the result of a recent conference between the executive committee of the board-chamber and the directors of the South Carolina Sweet Potato Association, when the good offices of the former were placed at the disposal of the latter organization.

The potato marketing activity of the board-chamber is to be under the direction of H. E. Horton, the new manager of the organization, who will work in close cooperation with the officers of the Potato Association in solving what is probably the most urgent agricultural problem confronting South Carolina at the present time.

With a sweet potato crop of over 7,000,000 bushels last year, about 3,500,000 bushels were marketed, less than 50 car loads or approximately 30,000 bushels were sold outside of the state. The task to be undertaken by the Board-Chamber in cooperation with the Potato Association and other agencies, is to first place the state's crop in a marketable condition, and second, to find an outside market for this year's surplus, which from present estimates will greatly exceed that of last season.

Preliminary steps of the campaign to fill all of the "curing" houses of the state with uniformly graded sweet potatoes, are now under way. As a result, it is hoped to not only reduce the large wastage of recent years, but to provide at least 500,000 bushels of South Carolina's coming "money crop" for sale beyond the borders of the state.

While the work of growing the crop and contracting for the filling of the curing houses, in going on, plans are to be perfected for marketing the "sweets" produced to the best advantage. A study of this important question discloses the fact that up until the present time practically no concerted effort has been made to enter the northern market or increase the southern consumption, as the south has used practically all the

### NO NEW TRIAL FOR BIGHAM.

Circuit Judge Refuses Motion Based on Alleged Statements by Jurors.

Florence, June 22.—Judge S. W. G. Shipp, of the Twelfth South Carolina judicial circuit in a decision filed with the clerk of court this afternoon denied a motion of Attorney A. L. King for a new trial for E. D. Bigham who is under death sentence in the state penitentiary for the murder of his mother, brother, sister and two adopted children. The motion for a new trial was argued before Judge Shipp June 11. An appeal from the judgment and sentence of the court in the Bigham case is now pending in the supreme court.

### POSTOFFICES TO CHANGE.

Florence, Greenwood and Rock Hill To Go Up.

Washington, June 16.—Effective July 1, Florence, Greenwood, and Rock Hill, S. C., will be raised from second to first class postoffices; Batesburg, Easley, Mullins, St. Matthews, Seneca, and Timmonsville will be raised from third class to second class; Barnwell will drop from second to third class and Moultrieville from third to fourth class.

### War Against the Wild Boar.

A systematic warfare is about to be waged in France against the wild boars of that country. These have been hunted, in a way, from time immemorial but not with sufficient activity to exterminate them. The beasts are very savage and they are a source of trouble all the time, invading the farms and stealing the cattle and fowls. The government has taken the matter in hand and the savage beasts are to be driven into the western outposts.

"pit," and recently the "cured" sweets it produced. Large quantities of sweet potatoes are now marketed in the north from New Jersey, Delaware and the eastern shore of Virginia, one company alone selling over 1,000,000 barrels last year. South Carolina will have to meet this competition during the fall months, but, with its delicious, sugary, "Porto Rico Sweet" once known, it has nothing to fear and can push its product to the limit during the months of January, February, March and April. The sweet potato can, and under the proposed marketing programme of the Board-Chamber, is to be made one of the important cash crops of South Carolina.

### RALLY FOR EDUCATION.

Survey of State Is to Be Aim of New Organization.

Spartanburg, June 24.—Dr. George R. Zooks, of the United States Bureau of Education, will make an address at the educational rally here, July 15, it is announced by Dr. R. P. Pell, president of Converse college.

The meeting will be for the purpose of memorializing the legislature to appoint a commission of South Carolinians to work with as many experts from the bureau of education as is necessary in making an educational survey of the state, with a view to improving matters pertaining to education.

R. Goodwyn Rhett, of Charleston, will preside over the meeting and addresses will be made by Dr. George B. Cromer, of Newberry; Governor Robert A. Cooper, and Dr. H. N. Snyder, of Wofford college, representatives from all parts of South Carolina will be here for the meeting, it is expected.

### The Orang-Outang.

It is impossible for an orang-outang to stand upright or to turn about without supporting himself by means of his arms; nor does he ever walk with a stick, as he is often represented. The number and arrangement of his teeth are the same as those of men, but his teeth are all stronger, and his eye teeth project like those of a beast of prey. Although possessed of great physical strength and very belligerent, the orang-outang is a vegetarian, living on fruits, buds and young sprouts, but varying his diet by robbing birds' nests and hunting insects. In captivity he eats soaked rice, milk, raw eggs, oranges, dates and is very fond of bananas and white bread.

Paris dressmakers are opposing the suggestion for the return in style of the tightly laced corsets of the seventeenth century.

### DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Lightning Strikes Barn at Fairfax. Heavy Rain Storm.

Fairfax, June 16.—A large barn, comparatively new, belonging to the estate of the late C. H. Sanders, was set on fire late yesterday afternoon by lightning and was destroyed with its contents, consisting of 2,000 bushels of corn in the ear and other feedstuff. The fire from the barn was communicated to another outbuilding which was also destroyed. The loss was considerable and it is said there was no insurance.

There was a heavy fall of rain during the afternoon of yesterday over a large area in this section which was needed and which will be beneficial to the growing crops which look very promising. The cotton plants are healthy and flourishing but boll weevils are already numerous and probably there will be but little cotton made.

### Young Negro Drow'ed.

Cope, June 27.—A young negro, son of Cornelius Carmichael, was drowned to day at Snake swamp culvert, about a mile east of Cope, where the Atlantic Coast Line crosses the stream. It seems that Carmichael could not swim but seeing his comrades enjoying a bath, decided to try it, and jumped in deep water and his companions became frightened after a few fruitless attempts to save him, drowned in a few minutes. One of his companions ran up to town and gave the alarm, several automobiles hurried down and the body was soon found.

### Export Taxes on Horses.

London.—A resolution urging the government to place a tax of not less than \$100 upon every horse or mule exported from the British isles was carried at a meeting of various societies for the protection of animals.