

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF

(Complaint Served.) STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF HORRY. Court of Common Pleas. M. N. Jenkins and G. B. Jenkins, Co-partners in Trade by the Firm Name and Style of Jenkins Bros., Plaintiff, vs. M. F. Harrelson, D. M. Harrelson, Hinson & Battle, Inc., A Corporation; E. V. Harrelson and A. L. Phillips, Defendants. TO THE DEFENDANTS ABOVE NAMED: YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber or subscribers at his or their office at Conway, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service hereof; exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated March 12th, A. D. 1923. H. H. WOODWARD, Plaintiff's Attorney. To E. V. Harrelson, ABSENT DEFENDANT: TAKE NOTICE That the Complaint in the foregoing stated action and the Summons of which the foregoing is a copy were filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in and for Horry County, at Conway, S. C., on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1923. W. L. BRYAN, (L. S.) C. C. C. P. H. H. WOODWARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

BILL BOOSTER SAYS

WHENEVER THE KNOCKERS GET IN GOIT, I JUST THINK BACK TO OLD MAN NOAM AND WHAT HAPPENED TO THE KNOCKERS WHO MADE FUN OF HIS ARK, AND THEN I FEEL BETTER!



and late crop. Plant garden seeds of the more tender vegetables, such as cucumbers, cantaloupes, beans, etc., in early April. Remember that for a good fall garden the seed of many of the vegetables will have to be sown in the spring. For instance, celery seed not later than March or early April. In late April, sow onion seed for growing sets. Sow asparagus seed for plants to set next fall or early spring. Fertilize fruit trees and start cultivation in the orchard. To avoid injury to fruit trees muzzie the work animals and wrap the trace chains. Plant Diseases. Raise sweet potatoes and other garden plants at home from clean seed and avoid disease introduction. Delint the cotton seed before planting. Prepare stock solutions for making Bordeaux next summer. Keep the sprayer going according to schedule. Let each application be thorough and on time. Watch the tobacco seedbed closely for diseases. Commence spraying or dusting at once if any appear. Plant wilt-resistant tomatoes if your soil is infested with the wilt fungus, or plant in a new place. Entomology. If you are going to poison, make arrangements without delay for the necessary calcium arsenate and machinery. Avoid cloddy bottom land for corn, especially April planting, if you are troubled with bud worm on corn. Examine stored grain for weevils and worms and fumigate if necessary. Spray peaches with arsenate of lead when most of the colored petals have fallen; repeat when most of the shucks have slipped; and two weeks later spray with self-boiled lime-sulphur. Prepare to give apples first worm spray just after petals fall. Animal Husbandry. Plant soy beans, broadcast or in drill, for hogging down in fall; and sow rape for hog pasture on good soil, if not already done. Provide a pig creep for feeding pigs and feed soaked shelled corn in it. Keep pigs of uniform size together. Give each brood sow and suckling pigs a separate run if possible. Vaccinate pigs against cholera when they weigh about 50 pounds. Castrate pigs at eight weeks of age. Shear the sheep. Spread barnyard manure over the fields; do not pile it up. Dairying. Clean up the barn lots and haul all manure to fields. Do not leave any breeding place for flies. Do not turn cows on pasture until grass gets a good start. Continue to feed cows the same amount of grain as on dry feed when first turned on pasture. Young grass is very watery and contains little nutriment. Plant abundance of corn for ensilage and grain feed for next winter. Save enough land to grow peavine or soy bean hay for winter use. Whitewash or paint the barn and milk room. Poultry. Hatch all chicks before the end of April, and keep them clean, and healthy. Feed properly, using only clean and well-balanced grain and mash mixtures. Feed baby chicks sour skimmilk or milk in some form for best development. Keep plenty of clean fresh water and green feed before the chicks. Plan shade for the growing stock. Separate cockerels from pullets. After the breeding season dispose of male birds and preserve surplus eggs for winter use. Boys' Club Work. This is the last month in which to join one of the agricultural clubs. If you wish to become a club boy this year, see your county agent at once and enroll. Habitual Constipation Cured in 14 to 21 Days 'LAX-FOS WITH PEPSIN' is a specially-prepared Syrup Tonic-Laxative for Habitual Constipation. It relieves promptly but should be taken regularly for 14 to 21 days to induce regular action. It stimulates and regulates. Very Pleasant to Take 60c or bottle.

HIGH SOCIETY LAW BREAKERS

Officers Catch Worst Offenders Among High and Mighty

HOW IS IT RIGHT HERE?

Names of a Number Not Disclosed by The Officers

How can the prohibition law be strictly enforced when the people of the higher classes are breaking the law every day? Read the following article and see what the officers of the law found in New York City. What happens in New York City is but a fair index of what is going on in this respect, though on a smaller scale, in all of the small towns of the country, including our own.—Editor

Two hundred men and women so prominent socially that revelation of their names would be "startling," to quote a dry official, were tremendously upset when dry agents, under Major Markland, raided an alleged exclusive dancing-drinking club in the old Aero Club Building, Nos. 9 and 11 East 88th street, in New York City.

While none of the women were asked for their names, the agents made all the men identify themselves clothing, etc. This list was held confidential by the Prohibition Department, which had not determined whether to call the patrons of the club as witnesses.

Before the Aero Club occupied the building it had been an apartment house. Its seven stories were occupied by the club. Despite the ultra-exclusiveness of the new club, which had been under surveillance by prohibition agents Arthur Van Tassel, Morganstern and Thomas Shannon, managed to enter.

One of the agents opened the heavy steel door to admit the others, who entered upon a scene of merry-making, which unrestrained was said to describe mildly. The lower floors were said to be crowded with doners, while Japanese servants scurried back and forth with trays.

Bottles of champagne, said the agent, were on many tables. With the arrival of the Federal men the joy-making ended and several women became hysterical before they were assured they would not have to tell who they were.

Some of the men expostulated with the agents, but none was aggressive and when they realized they could not depart before giving their names they complied quickly.

Benjamin L. Perkins, alleged proprietor and organizer of the "club," who said he lived at No. 168 West Sixty-eighth street; Ben Moore, said to have been the doorman, and Charles Poetsch, an alleged bartender, were taken to the West Thirtieth police station and released in bail.

Twenty cases of whiskey, wine and cordials, with some absinth were found, the dry agents allege. Some of the liquor, including champagne, was said to be of the same brand as that seized in the raid Saturday in the Dominion Warehouse, No. 458 West Broadway.

This led to the belief the club was a customer of the alleged bootleg syndicate which owned the liquor in the warehouse. Dry Agents Stafford and Reager arose early and went out seeking dry violators who also disregarded the Sabbath. They made arrests in sixteen former licensed saloons.

DANCERS MUST PAY THE PIPER

There are those who think the good roads movement has gone far enough, and there are others who take a contrary view, but into whichever class we fall, we must understand that we cannot have something for nothing, and that if we would have good roads that we must be willing to pay the price therefor. Shifting or deferring payment simply means that practically the entire benefit may be received by one generation, while the burden thereof is cast upon others. This does not, of course, take into consideration any added increment to property to the credit of road construction. In an article entitled "Has the Good Roads Movement Gone Far Enough?" M'Creedy Sykes discusses the matter.

DANGERS OF A COLD

Conway People Will Do Well to Heed Them.

Many bad cases of kidney trouble result from a cold or chill. Congested kidneys fall behind in filtering the poison-laden blood and backache, headache, dizziness and disordered kidney action follow. Don't neglect a cold. Use Doan's Kidney Pills at the first sign of kidney trouble. Follow this Conway resident's example: Mrs. Julia R. Sessions, Beatty St., says: "I had trouble with kidney complaint when I caught a cold which settled in my kidneys. I was forced to suffer untold agony from the sharp breath-catching pains which passed through my back, piercing my kidneys like a red hot branding iron. My head seemed to whirl at times and I felt miserable. My kidneys didn't act right, either, so I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills which I got at Platt's Pharmacy. One box of Doan's strengthened my back and regulated my kidneys and I was much relieved." 60c at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

in the October 18th, 1922 issue of "Commerce and Finance," a well-known authority on such subjects, which includes a compilation of per capita gross State debts and the application of its proceeds. The total is \$1,071,506,981.28, and of this bonded debt \$367,687,100.00, or 34.3 per cent is for highways. This does not include Federal appropriations and expenditures for highway construction. Under the Federal Highway Act signed by President Harding, \$75,000,000.00 was appropriated for road construction. It must be matched dollar for dollar by State funds to be available for any given State. Under the provisions of this Act, North Carolina is to receive \$1,709,333.90, and South Carolina \$1,204,237.34. State Highway expenditures in North and South Carolina for 1922 and 1923 will largely exceed their respective shares of the Federal appropriation. In fact, in North Carolina, a considerable portion of a \$50,000,000 bond issue, exact figures are not available, will have been expended by the end of 1922. Mr. Sykes says, among other things: "When the total of state indebtedness for highway purposes reaches the impressive figure of 34.3 per cent of the State debts, in addition to all the county, city, school, highway and other local indebtedness, it is a grave question whether the limit of borrowing imposed by sound principles of public finance has not already been transcended. Almost without exception, these bond issues for highway purposes transgress the accepted principle that the life of a public debt should not exceed the probable life of the improvement for which it was incurred. Under modern conditions of traffic a highway's disintegration begins almost the week after the traffic barricades have been lifted. Its maintenance is expensive and exacting, and rare indeed is it to find a highway six or seven years old in anything like its original condition. "Heavy trucking on public highways presents a problem of its own. It is a kind of transportation that should have its own highways, but that solution is precluded by its prohibitive expense. Our taxing system may have to be so modified as to charge against the commercial trucks their fair share of the cost of the highways, but, of course, in one form or another the consumer must pay the bill. "If we have a theory that taxes to almost any amount, if raised by proper methods and the proceeds wisely expended, will return full value in benefits to those who pay them and so prove to be an investment rather than a tax, but it is obvious that in neither methods of taxation, nor in wisdom of spending, have we reached standards that would make that theory workable. "For the present, we venture to dissent from the almost universal impulse to borrow on the public credit while the borrowing is good and the borrower has the adventitious advantage of offering an income not subject to tribute by way of income tax. Whether it be due to inability, unwillingness, or mere neglect, we all know that in greater part our improved highways are not kept up to their original condition, but are steadily deteriorating. Would it not be better to maintain what we have than to pile up staggering debts for our children who will be paying for roads worn out long before the debt for building them is discharged?" These are problems for both North and South Carolina to ponder well. No one can justly be charged with being a re-actionary because he feels that government expenditures should represent value received, and other ministrations, commissions, and other departments of State, not honestly and effectively administered, require a new personnel, if nothing else. Every citizen should think and judge for himself, and not be misled by catch-penny orators who pay little, if any, taxes. We know land in North Carolina which paid—

in 1896 \$ 49.60
in 1905 \$ 67.73
in 1911 \$112.36
in 1916 \$152.59
in 1922 \$488.26

taxes. During this period there was no increase in acreage, and the proportion of cleared, woods and waste land did not vary. Too much burden cannot be put upon the farmer. Otherwise, we shall have the experience of Governor-elect Bryan of Nebraska, and his brother, William Jennings Bryan, of a tax of around three dollars per acre upon production from lands.

PRODUCING MORE PORK

Feeding Surplus Feed Crops to Hogs. Clemson College.—The great interest in hogs and other livestock developed in those counties that have been hardest hit by the boll weevil in the past few years is the most natural result of the ravages of the weevil. The boll weevil has forced the farmer to plant more corn, oats, velvet beans, soy beans and peas than ever before, and as the cotton acreage has been reduced, there has naturally been a surplus of feed crops. Farmers have been unable to sell these at a profit, but they have found that when fed to hogs and cattle, these crops will return a profit, and they have therefore increased their herds of livestock to keep pace with their increased feed production. All of the above mentioned crops are particularly suited to pork production and, since cattle have been an uncertain proposition for the past two years, hogs have increased much more rapidly than other classes of livestock. The increase in hogs has been based mainly on the increased corn acreage, as it is the standard hog feed; but even corn to prove profitable

PEOPLE OF OUR TOWN



This is the Bird who Writes the Stuff you see in Editors' waste paper baskets. He slings a Nasty Pen and scribbles Mean Unsigned Letters about Folks for the Paper, but they never see print. His name is "Anonymous," but that isn't what the Editor calls him.

must be used along with the other feeds mentioned, says D. T. Herman, Extension Swine Specialist, who discusses below some of the hog feed crops.

Oats are of particular value in growing out young stuff. They alone will not balance corn in a ration, but a little tankage, fish meal, ground soy beans or peas added to a mixture of corn and oats makes a fine growing feed. Oats alone are too bulky for growing stuff.

Velvet beans supply the nitrogen for the winter grain ration and with corn make a fine fattening ration. Their nature is such that they can be left in the fields for the hogs to gather and they will stay good until planting time the next spring. Hogs do not relish velvet beans until they have been softened by frost and the winter rains, and experience would indicate that pigs under 100 pounds can not handle velvet beans. Velvet beans have no detrimental effect on the pork, but if fed alone to pregnant sows they seem to cause abortion, probably because of their highly nitrogenous nature.

Cowpeas will not stay good in the field as velvet beans do, so they can not be counted on as a winter feed in the fields. The cowpea's place on the hog farm is to balance the ration in the corn fields that are to be hogged off early in the fall; that is, to finish the hogs that go on the market in September and October. Peas, like velvet beans, have no detrimental effect on the pork.

Soy beans play two roles on the hog farm in South Carolina; that is, they will supply forage or grain and in most instances both. To get the most out of the soy bean for forage, they should be planted early in April, and they will then be ready to be pastured by June 1st to June 15th. After having been grazed down—unless too closely grazed—they will make a second growth, which can be pastured later or which will mature seed if the first grazing is done early. The course stemmed varieties, such as Mammoth Yellow, Tarheel and Biloxi, seem to be best suited to this use, as they stand up better and less forage will be lost by trampling. There is no one crop which gives as good summer forage under South Carolina conditions as this one and in this respect it has an advantage over either peas or velvet beans, for hogs do not relish the vines of either of these.

For grain it will be found best to plant several varieties that will mature at different times, as practically all varieties shatter to some extent and will not stand long in the field after they mature. If one variety is to be used for the main crop planting should be made at intervals, so that all fields will not mature at one time. Some of the very early maturing varieties, such as Ito San, Early Black, and Early Brown, may be used to start the season, and the more common varieties, such as Mammoth Yellow, Tarheel, Biloxi, or Ootootan, will make the later crop. One precaution must be taken in feeding soy beans; namely, they should always be fed along with corn, as they contain so much oil that they produce soft pork unless fed with corn. In this respect they are unlike either velvet beans or cowpeas, as either of the latter may be used alone when corn is scarce.

These crops are the backbone of the hog business in South Carolina; some other crop, such as peanuts, chufas, sweet potatoes, turnips and mangels, are being raised for hogs by a few farmers who have been misinformed by well meaning friends. Information on these crops will be given in a later article. This list, of course, does not include the strictly forage crops, such as rye, vetch, rape, lucerne and the various millets, and sorghums used.

TOBACCO BUGS DOING DAMAGE

M. Carrington, president of the Tobacco Association of the United States, writes The Herald a letter which is interesting: The Editor: We are enclosing herewith a circular which we are trying to get before the farmers, and in the interest of these farmers I will appreciate it if you will give it all the publicity you can. This is a real menace. Buyers are

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now making everyone guarantee their tobacco against these bugs or weevils and scrutinizing so carefully that even sand holes have become suspicious. The losses of many of the big companies have been untold, and it is a matter, up to this time, that all of the tobacco people have hesitated to give any publicity to, but it has become so serious that our Tobacco Association, at a meeting, determined to put on an active campaign against it, and every tobacco board of trade has been called together and urged to clean out their factories, machines, etc., thoroughly, and if we could get the farmers aroused to the necessity of doing likewise something real might be accomplished. The southeastern section should be put in position not to be damaged by the existence of this bug evil. This has become in the last few years a very serious proposition in the tobacco business. Very truly yours, T. M. CARRINGTON, President.

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