The Herald and News.

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WILLISTON SEES DOUBLE TRAGEDY

HINTON PURVIS DIES FROM HIS WOUNDS.

Man Succumbs After Inflicting Death On His Father-in-Law—To Hold Inquest Later.

The State.

Willison, Nov. 21.—Hinton Purvis, who last night shot and killed John Bolen, his father-in-law, died today at 1 o'clock from a gunshot wound in the chest.

Bolen was struck several times with bullets from a pistol, while Purvis received the full charge from a shotgun in the breast.

Early today Sheriff Morris and Coroner Woolward empaneled a jury for an inquest over the remains of Bolen. As Purvis was dying, the only testimany introduced was that Bolen came to his death from pistol shot wounds inflicted by Hinton Purvis. Bolen's body was buried at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The same jury was empaneled in the afternoon to view the body of Purvis An inquest is to be held later. Interment is to take place tomorrow.

Bolen was cotton weigher in Williston and was about 45 years of age. Purvis was about 30.

The shooting occurred last night at 8 o'clock in a Williston store. The store was crowded at the time, but few of the customers noticed any incident preceding the shooting.

Both families have large connections in the county, and many people attended the funeral of Bolen today.

The double homicide was a shock to the community and is generally deplored.

MANNING ADVISES STORING COTTON

Warns Growers Against Country Damage and Fire Loss on Their Staple.

The State.

Governor Manning said Saturday in reference to the warehousing and marketing of cotton:

"Recently we have seen a depression in the price of cotton, which, from our information, both as to the size and demand for the crop, is, in my judgment, unwarranted. It is possible that this slump was caused by resaon of the fact that a large number of sellers placed their crop on the market, and for the time being the supply was greater than the demand. It is therefore of the utmost importance that we market the crop slowly and gradually in order to maintain a higher scale of value and prevent another such depression in price.

"I fully realize of course that debts are due and must be paid, and in order to meet these obligations, our farmers must realize ready cash. In order, therefore, for those who have cotton on hand to market it slowly and gradually, and at the same time meet their pressing obligations, I would suggest that the resources obtainable through the federal reserve banks are ample to enable the farmer to hold his cotton and make short term loans on same at reasonable rates of interest, so as to hold the cotton off the market until an advance in price takes place sufficient to make it profitable to the farmer.

"It is necessary, in order to secure loans from the federal reserve banks, that the cotton be properly warehoused and insured. In my judgment, it is necessary to properly warehouse and insure the cotton, whether money is borrowed or not. I would, therefore, urge our people not to allow their cotton to be exposed to the weather and the dangers from fire, especially at this season of the year. We have made a short crop, and it is of great importance that it be protected in every way possible. We must realize the full value of this crop. This we can do if we will take advantage of the opportunity that is offered for cheap money through the federal reserve bank and warehouse our cotton and market it slowly."

The Herold and News and four good magazine for only $1.49 for a year.

WOULD INCREASE THE PAY OF ALL STATE OFFICIALS

Bill to be Introduced by John J. McMahan—Reasons Advanced for Change.

News and Courier.

Columbia, Nov. 13.—Mr. John J. McMahan, of Columbia, will introduce at the coming session of the Legislature a bill to provide salaries for Governor and other State officers and Judges.

The scale proposed is: Governor, $6,000; Lieutenant Governor, $1,000; Secretary of State, Comptroller General, Attorney General, Treasurer, Adjutant and Inspector General, State Superintendent of Education, and members of the railroad commission each $3,000; Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Circuit Courts, each $5,000.

The new salaries would become effective at the beginning of new terms.

Speaking of the reasones for making the salaries higher, Mr. McMahan said:

"The salaries of officers of this State are ridiculously low. The explanation is that they represent a scale of compensation based on the poverty-stricken condition of our people after the war and in the eighties and nineties.

"The tremendous advance in industrial development and the consequent higher standard of living, and the greater cost of living, have not been taken into account in the fixing of the salaries paid by the State to her chief officers—no change in the amounts having been made since a period of peculiarly depressed prices.

"Nothing but the traditional honor of public service, and the patriotic ambition of our people, has made possible the continuation of high class men in office under conditions of low salaries, becoming increasingly disproportionate and insignificant as times change.

"The expense of a campaign for nomination under the primary system, instituted since the present salaries were fixed, to say nothing of the interference of office-holding with previous private business so as virtually to sidetrack an ex-official from resuming lucrative employment, makes the holding of high office in this State in fact a financial sacrifice for most men competent to measure up to the standard which should be required.

"Most important is the consideration—in this age of deeper appreciation of widening democratic influences—that too low a scale of salaries is a handicap put upon poor men, who should be encouraged to aspire to public service and distinction, upon their merits, equally with the rich. It would be a sad day for South Carolina if the offices should come to be luxurious for the moneyed men, beyond the attainment of the great middle class.

"There should be no question that the Governor—representing the sovereign State, transferred for a brief period from his private home to the Executive Mansion in Columbia and expected to hold up the States' dignity in his mode of living, including generous hospitalities—should receive a salary greater than the $3,000 now paid. The presidents of colleges, public and private, and some of our State officers provided for by recent legislation, receive more, or as much.

"The Justices and Judges, by their characters and abilities, largely determine the standards of law-enforcement and of equitable relief prevailing in our State, and therefore our comparative civilization in the final Court of world public opinion.

"A Circuit Judge spends more than $500 in travelling expenses each year; a supreme court justice must live in Columbia several months in the year. Each surrenders a private practice often quite lucrative, which he could hardly regain if he retired from the Bench. The present salary of $3,000—netting the Circuit Judge less than $2,500—is disgraceful.

"The Secretary of State has many important duties, including the issuing and recording of charters of corporations. The fees collected by his office have ageraged over $27,000 a year. If he were paid by the fee system usually prevailing in the counties, by which the clerks of Court receive all the fees they collect for recording papers, the compensation to him and his assistants would be too great—though not much greater than long prevailed for clerks of Court and registrars of mense conveyance, and for sheriffs, too, before the fee system was curtailed or abolished. Even now there are county offices paying a salary more than twice that of a State officer. The salary of the Secretary of State at present is $1,900.

"The Comptroller General has handled the assessments of 308 milions of dollars' worth of property, and has been the power behind the imposing of five and a half (5 1-2) dollars of taxes annually—and yet he has been paid a $1,900 salary—much less than many a county auditor or treasurer receives.

"The State Treasurer receives and pays out each year more than three and a half (3 1-2) million dollars of taxes, and is under a bond of ninety thousand dollars ($90,000.) Yet his salary of $1,900 is small besides the income of a "fat" county office.

"The Attorney General handles legal questions of immense consequence to the State and when he must employ assistant counsel these receive compensation out of all proportion to that of their chief—though not as large as the fees paid by private clients. The attorney general's position by tradition is a prize for the ambition of the best lawyers in the State. Yet it has long been paid more like a law clerkship salary of $1,900.

"The State Superintendent of Education should be recognized as the equal of any college president in the State—certainly he should not be paid, as now, less than the average city graded school superintendent. His salary is only $1,900.

"The railroad commission—through its importance is not appreciated by our people, and the magnitude of its business and prosperity seems to be little dreamed of by the rank and file—should be paid somewhat commensurately with the high-salaried experts of the great corporations, whose wits and learning must be matched if the commissioners are not to be mere puppets in their hands in all vital controversies affecting the welfare of the people.

"These facts have found some recnition, indirectly, in the action of the Legislature upon creating new offices in recent years—offices not provided for by the State Constitution as are those mentioned above. The insurance commissioner is paid $2,500; the warehouse commissioner $3,000, as also the State health officer. Even the game warden receives $1,900—as much as the constitutional state officers other than Governor and Judges. The commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries—though charged with manifold duties—is strangely enough paid only $1,900.

"It is time for our people to think about these things and demand a remedy. Of course, any salary looks big to the average wage-earner and to many a professional man, especially in recent hard times. But we all can reason and understand that the representatives of the people, doing the business of the people in the great offices of the people, should, while on public duty, be provided with livelihoods reasonably proportionate to the prevailing standard of living of their equals in training and abilities—a standard of living good and substantial, though not luxurious.

Thanksgiving at Postoffice.

On November 25, Thanksgiving day, the following hours will be observed at the Newberry postoffice.

General delivery, stamp, money order and registry windows will be open only from 8:15 to 11 a. m. Rural carriers will not make their usual trips, but patrons may get their mail by calling at the carrier's windows between the hours of 10:15 and 11:15 a. m. City carriers will make one complete residence and business delivery, leaving the postoffice as soon after 10 o'clock a. m. as possible. They will not deliver mail through windows as has been customary heretofore. All outgoing mails will be dispatched as usual and incoming mails distributed to the boxes.

W. A. Hill, P. M.

Newberry, S. C., Nov. 22, 1915

Thanksgiving Service.

Appropriate services are to be held at Mt. Tabor Lutheran church on Thanksgiving day, beginning at 11 o'clock a. m. The proceeds of the offerings are to be devoted to our orphans' home in Salem, Va.

J. B. Harmon, Pastor.

SHOTS BY NEGRO KILL TWO WHITE MEN

BEN PARKER AND BEN JOHNSON SLAIN IN MARLBORO.

West Coon Captured by Sheriff After Chase and Lodged in Jail at Bennettsville.

The State

Bennettsville, Nov. 21.—West Coon, a negro, today and killed two white men, Ben Parker and Ben Johnson. The double homicide was at McLeod's mill, in the upper part of Marlboro county, near Kollock. The shooting occurred this morning about 7 o'clock and Coon was captured 12 hours later. He is now in jail at Bennettsville.

Johnson was about 35 years of age. He is survived by his wife and four children. Parker was about 32 years of age and is survived by his wife and one child.

An inquest was held over both bodies today, the verdict being that they came to their death from gunshot wounds at the hands of West Coon. The negro is originally from Cayce, in Lexington county.

The negro is said to have gone to Johnson's house, about 100 yards from his own house last night when a difficulty arose Mrs. Johnson ordered the negro away when he is said to have drawn a revolver and threatened her with the weapon. Ben Parker took the revolver from the negro and it was in turn taken from Parker by Johnson, who used it to beat the negro over the head. The negro is said to have left, to return later with a gun, which he snapped at Johnson several times without succeeding in firing it. He is said then to have gone to the home of Lovett Davis from whom he secured another gun.

This morning about 7 o'clock Parker and Johnson were walking near Johnson's home when the negro is said to have killed them with shots from the single barreled shot gun secured from Lovett Davis. The shells were loaded with B.B. shot.

The negro escaped for the moment, but was arrested tonight at 7 o'clock by Sheriff R. J. Patterson, who found him hiding in the loft of his father-in-law's barn on the plantation of O. M. Pegues. With Lovett Davis, Coon was brought to Bennettsville and placed in the Marlboro county jail.

CRIMINAL COURT

Judge McLeod Presiding—Heaviest Criminal Docket in Years—19 Persons in Jail.

The court of general sessions convened Monday morning with Special Judge T. G. McLeod presiding.

There are 19 prisoners in jail awaiting trial for this term. The following are the prisoners and the charges against them:

Elmira Jeter, murder.

Cornelia Renwick, house breaking and larceny.

Luther Matthews, assault and battery with razor and intent to kill.

Claude Mack, larceny.

John Henry Robertson, Geo. Thomas, Henry Gilliam, John Glasgow, pickpockets.

Tom Blair, murder.

Jim Rice and Archie Pettus, aiding prisoners to escape.

Ira Jones, assault and battery with intent to kill.

Henry Sheppard, transporting liquor.

Walter Richard, house breaking and larceny.

John Bailey, house breaking and larceny.

Benjamin Singley, larceny.

Henry Counts, forgery.

Archie Floyd, assault and battery with intent to kill.

John D. Dominick, forgery.

Common Pleas.

The common pleas court heard one of the cases against the Parr Shoals company last week. W. J. Hentz sued for $20,000. He was represented by Wallace & Barron of Union and Mower & Bynum of Newberry and the Parr Shoals by Elliott& Herbert of Columbia and Hunt, Hunt & Hunter of Newberry. At the request of the attorneys for the Parr Shoals the court, including the judge and the jury, made a trip to the dam on Saturday. The jury remained in the room until after 12 o'clock on Saturday night without reaching an argreement and the judge ordered a mistrial.

THE IDLER

"When a man can borrow money without collateral, he's the collateral." I read this little, short sentence the other day in some paper or somewhere else, and it has been going around and around in my head ever since, and I just can't get it to quit. Somehow, there seems to me to be something in it that is worth passing on, if I can just get out what has been sizzing in my brain ever since I read it. I want every young man especially, who reads this column, to read this little sentence over two or three times. There may not appear to him at first to be anything in it, but there is a whole lot. It is a sermon in itself, if you stop to think. "When a man can borrow money without collateral, he's the collateral." Every man who has tried to borrow money has heard of the word collateral. In fact, as the fellow who went once to the bank to borrow, said it was no trouble to borrow money, but the thing was to get that thing they called the collateral. Here's the trouble. We have been training and educating our people so strongly along the line of collateral that we have almost made them forget that the individual counted for anything at all, and as a result we have trained our people away from the good old doctrine of individual honesty, and the idea that a man's word should be his bond. I believe that if our bankers and financiers and moneyed men generally would place more stress upon the character and the honesty and integrity and the honor of the individual, and less upon the collateral, that they would soon develop a higher type of citizen. On the contrary, by stressing the collateral it has the tendency to leave the impression, especially upon the young, that all that counts in this world is collateral. And as a result the tendency is to instil the idea that one has only to do what the law makes him do, rather than to be impressed with the idea that honesty and integrity and honor are the things that count. And as a result we are not developing the highest type of citizen.

O, I know there are those ready to say, yes, if you adopt any such plan as that you will soon be penniless. I do not believe it. I believe that any man will come nearer doing the right and the honest thing, when he realizes that you have trusted him and that you have confidence in his integrity of character, than when he feels that you are suspecting him of doing wrong, and that you have inverted the doctrine that he is innocent until proven guilty. We go on the doctrine in dealing with our fellow man, that every man is a rascal, and he must prove his honesty before we can trust him, and then we will only trust him when he has the collateral. I say that is the tendency.

I notice that one of the banks has bought a fine bull with a view of encouraging the raising of stock and better cattle, and it is all right, and another bank man is doing something to improve the cattle of the county, and that is all right, too, but what I would like to see some of these bankers do is to encourage some of the young men in the country to stay on the farm by letting them understand that their character and integrity was good collateral. I mean this: Say to some half a dozen or dozen or more young men, now, you stay on the farm and we will advance you the money, on your own manhood, to start in the hog business, or the cattle business, in a small way at first of course, and we will let you have the money to start if you will go to work like a man and make a man out of yourself, and we will charge you only a reasonable rental for the money, and as you make it pay us back, and we are not going to require you to put up any other collateral, and I believe that they could find plenty of young men who would prove to be faithful, and they would encourage them to be men, and show them that there were those who had confidence in them. Not to do it to any large extent, but try out the proposition. It is said of some great man, I believe it was Alex Stevens, that he advanced hundreds and thousands of dollars to worthy young men to help them secure an education, and that in every instance they paid him back the money. Their own integrity and manhood were the only collateral he required. Try it, some of you bankers. If you lose a few dollars on a few who are not made of the right stuff, you will help and encourage a number of worthy young men to start in life and to make men of themselves.

And this reminds me that I read a few years ago, a book called Peter, and you talk about your Polly Anna and all the others, and some of them are good, but this book, to my mind, taught a lesson that none of the other modern aay books teach. Some one without my consent, borrowed th book from my library and forgot to return it, and, therefore, I can only refer to it from memory, and my memory is not as good as it used to be, but the one thing that I recall from the reading of that book is that thi young man Peter was a poor boy, and he saw an opportunity to do something worth while, but he didn't have the money. And there are lots of 'em just like Peter. He was a worthy and an honest young man who had been reared in the country. He tried the banks and the moneyed men generally in an effort to secure the money he needed, but in every instance was turned down because he didn't have the collateral, and finally some one told him of an old Jew who had plenty of money, but was a miser, and lived for his money only and for the sake of the knowledge that he possessed it. Peter went to see him and told him what he wanted, and what he wanted to do Of course, the first question the old miser wanted to know was what security---collateral—Peter had to offer. Peter made bold to tell him that he had nothing except his manhood and his honesty, and that was what he offered. The old Jew was so forcibly struck with the boldness and the frankness of the young man that he let him what he wanted, and he, Peter, made good and returned every dollar with rental.

The point of all this is to impress the importance of endeavoring to instil into the mind of the young that it is vital to the citizenship that you try to be the collateral, and, the importance to those who have the ability to help that they encourage in the rearing of a citizenship that the character of the individual may be considered collateral. And I want every man who rents money to encourage those who borrow from them to remember the text: "When a man can borrow money without collateral, he's the collateral." Then I want the man who rents money to encourage the man who borrows to be the collateral. That's all.

THE IDLER.

COTTON MARKET

Newberry.	
Cotton	11⅜c
Cotton seed, per bu.	60c
Prosperity.	
Cotton	11¼c
Cotton seed, per bu.	57c
Pomaria.	
Cotton	11¼c
Cotton seed, per bu.	57c
Little Mountain.	
Cotton	11¼c
Cotton seed, per bu.	57c
Silverstreet.	
Cotton	11¼c
Cotton seed, per bu.	60c
Chappells.	
Cotton	11¼c
Cotton seed, per bu.	57c
Kinards.	
Cotton	11c
Cotton seed, per bu.	52c
Whitmire.	
Cotton	11¼c
Cotton seed, per bu.	57c

The Ladies' Aid society of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer will meet Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Jas. P. Shealy at 4 o'clock.