

SUBSCRIPTION - \$2.50 Per Yr.  
Dillon, S. C., May 26, 1921.

Money buys more, it is said, but a good disposition will ever remain a changeless value.

In its last issue The Herald had something to say about the strawberry industry in the Whiteville and Chadbourne sections of North Carolina and pointed out how prosperous our section would be if we added strawberries and potatoes to our tobacco and cotton crops. A farmer who knows something about growing strawberries reminds us that strawberry plants should be set out in June. If they are planted later in the season the hot weather wilts them and they do not get a good start. Strawberries put out in June will produce a good crop the following spring.

She has been with us before, conquered our hearts as she reigned supreme for a short period, and then went into the world to go and care in the feminine way. And this spring she is here again, representing the new crop of the sweet girl graduate. Comparisons with those who have gone before are odious, if not dangerous. We would not say, for instance, that the 1921 girl grad is a prettier specimen than the 1920 girl, because specimens of the latter are still in town and they have friends who might violently disagree. But we are willing to say that the 1921 sweet girl graduate compares with all those who have gone before, and it is plain that the homage yielded the capturers of our hearts in past years must be unstintingly yielded to the beauties of 1921. The sweet girl graduate is the cream and the queen of the race. She is the fairest of the fair. The world is hers to conquer, but the next step will be to conquer somebody's heart.

It is time for the country to begin to show a little common sense in its attitude toward the automobile. The automobile is no longer an experiment—it is a success. In its experimental stages it was the tool of the demagogue law-maker who used it to work on the prejudices of the masses as against the classes, and during that period many foolish anti-automobile laws were put on the statute books. Little more than 100 years ago demagogues in law-making bodies opposed the construction of railroads for the same reasons. Laws were passed prohibiting trains from running more than 5 miles an hour and many wise men in that day and time opposed the building of railroads through their communities because they feared the suction following the swift passing of the iron monster would tear down their houses and destroy their cattle. The automobile has been called the poor man's burden and the rich man's luxury, but it is neither. It is a vehicle used for quick transportation and has become so closely woven into the business fabric of the world that to dispense with it would be a distinct step backward. There should be rigid laws governing the use of the automobile, but many law-making bodies have gone beyond the bounds of reason and common sense. We have in mind at this moment certain drastic features of the Volstead act better known as the prohibition law. Under this act the owner of an automobile has absolutely no protection. The United States Supreme Court has recently, in a case taken up from Georgia, decided that anyone whose car had been loaned to another person and used in the transportation of intoxicants, even without the knowledge or consent of the owner of the vehicle, could have no redress against the confiscation of the vehicle under the existing law. The court has also held that the holder of a mortgage over an automobile has no redress if the automobile is confiscated for transporting. These are unjust laws and should be repealed. Senator Dial, we are glad to note, has introduced an amendment to the Federal statutes to "protect the innocent owners of automobiles, boats, carriages and other conveyances from having their property confiscated in case such vehicles should be found in the possession of anyone transporting intoxicating liquors." Senator Dial claims that his amendment "places the burden of proof upon the innocent owner or creditor to show that he did not participate under the prohibition laws. The amendment gives the owner of the vehicle or the owner of the mortgage over the vehicle an opportunity to submit the facts in the case to a jury and no fair-minded person in this land of liberty can afford to deny to another person the right to a trial by jury.

STATEMENT AS TO COUNTY FINANCES.

Mr. L. Cottingham, Foreman of Grand Jury, Makes Statement for Public Information.

Dillon, S. C., May 24, 1921  
The Editor of The Dillon Herald,  
Dillon, S. C.,  
Dear Sir:

Just at this time I think that the public is entitled to know the findings of the grand jury of Dillon County, as relates to its financial condition and especially this condition as reflected by and through the following offices: Commissioners Office, Superintendent of Education's office and the Treasurer's office.

Due to misapprehensions on the part of some of the people of the county, some criticism and much discussion, I am submitting certain documents and letters from the aforesaid offices, which the officers thereof have requested published. For the information of the public I will state briefly as follows:

On May 17th, instant, the grand jury met, primarily for the purpose of organization. In this meeting many things were discussed for the good of the county and definite action was taken on specific charges and general charges, much of which will come out at the next term of the court and all of which is certain to be helpful towards efficiency and law and order.

A committee was appointed at this meeting to look into the condition of the Superintendent of Education's finances, to determine the reasons for delay in the payment of school warrants issued to the teachers of the county. This committee met on Friday, May 20th and went thoroughly into this matter. It was found that school warrants had been paid promptly up to January 1st with few exceptions. School funds had been exhausted, and there was no available money with which to pay the teachers from that date. We found that the school year, which started July 1st, 1920, was started with only \$11,772.00 on hand and that all but \$1,660.00 of this amount belonged to two school districts alone, Nos. 18 and 22. These districts had the said amount on hand by virtue of the sale of school bonds, and they had not spent the money yet.

As the Dillon schools pay the teachers through the summer months and as a heating plant was installed in the Dillon school building at a cost of \$9,000.00 the books disclosed the fact that October 2, 1920, school district No. 8 had approved claims to the amount of \$12,804.00 and there was no money in the treasury or available to pay the said claims. This was a condition which could not be helped by either the Superintendent of Education or the Treasurer of the county. Taxes had not begun to come to amount to anything.

We found that Dillon No. 8 stood on this date May 20th overdrawn to the amount of \$6,723.00. We found that school bond money to the amount of \$817.00 had been technically misused to help out the schools of the Dillon district. On March 21st, 1921, the treasurer permitted an overdraft of the school funds. To save embarrassment to the treasurer it is only fair to state that upon a gentleman's agreement, the Bank of Pages Mill extended a loan to cover the amount. It was made clear to the investigating committee that the technical violation on the part of the treasurer and the superintendent of education was due to their zealiveness in helping out the schools. The committee, under the circumstances, and due to the unusual conditions felt that their action was not only justified but commendable.

A full report from the superintendent of education was asked for in order that it might be published. It was shown the committee that only within the last few days, had it been possible to borrow the necessary money to pay the teachers, which it is understood is now becoming available. At the request of the treasurer and the commissioners of Dillon county and The Bank of Pages Mill I am submitting for publication other data and communications as pertains to their respective offices and parties concerned.

Respectfully,  
L. Cottingham, Foreman.

Superintendent of Education  
To Whom it May Concern:

This is to certify that the financial standing of the several school districts of the county is as follows:

	Balance	Deficit
Co. Board Fund		255.43
Carolina		1184.11
Harlee	735.48	
Little Rock		320.28
Oakland		137.52
Minturn		1231.15
Zion	594.33	
Dillon		9473.53
Dothan	355.75	
New Holly	131.50	
Bingham	203.21	
Hamer		352.67
Unlon		1150.52
Lake View		1476.80
Mt. Calvary		200.90
Kemper	536.49	
Bermuda	334.34	
Manning	4310.17	
Floydale		499.57
Latta		8.05
Dalcho	720.48	
Cak Grove		4695.17
Hillsboro		90.74
High Hill	336.38	
Pleasant Hill	93.22	
Fork		123.73
Temperance	247.37	
Sellers	1187.54	
	9877.00	21109.57

My books this day show an overdraft of \$11,232.57.  
H. M. MOODY,  
Co. Supt. of Education.

Hon. L. Cottingham, Foreman,  
Grand Jury, Dillon County, S. C.,  
My Dear Sir:

Complying with the request of your honorable committee at the time I appeared before you (at my request) I beg herewith to hand you copies of such records as I deem proper to refute certain charges repeatedly preferred against me for improper handling of the County funds and especially the school funds. I desire, just here, to state that I have never declined to give any one who had sufficient interest and energy, any information asked for. The charges preferred against me would never have been made had the accusing parties wanted the facts in the case. I regret exceedingly that any one should have found it necessary to reflect upon me, yet this has been done and in justice to myself I will have to refute these charges.

I have been charged with withholding money on deposit in a certain bank and not paying it out for school purposes, thereby letting the teachers throughout the county suffer in order to accommodate the said bank. This is absolutely absurd and infamously false. Not only have I paid out all the funds I had in hand belonging to school, but I have actually allowed many of the districts to overdraw their accounts into the thousands which fact is substantiated by the report of the Superintendent of Education herewith which shows on May the 20th, the districts or the entire school account was overdrawn \$11,232.57.

I have also been charged with not paying certain notes (two in number) aggregating \$37,500.00 when they matured in order that the same bank might be benefitted. This too is a miserable falsehood. I paid the above papers as soon as the school warrants were presented which was at the time the money was available. The two papers were paid as follows: January 5, 1921, \$22,473.35 (see warrant No. 250) and the other February 2, 1921, \$15,026.65 (see warrant No. 234). The difference in the amount of the two papers and amount actually paid is accounted for in accrued interest. The warrants were issued and mailed perhaps several days before presented to me for payment.

I have covered all charges preferred against me with the exception of the one relating to a certain individual "holding a hammer over my head" and with such tenacity as to cause me to bow to the inevitable. I do not believe that there is single member of your Honorable Body that believes such a thing, in fact I really do not believe that my accuser or accusers believe this. But should I ever fall so low in life as to be guilty of such an offense I would most certainly prefer having a hammer over my head in the hands of the one in question than my accuser or accusers.

My name has been mentioned in connection with the awarding by the County Commissioners of the \$40,000.00 loan and sinking fund to the Bank of Lake View, S. C. I had absolutely nothing to do with this matter further than to be consulted in the usual way, at the time the matter was under way. I am sure that such men as J. B. Arnette, Jas. McLellan, David Manship, Ed. A. Bethea, H. A. Hasty, and Jack McLaurin would not be a party to collusion which is charged. During the last ten days of tax paying period my office was rushed to the utmost waiting upon tax payers who came in person to pay their taxes. In addition to this there was perhaps the greatest amount of correspondence and checks sent by mail (with long lists to get up in many instances) that I have had to contend with during my entire tenure of office. This made it impossible for me to get everything balanced and the necessary segregations made promptly. The Comptroller General appreciating this fact cheerfully granted additional time in which to file my monthly report which I did on the 20th, instant, the earliest date possible under existing circumstances. In conclusion I should like to state that it seems to me that instead of permitting our little jealousies and desires to over ride our better judgment, we should all pull together to that end of securing the best possible results for the county. This is my conception of good citizenship and the Christian spirit.

Most respectfully yours,  
JNO. R. WATSON,  
Treasurer.

P. S.—I will appreciate very much your having this communication and all data touching on the unjust charges preferred against me published. I feel that I am entitled to this and I am sure that your Honorable Body is anxious to do justice to all.

May 14, 1921.  
Hon. Walter E. Duncan,  
Comp. General,  
Columbia, S. C.,

Dear Sir:  
Owing to the fact that people waited until the last moment to pay their taxes last month, mailing us hundreds of checks and long lists to get up, we have found it impossible to get the receipts mailed out in due time and our report to you, and I beg to ask for your kind indulgence in the premises. I will get the report to you early next week if possible.

Thanking you,  
Most respectfully yours,  
JNO. R. WATSON, Treasurer.

Columbia, S. C., May 16, 1921  
Mr. J. R. Watson, Co. Treasurer,  
Dillon, S. C.,

Dear Watson:  
In reply to yours of the 14th, I beg to advise that it will be satisfactory with this office if your monthly report is received any time prior to May 21st.

Yours very truly,  
WALTER E. DUNCAN,  
Comptroller General.

May 19, 1921  
Hon. Walter E. Duncan,  
Comp. General,  
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Sir:  
I am herewith enclosing my report for April, 1921. I regret the delay in getting the report to you. But I did the best I could under existing circumstances. In connection with the sending to you of this report, I wish to state that the way checks are being returned (that were given in payment of taxes) it may be necessary to charge back to the three accounts some money that has been pro-rated and reported as collected and actually paid out (I refer to the State.) I merely mention this fact, so that you may understand should these entries appear in a later report.

Most respectfully yours,  
JNO. R. WATSON, Treasurer.

Dillon, S. C., May 20, 1921.  
I wish to state that I believe Mr. Jno. R. Watson, County Treasurer, has done everything in his power to help pay teachers' salaries in the county during the present school session. I know that while Dillon district No. 8 has had an overdraft as shown by the County Superintendent of Education's books, Mr. Watson has paid a claim for salaries of the Dillon Schools and held the claim until the funds of the district were available.

I have had occasion to be in the Treasurer's office several times in the past few weeks. And I feel sure that he has made every effort to apportion the taxes to the various districts as rapidly as possible. On account of the delay in the payment of taxes, the work entailed upon Mr. Watson has been very heavy.

W. D. ROBERTS.

We the undersigned trustees of the several school districts throughout Dillon County take this opportunity of stating that in our judgment the Superintendent of Education and County Treasurer have done everything within their power during the past year to keep the schools open. They have not only co-operated with us in a general way but they have permitted many of the school districts to overdraw their accounts from time to time.

D. L. McInnis, D. B. McInnis, No. 2; C. E. Taylor, No. 3; J. H. Stackhouse, No. 4; W. M. Arnette, No. 5; J. T. McQueen, No. 6; W. W. Evans, W. W. Rowland, No. 8; P. M. Stuart, No. 9; F. L. Bethea, No. 10; P. Barfield, No. 11; J. R. Regan, No. 12; H. H. Bailey, No. 14; D. K. Ford, No. 15; C. W. Moody, No. 16; L. B. Campbell, No. 17; J. D. Coleman, B. Atkinson, No. 21; R. T. Renfrow, E. T. Ayers, No. 23; E. V. Moody, No. 25; E. T. Elliott, No. 8; P. C. Henry, W. L. Gaddy, No. 20; Jno. W. McKay.

Dillon, S. C., March 14, 1921.  
Mr. J. H. McLaurin, Chairman,  
Board of Commissioners,  
Dillon County, Dillon, S. C.

Dear Sir:  
Replying to your invitation to bid on a loan not in excess of \$40,000.00 to be made to County Commissioners of Dillon County and pledging therefor all taxes belonging to the County Ordinary Fund for the year 1921, we beg to submit the following bid:

We will make this loan without interest and will also pay the County a bonus of \$1,000.00 upon the condition that the entire county account, including all deposits of county monies, shall be deposited with us during the life of the loan which shall be at least until the 31st day of December, 1921.

Yours very truly,  
J. M. SPRUNT, Cashier.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of bid made by the Bank of Dillon.  
J. B. Edwards, Clerk.

Lake View, S. C., 3 15, 1921.  
To the Board of Co. Commissioners,  
for Dillon County,  
Dillon, S. C.,  
Gentlemen:

I make you any one of three offers, as follows:

First, I offer to lend you \$40,000.00 on whatever fair and reasonable terms your honorable body may name with reference both to the rate of interest I am to get therefor and the rate I am to pay for sinking fund.

(In reaching a decision please bear three things in mind: 1st, we have always loaned the County all it ever asked having loaned it \$73,200.00 in 1920 without quibble; 2nd, we allowed the County at times interest on its daily balance; and 3rd, we have always secured the County against loss.)

Second, I offer to lend you \$40,000.00 at par and give you a bonus of \$550.00, and allow you 7 per cent on your sinking fund.

Third, I offer the money at par and a bonus larger by \$50.00 than your best bid, other than this bank.

All bids are conditioned on the Treasurer depositing all public funds with us and checking the same way. Respectfully submitted,  
R. S. ROGERS, President,  
The Bank of Lake View.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original bid made by the Bank of Lake View.  
J. B. Edwards, Clerk.

Dillon, S. C., March 15, 1921.  
At a special meeting of the Board of County Commissioners of Dillon County held on the call of the Chairman on the 15th day of March, 1921, at the office of the said Commissioners in Dillon, S. C. there were pres-

ent at the said meeting the following: J. H. McLaurin, Chairman, J. B. Arnette, H. A. Hasty and James McLellan, Commissioners and J. C. Adams, Supervisor.

The following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, under the terms of an Act of the General Assembly approved the \_\_\_\_ day of February, 1921, and known as the County Supply Bill, the County Commissioners of Dillon County were authorized to borrow the sum of not exceeding \$40,000.00 to defray the expenses of said County during the current year and to pledge the taxes of the said county for the repayment of the said sum; and whereas it was further provided by said Act that the said County Commissioners should borrow said money from such Banking Institutions as should submit by sealed bids the lowest rate of interest, and the funds of said county should be deposited with such bank making the lowest bid; and whereas the Bank of Lake View, Lake View, S. C. has submitted the lowest bid for the making of such loan:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That the said County Commissioners hereby accept the offer of the said Bank of Lake View and hereby awards the said loan to the said Bank. Be it Further Resolved that the sum of forty thousand dollars be borrowed from the said Bank at no rate of interest and for which the said Bank is to pay the said County the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars and to pay the said County seven per cent interest on their sinking fund; and that the said County Commissioners execute to the said Bank of Lake View, S. C., four notes of said County, each for the sum of ten thousand dollars and each bearing date of March 15, 1921, two of said notes to become due the 15th day of December, 1921, and two of said notes to become due January 1st 1922 and each without interest until after maturity; and that the said County Commissioners do pledge the taxes of the said County for the year 1921 for the payment of said loan.

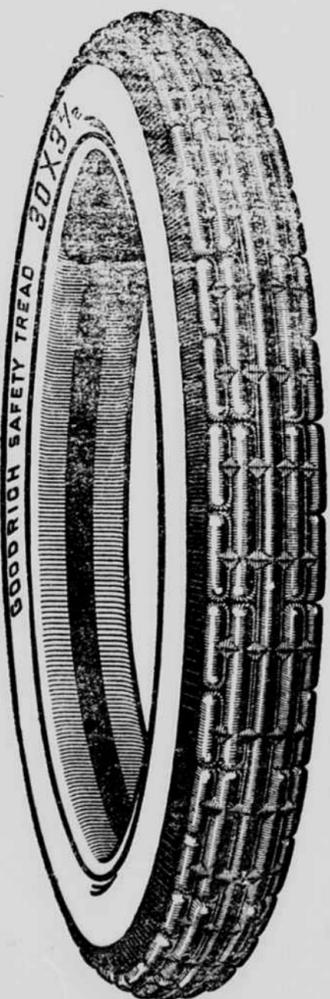
The Treasurer of the said County of Dillon is hereby directed and authorized to deposit the funds of the said County in accordance with the terms of the said Act, and in accordance with the terms of the bid and offer of said Bank of Lake View heretofore referred to.

Approved:  
(Signed) J. H. McLAURIN,  
Chairman.

Attest:  
(Signed) J. B. Edwards, Clerk.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the minutes of the meeting of the County Board of Commissioners held on March 15, 1921.  
J. B. Edwards, Clerk.

The finest Tire for Small Cars



Goodrich  
30x3 1/2  
Anti-Skid Safety Tread  
at the 20% Price Reduction

Here is a 30x3 1/2 tire, with snappy black tread and creamy white sides—clean, trim, splendidly finished—generously large and full in size, with the Goodrich anti-skid safety tread.

This tire will give you much longer mileage, the greatest of durability, the utmost riding comfort and the fullest satisfaction.

Like all other Goodrich tires the "30x3 1/2" is made only in one quality. It is so thoroughly and unusually good that its makers frankly declare it the best tire ever made for small cars.

THE B.F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY  
Akron, Ohio

Dealers everywhere are selling Goodrich Silver-town Cords, Goodrich Fabric Tires and Goodrich Red or Gray Tubes—all one quality—at the 20% reduction in prices which Goodrich made effective May 2nd, 1921.

Goodrich 30x3 1/2  
anti-skid safety tread fabric tire  
now available at the  
20% Price Reduction which  
went into effect May 2nd