



ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS

The above label will show Gov. Manning's term expires. Only the month and year is shown. For instance, if your name is followed by Dec. 18, it means that your subscription expired at the end of Dec. 1918. We are compelled by the government to discontinue papers to all subscribers who are in arrears. If your label shows that your subscription has expired, send us a check at once so that you will not miss a copy of the paper. Some subscribers are in arrears for several years. You can count from your label and tell how much you are due. We are also sending out notices to our subscribers to the above effect. Kindly send us your subscription at once.

NEWS AND HERALD.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN THE BLAIRS AND WHITE OAK SECTIONS.

To all subscribers in the Blairs section of the County, we wish to advise that the News and Herald has a representative in taking subscriptions. Mr. James Blair Frazier, Jr., will act for us there and you can renew your subscription by seeing him. We urge all those whose subscriptions were taken during the contest last year, that you see Mr. Frazier at once and renew your subscription.

At White Oak Mr. Killough Patrick will represent us. In this section there were a great many new subscribers who subscribed during the contest last year. We especially urge you to see Mr. Patrick at once and renew your subscription before the end of this month.

NEWS AND HERALD

TAX RETURNS FOR 1919.

Returns of Personal property, new buildings, transfers of Real Estate, Poll, Road and dog taxes are to be made at County Auditor's office January 1st. to February 30th, 1919.

All returns are to be made by school Districts.

Male citizens 18 to 55 years old, living out of incorporated towns, are liable for \$2.00 Road Tax, from 21 to 60 for Poll tax.

Returns will be taken at—Ridgeway, Wednesday, Jan. 29. Longtown, Thursday, Jan. 30. Centerville, Friday, Jan. 31.

Monticello, Tuesday, Feb. 4. Jenkinsville, Thursday, Feb. 6. Feasterville, (Faucette) Tuesday, Feb. 11.

Crosbyville (Crosby Store) Feb. 12. John Ston's Store, Feb. 13. Woodward, Feb. 14. Mitford, Feb. 19.

BETHEL.

We are in the grasp of icy winter. Butchering has been the order of the day. Many hogs have been killed.

Mr. Albert Russell and family have moved to their home in Ridgeway.

Charles Henry Leitner, Jr., is rapidly recovering the use of his arm, which was broken two weeks ago.

Messrs Walker and John Leitner have returned to Clemson College.

Mr. G. A. Robinson has been quite sick the past week.

Misses Rebecca and Margerite Robinson returned to Winthrop this week.

The Adult Society met at the home of Mrs. C. H. Leitner last Saturday, in spite of the intense cold there was a good many members present.

Little Lucy Dell Beckham had the misfortune to break her arm Christmas day.

Mr. Herbert Mann is sick at this writing.

Miss Lillian Leitner has returned to Columbia College.

Bethel School opened Monday with

COL. ROOSEVELT DIED MONDAY

FUNERAL HELD WITHOUT CEREMONY

SERVICE TO BE CONDUCTED WITH NO EULOGY OR MUSIC OF ANY KIND.

Oyster Bay, Jan. 6.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, 26th president of the United States, who died at his home on Sagamore Hill early today, will be laid to rest without pomp or ceremony in Young's Memorial Cemetery in this village Wednesday afternoon. He will be buried on a knoll overlooking Long Island Sound, a plot which he and Mrs. Roosevelt selected soon after he left the White House.

In the words of the clergyman who will conduct the funeral services: "America's most typical man, known in every corner of the earth, will go to his grave as a quiet, domestic, country gentleman, beloved by his neighbors."

After prayers at the Roosevelt home at which only members of the family will be present, the funeral service will be held at 12:45 o'clock in Christ Episcopal Church, the little old frame structure, where for years the Colonel and his family attended divine worship.

At the request of Mrs. Roosevelt no flowers will be sent. The altar will be decorated only with laurel placed on it for the Christmas season. Also in conformance with Mrs. Roosevelt's wishes, there will be no music, and no eulogy, but only the simple service of the Episcopal Church, conducted by Rev. George Talmage.

The church, founded in 1705, and rebuilt in 1878, will accommodate less than 500 persons, so that admittance will be card only. These cards, it was announced, would be issued from the colonel's office in New York and will be given only to relatives and intimate friends.

Cable messages and telegrams of condolence, not only from fellow countrymen of high and low degree, but from distinguished citizens of many nations, were pouring into Oyster Bay tonight by the hundred. All express heartfelt grief at the passing of a great man and deepest sympathy for Mrs. Roosevelt, always devoted to her distinguished husband and one of his most trusted advisers. The widow is bearing up bravely under the shock of his sudden death coming as soon after that of their youngest son, Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, who lost his life in a battle with a German airman last July.

The death of Colonel Roosevelt is believed by the physicians who attended him, to have been hastened by grief over Quentin's death, coupled with anxiety over the serious wounds suffered by Capt. Archie Roosevelt while fighting in France.

He was proud of his soldier sons and their heroism, but he was a devoted father and he grieved for the one who gave his life for his country as well as for the other who was wounded. He hid his suffering from the world, however, in the hope that he might set an example for other fathers and mothers who had given their sons to the nation.

To the last Colonel Roosevelt had been preaching "Americanism" and few realized that his health had been shattered. It was believed that the rugged constitution which had stood him in such good stead through so many years of "strenuous" life would not fail him and that he would regain his health. His messages of late, however, had been delivered through the medium of editorials or public statements instead of as addresses.

Even to his neighbors in Oyster Bay it seemed impossible that life had ended so suddenly for the Rough Rider hero of Spanish war days; the statesman who, as governor of New York and as President, had wielded the "big stick" so fearlessly; the big game hunter of tropical countries; the citizen who preached preparedness long before his country entered the world conflict.

It was at 4:15 o'clock this morning that the former president died in his sleep, painlessly. His death was due directly to a blood clot lodged in one lung, the result of inflammatory rheumatism.

MILAN GREETING SETS NEW MARK

WOODROW WILSON GIVEN WONDERFUL WELCOME

IMPULSE OF FRIENDSHIP FOR AMERICA SHOWN BY ITALIAN SAYS PRESIDENT.

Milan, Sunday, Jan. 5.—In speaking to a large delegation which welcomed him to Milan at the royal palace today, President Wilson said:

"I can not tell you how much complimented I am by your coming in person to give me this greeting. I have never known such a greeting as the people of Milan have given me on the streets. It has brought tears to my eyes, because I know that it comes from their hearts.

"I can see in their faces the same things that I feel towards them and I know that it is an impulse of their friendship towards the nation I represent as well as a gracious welcome to myself. I want to re-echo the hope that we may all work together for a great peace as distinguished from a mean peace. May I suggest that this is great deal in my thoughts.

"The world is not going to consist now of great empires. It is going to consist for the most part of small nations, apparently, and the only thing that can bind small nations together is the knowledge that each wants to treat the others fairly. That is the only thing. The world has already shown that its progress is industrial. You can not trade with people whom you do not trust and who do not trust you.

"Confidence is the basis of everything that we must do, and it is a confidence that these ideals are sustained by the people of Italy and by a wonderful body of people such as you have in the great city of Milan. It is with a sense of added encouragement and strength that I return to Paris to take part in the council that will determine the items of the peace. I thank you with all my heart."

President Wilson spoke to the committee on entertainment as follows:

Mr. Chairman: Again you have been very gracious and again you have filled my heart with gratitude because of your reference to my country which is so dear to me. I have been very much interested to be told, sir, that you are the chairman of the committee of entertainment which includes all parties without distinction and I am glad to interpret that to mean that there is no division recognized in the friendship which you have for America and I am sure, sir, that I can assure you that in America there would be a similar union of all parties to express friendship and sympathy with Italy. Because, after all, parties are founded upon differences of program and not often upon differences of national sympathy.

"The thing that makes parties workable and tolerable is that all parties love their own country and therefore participate in the general sentiments of that country and so it is with us, sir. We have many parties but we have a single sentiment in this war and a single sentiment in the peace, and in that sentiment lies our feeling towards those with whom we have been associated in the great struggle. At first the struggle seemed to be a natural resistance to an aggressive force, but as the consciousness of the nation grew it became more and more apparent that in the aggression of the central powers was the spirit of force, and against that spirit there arose, as always in the past, the spirit of liberty and justice.

"Force can always be conquered, but the spirit of liberty can never be, and the beautiful circumstances about the history of liberty is that its champions have always shown the power of self-sacrifice. They have always been willing to subordinate their personal interests to the common goods and have not wished to dominate their fellow man, but have wished to serve them. This is what gives imperishable victory, and with that victory has come about things that are exemplified in scenes like this—the coming together of the hearts of nations and the sympathy of great bodies of people, who do not speak the same vocabulary, but speak the same ideas. I am heartened by this delightful experience and hope that you will accept

CAROLINA BOYS PRAISED AGAIN

HAIG'S REPORT ON WAR MENTIONS THIRTIETH.

"OLD HICKORY" DIVISION WAS FIRST FORCE TO SHATTER HINDENBURG LINE.

London, Tuesday, Jan. 7.—Field Marshal Haig, whose report on operations from the end of April until the end of hostilities was made public tonight, pays a high tribute to Marshal Foch and alludes to the "splendid fighting qualities of the American forces." In concluding his report, the field marshal wrote:

"At the moment when the final triumph of the allied cause is assured, we and all others of the allied and associated armies can look back on the years that have gone with satisfaction undimmed by any hint of discord or conflict of interest and ideals. Few alliances of the past can boast of such a record. Few can show a purpose more tenaciously and faithfully pursued or so fully and gloriously realized.

"If the complete unity and harmony of our action it to be ascribed to the justice of our cause it is due to the absolute loyalty with which that cause has been pursued by all those entrusted with the control of the different allied armies, which fought side by side."

The report takes up in detail the fighting on various parts of the British front, which, the field marshal states, was carried on as a part of the grand plan of the campaign laid down by the allied high command. At the close of operations the reports declare: "In the decisive contacts in the period covered by the report the strongest and most vital parts of the enemy's front were attacked, his lateral communications were fought to a standstill. On the different battle fronts the British took 187,000 prisoners and 2,850 guns, bringing the total number of prisoners captured during the year to over 201,000. These results were achieved by 59 fighting British divisions, which in the course of three months battle engaged and defeated 99 separate German divisions. When the armistice was signed by the enemy his defensive powers had already been definitely destroyed. Continuation of hostilities would have meant only disaster to the German armies and an armed invasion of Germany.

American troops were the first to break the Hindenburg line, according to The Daily News, in its comment today on the report of Field Marshal Haig on the operations from the end of April last to the close of hostilities. The News points out that at least the first mention of a break through contained in the field marshal's report was in the course of his description of the day's work on September 29, in which he wrote:

"North of Bellenglise the Thirtieth (North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and District of Columbia) American Division, Maj. Gen. E. M. Lewis, having broken through the deep defenses of the Hindenburg line, stormed Bellincourt and seized Nouroy. On their left the Twenty-seventh American Division (New York) Maj. General O'Ryan, met with very heavy enfilading machine gun fire, but pressed on with great gallantry as far as Jouy where a bitter struggle took place for possession of the village. The fighting on the whole front of the Second American Corps was severe and in Bellincourt, Nouroy, Gillemont Farm and a number of other points, amid the intricate defenses of the Hindenburg line, strong bodies of the enemy held out with great obstinacy for many hours.

"These points of resistance were gradually overcome, either by the support troops of the American divisions or by the Fifth and Third Australian Divisions."

not only many thanks for myself and for those who are with me, but thanks on behalf of the American people."

From the balcony of La Scala, the president spoke briefly as follows:

"I wish I could take you all to some place where a similar body of my fellow countrymen could show their heart toward you as you have shown me your heart towards them, because the heart of America has

LOCAL WOODMEN FEAST TOGETHER

ANNUAL SUPPER FAR BEST EVER HELD

MORE THAN A HUNDRED MEN GATHER AROUND WOODMAN BANQUET BOARD.

What was probably the most successful Woodman Banquet ever held by the Local Lodge was that given by them Tuesday night of this week. This was in the form of the annual supper that is held about the first part of January of each year. Before the banquet was served the Lodge called a public meeting in the Lodge Rooms for the purpose of installing the newly elected officers. The following officers were installed: Consul Commander, S. C. Cathcart, Advisory Lieutenant, J. D. McMeekin; Banker, A. Lee Scruggs; Clerk, R. Y. Turner; Watchman, A. M. Hinnant; Sentry, Tho. Hoy.

Promptly at nine o'clock—the ceremonies at the Lodge Rooms having been completed—the members of the fraternity, with certain invited guests, repaired to scene of the banquet, which was laid in the building recently used by J. F. Davis and Brother. Here places had been laid for something more than one hundred, and all places were filled. The tables groaned beneath the good things offered. Oysters in plenty were followed by turkey and cranberry sauce. Coffee ended the courses. After the banqueters had been sufficiently served, Mr. Cathcart, the Consul Commander, acting as toastmaster, introduced the after-dinner speakers in the following order: Rev. O. J. Frier, T. M. Seawell, C. A. Robinson, Dr. Oliver Johnson, Rev. G. G. May, J. D. McMeekin and A. Lee Scruggs. All the speeches were short and to the point and seeming enjoyed as they passed from the wit of one speaker to the appeals of others for a better living up to the tenets of the order.

The crowd attending the banquet was most representative one, not only of the town, but of the entire county, a body of men whose influence will in the future as it had in the past be responsible for the growth and progress of the community. Quite a few of the ladies of the town added their charming presence to the occasion, which made the affair much more enjoyable.

TOTAL WAR STAMPS SOLD IN FAIRFIELD

People of Fairfield County, while fairly liberal in the matter of buying War Stamps and Thrift Stamps, have not come up to their allotment for the past year. The following is a statement of stamps sold for the County. War Savings Stamps for the county, 23,501 Stamps. Thrift Stamps for the County, 14,423 stamps. The following figures represent the stamps sold at the Winnsboro office alone: War Savings Stamps, 15,146; Thrift Stamps, 5,676 Stamps.

Stamps are now on hand at the offices of the County for the year 1919. These stamps will be of a different series and will be due in 1924, one year after the stamps of 1918 are due. The price will begin for January at the same rate as last year, 25c for Thrift Stamps, and \$4.12 for War Savings Stamps. The War Savings Stamps will increase in price one cent each month during the year.

MOSSY DALE IS OUT OF SOAP.

Dear Mr. Editor: I hear lots your subscribers inquiring as to what has become of Mossy Dale. He was seen some time just before the signing of the armistice going through those tall pines hunting for some calves, but later I seen he was just bluffing, for I seen in a large white bag he had a large quantity of persimmons, and with one trousers leg split about two feet. So I don't think they should worry about him, for he is very well supplied for the winter with honey, potatoes, nuts, etc. Just as soon as he finds out the war is over you can look forward to him. (Subscriber)

gone out to the heart of Italy. We have been watchful of your heroic struggle and of you heroic suffering and it has been our joy in these recent days to be associated with you in the victory which has liberated Italy and liberated the world. Viva, Italy!