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AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS WASHINGTON, D. C.

Statement Outlining the Future Policy of the American Red Cross.

Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, today issued to the 354 chapters and the 22,000,000 members of the Red Cross the following statement outlining the future policy of the American Red Cross:

To the 3854 chapters and 22,000,000 members of the American Red Cross:

The whole American people will be invited in the week preceding Christmas to enroll as members of the Red Cross. It is confidently believed that there need be no further campaigns for Red Cross funds, but instead, the annual roll call will constitute the foundation of the Red Cross. The people should therefore know as definitely as possible the plans of this, their national humanitarian society.

Since the armistice was signed, I have had an opportunity to confer in Paris with the heads of all American Red Cross Commissions in Europe, and later in Washington with the President of the United States, the War Council of the Red Cross, the managers of the fourteen Red Cross Divisions of the United States and with the heads of our departments at National headquarters. I am, therefore, able now to speak with knowledge and assurance in saying that the beneficent work of the American Red Cross is to go forward on a great scale—not alone, as heretofore, for purposes of relief of war, but as an agency of peace and permanent human service.

Since America's entrance into the war, the purpose of our Red Cross has been, primarily, to aid our army and navy in the care of our own men under arms, and, secondly, to extend relief to the soldiers, sailors and civilians of those nations which were fighting our battles along with their own. With the funds which have been so generously contributed by the American people this war work of the Red Cross will continue and be completed with all possible sympathy and energy.

Wherever our soldiers and sailors may be the Red Cross will stay with them until they are demobilized. Nothing which we may do will be left undone either for the men in the war zone, for those returning, for those in the camps and hospitals or for their families at home to whom will continue to be devoted the ministrations of the Red Cross Home Service. In this latter effort 500,000 trained Red Cross workers are now engaged at 2,500 different places throughout the land.

The problems of reconstruction, involving feeding and caring for the distressed civilian populations of Europe, are of such magnitude that necessarily they must be met very largely by the governments of our allies, with whom our government will cooperate.

The great tasks of fighting tuberculosis, promoting child welfare and caring for refugees, with which the American Red Cross has concerned itself so effectively in France, Italy and Belgium, will at an early date be assumed by the governments, the Red Cross organizations and the relief societies of those countries which, now that they are released from the terrific burden of waging war, naturally desire to take care, as far as they can, of their own people.

The war program of the American Red Cross will thus steadily and rapidly merge itself into a peace program. The wake of the war will, however, reveal the prevalence of disease and

NO ELECTION TO BE ORDERED.

Governor Manning States that No General Election will be Ordered to Fill Vacancy Caused by Mr. Dyches' Resignation.

On the appointment of Mr. J. S. Still, who was a candidate for the office of County Supervisor in the 1918 election, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Supervisor B. H. Dyches, Mr. Edgar A. Brown, who is Chairman of the Barnwell County Democratic Executive Committee in a recent letter to Governor Manning inquiring as to his desires with regards to a general election to fill the term of Mr. Dyches received the following letter in reply: "Mr. Edgar A. Brown, County Chairman, Barnwell, S. C.

"Dear Sir: Replying to your letter of December 2, inquiring as to the desires of the Governor with regard to a general election to fill the term of Mr. Dyches, who resigned as County Supervisor, the Governor directs me to say that his appointment of Mr. Still was made for the term provided for by law, which, according to his understanding, would be until the next general election, and therefore no special election will be necessary. "Your very truly, "Walter E. Duncan, Secretary to the Governor.

give rise to epidemics and emergencies which in all parts of the world will call for unlimited voluntary effort, the cutting of red tape and the manifestation of those qualities of human sympathy which government action cannot display.

Here will be the opportunity for the American Red Cross. But even our Red Cross cannot act most effectively alone; we must labor in cooperation with the National Red Cross and relief societies of other nations, to the end that not alone the heart of America but the heart of all mankind may be mobilized on behalf of suffering humanity.

While, therefore, the plans of the American Red Cross in this direction cannot be formulated specifically in advance of the general relief program of the allied governments, the American Red Cross is nevertheless planning to develop its permanent organization in this country upon a scale never before contemplated in time of peace.

The commissions which are now conducting the activities of the American Red Cross in foreign countries, as well as the temporary war organization in this country, will as a matter of course ultimately merge their energies with those of the permanent organization of the Red Cross.

With the war has developed the striking and important fact that many men and women, some of whom had with great success devoted their lives entirely to business, came into the Red Cross organization at the outset of the war, simply that they might serve their country, but have realized such a satisfaction to themselves in the opportunity to serve mankind that they now desire to become a part of the permanent peace organization of the American Red Cross.

There may, therefore, be perfect confidence that the peace activities of the Red Cross will be conducted under able and inspiring leadership. The chapters will maintain their organizations upon a scale adequate to the demands to be made upon them. Local committees will indeed appreciate more and more the value of having in their midst strong and efficient Red Cross chapters. The divisional organizations, with honorary and per-

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GREAT BRITAIN DAY.

Friday and Saturday of last week were set apart to be observed all over our country as a public recognition of the part taken in this war by the empire of Great Britain. One reason why Americans should do this is because in the opening years of the war German propaganda was directed mainly to belittle British efforts. So often we heard that England was willing for the last Colonial and French soldiers to be killed. The bitterest hatred was incited toward England as a slacker in the war. Already the voice of the propagandist is audible, trying to show that England proposes to hog the benefits of the peace table. The same American voices which sounded so loud before we entered the war are ready to speak again. Here are a few facts as to Britains part in the war.

British Army.

In August, 1914, the British regular army consisted of 250,000 troops, 200,000 reservists, and 250,000 militia. Two weeks after war started she placed 160,000 troops in France. A year later she had 2,000,000 men in the field. In May, 1916, Lloyd George announced that voluntary enlistment in the army and navy had reached 5,041,000. In August of this year he again announced a grand total of 8,500,000 serving in the army and navy of Great Britain. German propaganda was quick to try to make it appear that England was setting back and letting her overseas troops do the fighting. The colonials furnished 16 per cent. of the British forces and sustained 8 per cent. of the total casualties, while Great Britain furnished 84 per cent. of her armies and sustained 92 per cent. of the total casualties.

During the four years of the war England has waged seven campaigns on 18 centres of the globe. In Flanders, France, Italy, the Balkans, Egypt, Aden, Mesopotamia, Persia, Palestine, India, Kiaochau, Siberia, Northern Russia, New Guinea, Samoa, the Soudan, East Africa, West Africa, and Southwest Africa her armies have been victorious. The above facts answers German propagandists as to "Where are the British?"

We in America know what grief has come to us from a casualty list of 236,000 with 53,000 deaths. The price paid by Great Britain was 1,000,000 deaths and a casualty list of 3,500,000. During the fighting of Oct. 8th, and afterwards her casualties were often as high as 40,000 a week. Of the prisoners taken by the allies during the last month of the war 300,000 were taken by the British armies out of a total of 400,000. During these months the allies captured 4,000 cannon, the majority of which were taken by the British in France and Flanders.

In 1914 the amount of bombs dropped from aircraft was practically nothing. In May, 1918, in one day the British aircraft dropped 668 tons. On the Western front British aviators silenced 127 German batteries, destroyed 28 gun emplacements, and caused 60 explosions in ammunition dumps. From July, 1917, to June, 1918, 4,102 enemy machines were destroyed or brought down by British pilots with a British loss of 1,213 machines.

FAIRFAX CITIZEN DEAD.

J. T. Wilson Passes Away After Long Illness.

Mr. J. T. Wilson died at his home in Fairfax on the 3rd inst after a long illness. Mr. Wilson's cheerful disposition made him very popular and he was always active in charity work and enterprises for the advancement of the town and public good.

Mr. Wilson is survived by his wife and four sons, E. W. Wilson of Olar, Lieut. J. T. Wilson of Camp Jackson, Valmo Wilson and Jerry Wilson, and four daughters, Mrs. G. A. Sanders of Fairfax, Mrs. Robert Crawford of Boineau and Misses Robbie and Fannie Wilson of Fairfax; also two brothers, P. D. Wilson of Fairfax and O. P. Wilson of Savannah, and three sisters Mrs. J. W. Williams of Fairfax, Mrs. J. C. Mayer of Ulmer and Mrs. J. J. Knopf of Fairfax. The interment took place in the city cemetery the following day.

TWO AUTOS COLLIDE.

A collision that might have proved disastrous and even fatal occurred on Main street last Thursday evening when Mrs. T. J. Attaway, who was driving up Main street with a party of friends met Mr. R. W. Riley, Jr., who was coming down Main street. They met in front of the residence of Dr. W. C. Milhous and both made an attempt to turn to evade each other and unfortunately turned in the same direction, causing a collision. Both cars were slightly damaged but the occupants of both machines were uninjured.

Singing canary birds for sale at Owens Drug Co., Fairfax, S. C.

The Navy.

The work of the British navy has been thus summarized as follows: 1. The German navy costing her \$1,500,000,000, was shut up in German ports. 2. 6,500,000 tons of German and Austrian shipping was either captured or driven off the seas. 3. The overseas trade of Germany or Austria was strangled to death. 4. The German overseas empire was torn from them. 5. Two million enemy subjects of military age abroad were prevented from joining the enemy armed forces. 6. Ocean communication with markets of the world were denied to Germany, and opened to the allies. All of these conditions the British fleet secured within twenty-four hours after the war opened and continued unchanged till its end.

In August, 1914, the British navy had a tonnage of 2,500,000 and a personnel of 145,000 officers and men. Today its tonnage is 8,000,000 with a personnel of 450,000 officers and men. In 1914 its mine sweepers were 12, today they exceed 3,300. During the four years of war the British navy transported across the seas over 13,000,000 men, 2,000,000 horses and mules, 500,000 vehicles, 25,000,000 tons of explosives, 51,000,000 tons of oil and fuel, 130,000,000 tons of food and supplies. The Royal Dockyards have docked and repaired during the war over 40,000 vessels besides doing much work for the allies.

To protect American overseas troops from submarines in the Atlantic, of the allied warships at work 80 per cent. were British, 14 per cent. American, and 6 per cent. French. Of subma-

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ULMER GRADED SCHOOL

What the Children of the Ulmer School Contributed to the Ulmer War Work Campaign.

The children of the Ulmer Graded School, within four days time, covered the table in the auditorium with pennies for the benefit of the U. W. W. Campaign and realized a neat sum of \$21.45. This was not a long, long trial but was given cheerfully by the school children. The following are the names of the penny givers:

Ben Wilkinson	38
Gladys Wilkinson	105
Mildred Blount	80
Roslyn Blount	5
Rivers Blount	2
Virginia Blount	7
Harold McKaskey	160
Mae Williams	10
Carl Brant	50
Myrtle Bost	72
Lynney Best	15
Lymond Myrick	52
Edwin Myrick	113
Ansel Williams	10
Jannie Myrick	20
Maggie Griffin	6
Sue Clark	400
Erline Lyles	500
Beaufort Lyles	500
	\$21.45

BICYCLE DAYS IN WILLISTON DURING '96 AND '97.

(By DuBois.)

It was Christmas day of the year 1896 and a race had been arranged to be run on bicycles between John Morris and Albert Owens. The course was to be from the top of the hill there in front of where Mrs. Hamilton ran the hotel down to the front of the old dispensary in the Weathersbee building.

Excitement ran high. The fellows over there by the depot stopped shooting anvils to come over and look at the racing machines and estimate the speed power of the respective bicycles by counting the teeth in the sprockets and making a mathematical calculation. John Morris was to ride a "Crawford" and Albert's mount was an "Ideal." At the crack of a pistol they were off and were running neck and neck until they reached the front of Mellichamps store where John Morris' foot slipped off one pedal and he ran up the railroad bank leaving Albert to flash first over the mark.

Indeed those were bicycle days. Mr. Lewis Mellichamp was one of the first citizens to get a "safety" and it was a "Rambler" with great wide handle bars and a saddle about three feet long. Leonard and Leslie M. used to ride this old bike and O how the other small boys did look on and envy them! But not for very long. In a short while Legare Hamilton was riding his sister Leila's Crescent all about, even down to railroad pond and Norman Smith skooted about on his father's brand new "Rambler." Hillie Hummel got a "Crawford" all trimmed out in blue and Smith Rountree sported a small red one.

The Baptist folks made preacher Huggins a present of a wheel name "Special A" and it was green. The preacher's boy did ever more ride that bicycle down to Elko and back in an hour was nothing and on out to Mr. Melvin Phillips on the newly constructed bike path that boy rode his daddy's gift bicycle.

To be "up to date" one just had to own a bicycle.

One time they had a "bicycle tea" at Mr. Phillips'. Ladies,

RED CROSS CHRISTMAS ROLL CALL.

Mrs. G. M. Greene, County Chairman State Branch National Tuberculosis Association, is awake to the importance of her duty, notwithstanding she has been and is still confined to her room, caused by illness, we received the following from her for publication:

With the cooperation of the county and local organizations, the State Branch National Tuberculosis Association is hard at work to gain, for South Carolina, its largest Christmas Roll Call. The State workers are eager to receive their full share of the annual Christmas Tuberculosis fund—formerly obtained through the sale of Red Cross Seals—in order that they may continue their untiring efforts in wiping out the tubercular germ in this State.

Arrangements have been made by the National Association and American Red Cross, whereby a cooperative plan will do away with the sale of the popular Red Cross Seal, this year. As a war measure, it was deemed advisable by the Red Cross War Council, to make an appropriation to the Tuberculosis Association of \$2,500,000 in lieu of the usual Seal Campaign. The various State Associations will receive their respective quotas through the National Association in quarterly allotments.

The object of the State workers to enlarge the Christmas Roll Call, lies in the fact that to some extent, the allotment to be paid into the fund of this State, depends upon how well this State participates in the Anti-Tuberculosis movement. Its active participation is judged by its membership. The Seals will not entirely vanish, inasmuch as the State Chairman will have a certain number to issue the newly acquired members.

Enlist in the war against tuberculosis now, and let the South Carolina mails carry the Seals, thereby showing its part in the battle, and especially to make it possible to continue with renewed energy, the good work that has been accomplished in the past.

children, men and boys, strung out in line and away they went out that street by Mike Willis' shop and by old man Lees' shop then on to the specially constructed bike highway that led out along the side of the road.

In 1897 the wooden handle bar came in. That kind of a handle bar you know would take up all the VIBRATION.

A man named Garvin at Blackville was agent for Rambulers and Ideals and I think he made bicycles too boot.

Miss Esther Mazursky rode a wheel in those day and her wheel was equipped with the first pneumatic saddle the writer ever saw. Dr. Chester Smith's wheel had on it a special kind of foot brake that was tricky and would throw you if you did not know how to work it. Albert Owens used to keep bicycles to rent and one time he had a tandem in stock which you could hire for fifty cents an hour. Fellows used to go riding with their girls on their bicycles. Ed Woodward here in Barnwell says he once rented two bicycles in Columbia to take his girl to ride with him.

There were lots and lots of other Williston folks who rode bicycles in those days but there is not room to tell about them all.

Believe me, THOSE WERE THE DAYS!