

## The Bamberg Herald

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1891.

Thursday, Nov. 15, 1917.

A well known national advertiser using space in The Bamberg Herald says: "We are pleased to note that your publication is bringing results." Mr. Local Advertiser, space used in The Herald will bring you equally as good, and doubtless better results; for the concern referred to has been advertising a very uncommon article, and one for which there is no large demand.

The Herald urges the farmers to attend the tobacco meeting to be held in Bamberg next Friday. Unavoidable circumstances compelled the postponement of the meeting which was to have been held last week. It will be a great thing for Bamberg county if a tobacco market can be established here. Mr. Ring, the tobacco expert employed by the Southern railway, told The Herald the other day that with the exceptional demand at the present time for tobacco he felt sure the tobacco houses would send buyers here if as much as 300 acres of tobacco is planted next year. Ordinarily they would not do so, however. The wise farmer will begin to make preparations to fight the boll weevil before the weevil gets here. There is no better way of fighting the weevil than by planting other crops than cotton. Tobacco is equally as profitable as cotton, and Mr. Ring says, from his investigations and observations, that Bamberg county lands are as well adapted to tobacco raising as the Pee Dee lands. Even if the weevil never comes, tobacco would be a most profitable crop for this county. It is sold and marketed before cotton picking even begins, and the most of the work is done when there is little work to be done on the cotton crops. If the movement can get started, the county can have two money crops instead of one. Tobacco is sold right in the middle of summer, the dulllest time of the year in Bamberg.

### LOOKING FOR A LONG WAR.

#### No Expectation at Washington of Any Early Peace.

When will the war end? Prophecy and prediction go unheeded nowadays, because the factors are so multiplex as to make forecasts seem mere guesses. But there are certain tangible facts on which a judgment of the maximum and minimum duration of the war can be based. These facts are available only to the officials of the United States government. It is neither wise nor necessary that publicity be given to them, but certain conclusions, certain inferences, certain opinions can be drawn from an analysis of what the true facts of the war tell.

The writer has canvassed officials, high and low—men whose opinions might seem to be worth while; at any rate, the well informed individuals whose names, if given, would carry weight with the average man. There are more people who assert definitely when the war will not be over than when it will be. There are many persons in the government who can advise you what the United States and the Allies intend to do in the next three years than can possibly forecast what will happen inside of Germany in the next three years.

Two methods of approaching a judgment are invariably given—one, the military and economic powers of endurance of the Teutonic allies, and, two, the military and economic resources or future strength of the United States and the Entente Allies. Taking the first, it can be definitely stated that most people in Washington do not know a thing about internal conditions in Germany. They cannot say positively that German man power is weakening or that her remarkable interior organization is disintegrating. They literally do not know. If President Wilson knows there is nothing to indicate that he believes Germany is beaten or on the verge of collapse. "Baked, but not defeated," was the way he referred to Germany in his reply to the Pope. Nothing has happened since then to change his opinion.

#### As to Plans of Allies.

On the other hand there is a great deal of valuable information safely secreted in the minds of high officials as to the plans and purposes of the Allies. Without explaining or intimating in the slightest degree the nature of these plans, it is permissible to say that they specify in detail what is to be done in the remainder of 1917, what is to be undertaken immediately in 1918 and carried through to the next December and then comprehend certain other things for the year 1919. Also a general idea even prevails of what must be accomplished in the spring of 1920. Obviously, such plans are military. They look three years ahead.

But, they will say, it is the business of the military establishment to plan far in advance. So it is. But

there is a difference between mere planning of a military or naval programme and the concentrated effort that actually means a use of the mobilized power. Many persons in the United States entertained the notion last April that the war would be over by the autumn of this year; others said by Christmas. If a poll could have been taken outside of Washington most Americans would have guessed a short war. But the impression given by the men who know what is going on is that it is a long haul ahead. Lord Kitchener didn't popularize himself by predicting three years of war in 1913, and no member of President Wilson's Cabinet wants to do any predicting at all. Yet their privately expressed views do not indicate a belief that the war is near its end, but that it is in the very middle stage of its duration.

#### "War Over When We Have Won."

"The war will be over when we have won," said one Cabinet secretary, as he outlined in a general way to me the plans for next year, and the year after, and so on. He did not underestimate or overestimate Germany's resourcefulness. He merely estimated the time it would take for the Allied strength to deal the effective blows which will mean victory, apparent as well as real. That man's judgment is all the more worth taking because if there were a ray of peace on the horizon, he would know it, and if there were a chance for peace he would be among the first to help drive for it.

When Premier Lloyd George said peace was not in sight, he expressed exactly the viewpoint of government officials here. The end is not in sight, discouraging as such a statement must be. And the true feeling here is that America is just beginning—and to Entente minds that means a new stage in the war, a new weight of American might can be hurled against the German lines.

Can Germany hold out? Have the Central Powers enough food? They would not have had enough if Russia had remained intact and Rumania unbeaten. Russia's revolution has prolonged the war, but has not altered its outcome. Germany was getting wheat and supplies through the Russian lines before the revolution came. Undoubtedly the frontiers today are not well protected because of the military chaos in Russia. But every American who has returned from Russia within the last four weeks tells the same story to the American Government. It is one of decided optimism and encouragement. Russia may have been turned topsy-turvy in the last six months, but she will come back. It may take another twelve months, but her return to the fold will come at an opportune moment.

#### Washington Looking Far Ahead.

So in viewing the Russian situation, the tendency here is to look far ahead—not to consider what Russia's plight is today and this year, but what will be her military effectiveness in 1918 and 1919. The American embargo and British blockade are keeping from Germany raw materials vitally needed, but the civilian population of the Central Powers are not starving. Austria is in worse condition than Germany, but so far as pure opinion here goes, most people do not think a shortage of food will force peace. Remembering that the South fought bravely for two years after the issue had been decided in our civil war, there is no real confidence that a German collapse is immediate.

The only argument that will appeal to the German general staff is superior military strength. The spirit of Germany is unbroken—there is no thought of defeat largely because the Allied powers is underestimated. Believing that America is still bluffing, no attention is being paid to American activities. That is the new information which comes through official and unofficial channels. Only when a million Americans have taken their places in the battle-line and a million more are behind the lines in reserve and hundreds of thousands more in training camps and cantonments in the United States, these observers say, will the true situation dawn on the German military authorities. The German people, through complete censorship, will be the last to know. Germany's economic leaders may foresee the future and attempt to save as much as possible out of the wreckage, but the prevailing opinion that I have found here is that only when brute strength is ranged against brute strength and the superiority of the Allies is manifest will the militaristic party become sincerely conciliatory and agree to the changes inside Germany which will mean the beginning of the end.

#### Must Show Superiority to Germany.

Talking superiority, it is contended, moreover, will not carry conviction in Germany—but showing superiority will. Brute force is appealed to only by the self-same methods which it thinks will appeal to others. That is philosophy which the Allies have adopted. Action, not words, count now, though speeches

from President Wilson and Allied diplomacy calculated to deprive the Pan-Germans of their efforts to construct the Entente aims as Imperialistic speeches that will aid the liberals in their movements to democratize Germany, are as essential a part of the Allied war programme as the concentration of physical forces.

Can France hold out until American aid is at her side? This question is whispered about still, but the answer comes much more confidently today than it did six months ago on the visit of M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre when, it is no longer a secret, France was nearly at the end of the rope. American expeditionary forces and the knowledge of what the United States is doing and getting ready to do have had a stimulating effect of incalculable importance.

Pleasant A. Stovall, American minister to Switzerland, who spent the first week of September in Paris while en route home on a furlough, told me today that Paris had been transformed by the arrival of American troops. The city, he was told by his diplomatic friends there, had been depressed and dispirited until the United States entered the war. The hum of American activity is music to the ears of the French. Thousands of American soldiers are every day a visible reminder of millions to come. What nation would give up under such circumstances, especially with the indelible memory of millions sacrificed that France might prevail?

#### Mobilization of American Forces.

It is a new France, stimulated by American help, reinforced by the now thoroughly trained British forces under Field Marshal Haig. The British have the "kick" this year, as military parlance puts it. Next year the Americans, fresh from their camps, will have the "kick." The French will breathe easier. The Germans are expected to see during 1918 the mobilization of a great American army. The spring of 1919 will come the big offensive which should decide the war. The war will not be over by Christmas nor by next spring as many Americans have erroneously surmised. Even the barest preliminaries of negotiation incident to a reconciliation are not in sight. The military men are planning their 1918 offensive with every confidence of uniform support at home, in cabinets and parliaments.

It is a long haul—at least another year of fighting and probably two. That is the conservative judgment which I have found among officials. They point to the words of no less a person than William Jennings Bryan, who said the quickest way to peace was "to win the war." Officials who predict a long war, a climax in the spring of 1919, sincerely hope their judgment is proved wrong and that Germany will weaken before that. But guessing on when Germany will weaken, due to internal disorders, is the greatest of uncertainties. The only certainty on which the prevailing judgment is based is that the United States and the Allies will not weaken, but will cumulatively become stronger until the final blow is delivered. If Germany sees the handwriting on the wall, the war will stop before the end of next year. Otherwise, a decision in 1919 can be said to be the objective of the whole Allied campaign.—Special Washington correspondence of the New York Evening Post.

#### A Sahara of Ice.

The interior of Greenland, or the inland ice, is so cold that it gets virtually no rain, and the snow does not have a chance to melt in the long sunlit day. So the snow has accumulated century after century until it has filled the valleys, and not only leveled them with the tops of the mountains, but the highest of these mountain tops have been gradually buried hundred and even thousands of feet in ice and snow. Today the interior of Greenland, with its 1,500 miles in length and its 700 miles maximum width, rising from 4,000 to 9,000 feet or more above sea level, is simply an elevated and unbroken plateau of compacted snow.

On the great frozen Sahara of the north the wind never ceases to blow. It invariably radiates from the center of the ice-cap outward, blowing perpendicularly to the nearest portion of the coast land, except when storms of unusually large proportions sweep across the country. Such a regular thing are the winds of the regions, and so closely do they follow the rule of perpendicularity to the coast, that it is always easy to determine the direction of the nearest land. A sudden change in the wind indicates the presence of large firds, and the crossing of a divide can be detected by the area of calm or changeable winds which prevails there, which are followed by winds blowing from the opposite direction.—Robert F. Perry, in the Century.

In Peoria, a hilly city in central Illinois, 300 automobilists operate automobiles without gasoline, that being the number of electric pleasure vehicles used in the city.

#### "Pals First" Orangeburg, Nov. 15.



"Pals First," with Tim Murphy in the leading part, is coming to Orangeburg, S. C., at Academy of Music and will be presented Thursday, Nov. 15.

This the production that discriminating theatre-goers of this city have awaited ever since the fame of Lee Wilson Dodd's excellent dramatization of Francis Perry Elliott's novel first spread over the land.

"Pals First" comes here with the substantial endorsement of a remarkably popular run of twenty-five weeks at the Fulton Theatre, New York, and one hundred and thirty-five performances at the Illinois Theatre, Chicago, and some thousands of capacity houses in cities and towns between and beyond those inhabited points on the map.

To have seen Tim Murphy in any part is to have acknowledged him as the past master of comedy. Never is he a descendant to the slap-stick school of humor, never in the least crass in his methods of evoking laughter—sometimes, indeed, so sympathetic in his work that tears well behind the smile—but always is his the subtle humorous appeal. His is a world in which merriment is irresistible, even if the Heavens fall.

The play itself is a medium fully up to the capabilities of its star. It tells the story of two merry vagabonds, traveling along that irresponsible highway which only true vagabonds know, who come at last to harbor in a mansion, the sort they had dreamed of, perhaps but never thought to enter. There they are welcomed, made much of, wine, dined, and put thoroughly at an ease which is sometimes uncomfortable to them on account of the vague threat of impending doom. The number of persons who verge on their existence multiplies, the incidents that crowd upon them increase, and always the author of the play has used them to work up situations of merriment and climaxes that really thrill. At the end there is a surprise that has been accorded the highest meed of praise from the press and public alike all over the country. Prices \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, and 50c. Seats now selling at Doyle's Drug Store.—adv.

### CLUMSY CAMP COOKS CUT THEIR FINGERS

Warriors Don't Mind. A Little Drop or Two of Medicinal Iron Stops Bleeding; Heals it Too.

HANDIEST LITTLE BOTTLE YOU EVER HAD IN THE HOUSE.

In camp the clumsy cook's assistant, trying to peel potatoes, cuts his finger, blood spurts, but warriors are efficient. A few drops of medicinal iron, highly concentrated and known as Acid Iron Mineral, poured over the cut stops the bleeding, leaves no stain like Iodine and best of all prevents soreness, infection and acts as a quick and sure healing agent.

Try it at home. It works like magic on old sores that don't heal. Sweaty, tired, tender, bruised and bleeding feet, covered with corns and bunions, after the long hike, hurt like everything but again we find that highly concentrated cheap and efficient iron does the trick. Several thousand tests prove it not only brought relief, but cured. After that good shoes and common sense keep feet feeling glad.

Druggists sell Acid Iron Mineral for family use in fifty cent and dollar size bottles. It will prove the handiest little bottle of medicine you ever had around the house.

You can get a large bottle prepaid by sending a dollar to the Ferrodine Chemical Corp., Roanoke, Va. Acid Iron Mineral is sold here by Mack's Drug Store, J. B. Black, Druggist; Fordham's Pharmacy; Doyle's; Lowman Drug Co.; Dr. D. Moore; Dr. H. D. Rowe; Dr. J. G. Wannamaker Mfg. Co., and other good stores.—adv.

#### MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to a decretal order of the court of common pleas for Bamberg county, in the case of Mrs. Florence Rentz, et al., plaintiffs, vs. W. S. Proveaux, et al., defendants, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door, Bamberg, S. C., on the 3rd day of December, 1917, between the legal hours of sale on said day, the following described land, to wit:

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the county of Bamberg, said State of South Carolina, containing seventy-three acres (73), more or less, being described as lot "F" on plat made by M. M. Proveaux, surveyor, bearing date February 5th to 9th, 1899, which plat is on file in the office of the clerk of court for Bamberg county, and said land is bounded as follows: On the north by lands of H. F. Kinsey, on the east by lands now or formerly of William Kinsey, on the south by lands now

**WEALTH**

The man with money got rich by Banking the money that some people wasted.

If you are extravagant roll this heavy stone out of your pathway to SUCCESS and WEALTH.

One from one leaves NOTHING. If you spend All you earn with your labor or in your business you have nothing left. That's arithmetic.

The way to quit throwing money away is to QUIT. The way to begin to put money in our bank and grow rich is to BEGIN.

Begin now and

Put YOUR money in OUR bank

We pay 4 per cent interest on savings accounts.

**Peoples Bank**  
BAMBERG, S. C.

Academy of Music, Orangeburg, S. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, '17



**TIM MURPHY**  
In a New American Comedy By  
**LEE WILSON DODD**

**"Pals First"**

From Francis Perry Elliott's novel of the same name. 25 solid weeks at the Fulton Theatre, New York. 135 performances at the Illinois Theatre, Chicago. Seat sale opens Monday, Nov. 12. Phone orders

PRICES \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c  
Seats now selling at Doyle's Drug Store.

or formerly of William Kinsey and by lands now or formerly of J. S. Smoak; and on the west by lands of Mrs. Florence Rentz; said land being more particularly described on said plat; PROVIDED, that the fifteen acres, described in deed executed by Malinda Proveaux, deceased, to Charlie Smith, bearing date July 1st, 1916, recorded in the office of the clerk of court for Bamberg county, in deed book "M," page 139, be excepted.

Purchaser to pay for papers. J. J. BRABHAM, JR., Judge of Probate for Bamberg County, Acting as Master for said court. November 12, 1917.

Watermans Ideal Fountain Pens at Herald Book Store.

### R. S. SIMMONS

SINGER MACHINES, SECOND HAND MACHINES, REAL ESTATE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

#### FOR SALE

One tract of land seven miles of Bamberg; good road to place; level as a table; live stream running through one end of place. Contains 130 acres, more or less. \$25.00 per acre. A value.

Other valuable tracts for sale at values.