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THE WEEK IN WAR.

Marine Corps Sustains Reputation—Germany Must Win in Next Three Months or Lose War.

Events in the theatre of war move very slowly indeed. The reader would like to see the whole affair closed up and followed by a profound peace. Before this can come the national resources of one side or the other must be exhausted, and this will take a long time. The Allies are willing to have peace on the condition that the military elements in Germany who brought on the war be ejected finally and for all time from power. The Teutonic powers want to rule the earth and impose their will on prostrate nations as they are doing today in Russia. It is a duel to the death between the opposing nations. It is not therefore a question of the winning or losing of a battle or even the gain or loss of territory except as these may be factors in the final struggle in which one side or the other will go down in crushing and exhausted defeat. Looking back over the four years of war we can clearly see Germany's plans and hopes. Imagine a big burly fellow in a fight with two men neither of which can stand beside his partner. The bully hopes to deal one crushing blow and then finish the other at his pleasure. Germany thus tried to give France a knockout blow before Russia got ready. Germany really had a hot time at first between the armies of Russia and France. England wasn't ready with her army. Italy drew most of the Teutonic forces to meet her armies. As France reached the peak of manpower her decline was made good by England's armies. Germany had to lessen her antagonists so she seduced Russia and that left her one less battle line to hold. Rumania being deserted had to make peace also. On the other hand Germany failed to secure Greece, and Turkey, had its hand full in protecting Palestine and Mesopotamia. The beginning of this year saw Germany with a superiority in men and guns available for the Western front. The increasing flow of American troops to France would put the balance of superiority on the Allied side by the autumn of this year. Germany hoped by enormous concentrations of troops at selected points to separate the allied armies, and crush them in detail. This plan would, if successful, leave her free to crush the partly trained American units as they arrived. Each division that arrives from us makes German success that much more difficult. Germany must win in the next three months if she ever will win. America will more than take the places of Rumania and Russia, and the Allies together will double team Germany into peace. Already we have over 800,000 men in France. Germany says "just come on at a time and I will whip you all." The Allies are saying to Germany "you are such a faithless fellow till we are not fighting for the sake of a fight, but to make the world a safe place to live in."

A glance at the map shows that Germany has won extraordinarily high stakes in towns and lands. She has paid as a price for it more than a million lives of German soldiers. Her supreme hope is not the capture of Paris or the channel ports, but to force the Allies to engage in a pitched battle which will be settled in the route of one side or the other. She believes that if she can bring on this supreme contest before America gets there with her forces she will win. The Allies, as a skilled boxer, yield ground here and there every time that Germany feels

that they must fight. This in general is the situation shown in the moves of this year. Germany has won battle torn territory, but has surely drawn nearer to her final defeat.

As their plans have become apparent, General Foch knows where the next blow will fall and has disposed his troops to meet it. In the Amiens offensive the Germans penetrated forty miles before they were checked. In the second offensive they went to a depth of twenty-six miles. In the offensive this week they gained only eight miles, and this has been the bloodiest battle of the whole war. It shows that the Allies are equal in every respect to the best that Germany can put before them. Germany by a prodigal wastage of soldiers has tried to show that this war must result either in a German victory or that she will kill the last Allied soldier if it takes every German soldier's life to accomplish this end. By their firm resistance the Allied soldiers are saying to Germany "we are ready to die for our countries as your soldiers are willing to die in the support of German militarism, so on with the dance." On the whole the week has been decidedly favorable to the Allies.

The submarine operations on this side have added a few more ships to their score, making 18 in all that have been lost. This will not in any sense affect our war measures, nor delay the stream of soldiers and supplies we are sending over. American troops have made their mark on German soldiers during this week. The marine corps has fully sustained its high reputation in an attack on some of the best German troops. Our artillery work has won high praise from the French who are the best artillerymen in the world. At home preparations are hurried to get to training camps the drafted men for the second great army. The leading officers in Washington believe that as stupendous as have been the battles of this year that the supreme German attack is yet to come and will be experienced in the next few weeks.

The following editorial from the New York Times is a fine summary of the battle of last week:

The hardest fought battle of the war has ended in German defeat. General Foch has justified his appointment. When an attacking party does not realize any of its objectives, it is defeated. When in so failing it uses up great quantities of men at a time when men are of value; when it loses a battle in circumstances where time is precious, the defeat is a disaster. The Germans spent men prodigally; they fought with eight men to the yard; they threw in probably 350,000 men; when they were repulsed in one direction they turned to another, and everywhere their attack ran down and stopped with immense and terrible loss.

Foch's task was to hold them from getting their objectives; it was not to make any brilliant plays, to annihilate them by cards suddenly pulled out of his sleeve. That time may come later, but his present task is merely to checkmate them. And he has done it bloodily, at their expense. Their earlier movement did not cost them anything like the number of men this has cost, and this failure is the most complete of the whole war.

"Whatever the future may hold, hats off to Foch for what he has done today."

Mr. Martin Best, of Camp Jackson, was at home on a furlough a few days last week.

REV. W. L. HAYES FATALLY INJURED.

Well Known Baptist Clergyman Dies in Petersburg Hospital After Being Seriously Hurt by Auto Turning Over.

Richmond, Va., June 18.—The Rev. William L. Hayes, Baptist clergyman, of Barnwell, S. C., formerly located at Marion, S. C., and at Sanford, N. C., died at a Petersburg hospital today as a result of injuries sustained in an automobile accident yesterday while on his way from Richmond to Camp Lee with his oldest son, Channing, and a party of several friends.

When the car, a Ford with his son at the wheel, was within several miles of Petersburg, it suddenly swerved from the road, turning over twice, but, strange to say, no one was hurt. The clergyman, after the machine had been righted, began driving it himself. There was something the matter with the steering gear and it soon turned over again. This time, he was caught under the car and, though apparently he was not seriously hurt he lapsed into unconsciousness after being taken to the Petersburg hospital and died presumably of an internal hemorrhage in the region of the chest.

Other members of the party escaped with slight injuries. Mr. Hayes was 51 years old and a son-in-law of M. R. Pace, widely known printer of this city. His wife, who was with her parents here, hurried to Petersburg upon learning of the accident and reaches his bedside just before he became unconscious.

Mr. Hayes had a brother, George Hayes, and two married sisters living in Charleston, S. C. One of these is Mrs. Carl Matthews. He was a native of Petersburg, Va. The funeral will be held here.

The community was grievously shocked on Tuesday, last, to receive notice of the accidental killing of the Rev. W. L. Hayes, pastor of the Baptist church at Barnwell, in the turning over of his automobile, while being driven by himself, near Petersburg, Va.

Mr. Hayes had been the pastor of the Baptist church at this place for something over five years, and had endeared himself to all of the citizenship of Barnwell and especially to the membership of his church by his uniform kindness and cordialness of manner and his deep and sanctified reverence in the administration of his Christian duty in our midst. Always cheerful, bright and happy he diffused these essences amongst all the people; and by precept and example taught the highest lessons of religious performance, absolutely walking in the footsteps of the Master.

"Never has the church had a more beloved and earnest pastor whose place will be hard to be filled."

His funeral was held on Thursday, 2 p. m. Rev. W. M. Jones, of Williston, a life long friend, officiating, and assisted by all of the ministers of the community and elsewhere, including the Rev. Mr. Peeler of the Methodist church, Rev. Mr. Morgan of the Episcopal church, Rev. J. D. Huggins of Denmark, and attended by a large concourse of people, bearing tribute in the most loving manner to the loss the community has sustained, and the hearts of the people, with one accord, go out to his wife and the other bereaved members of his family in this their great affliction.

Simultaneously with this ceremony, a similar ceremony was held in Richmond, Va., the home State of Mr. Hayes, at which place the interment was had.

CAMPAIGN PARTY AT BARNWELL.

Crowd of About Five Hundred Listen to Appeals to Hear "Peepul."

The State campaign opened to-day at Barnwell under favorable auspices. Not as large a crowd present as was expected in view of the fact that heavy rains fell yesterday and it was thought the farmers would find it too wet to plow and in that consequence a large crowd would be present. It is estimated that about five hundred composed the crowd.

The meeting was called to order at 11:45 a. m. by E. A. Brown, Esq., County Chairman, and Rev. Dibble, of Allendale, invoked divine blessing.

The candidates for governor spoke first, Lieut. Governor Andrew J. Bethea leading off.

Mr. Bethea stated that he was opposed to all "isms" except Americanism and patriotism and that loyalty and patriotism would be made the key note of his campaign and that he was against Prussianism and Kaiserism. He paid a tribute to President Wilson whom he called the apostle of freedom and justice. "The winning of the war," he said, "is the supreme issue. He would discourage the study and speaking of German language. Would encourage the Ware House system, free from politics; encourage agriculture and bring about political and moral reform in the State; believes in vocational training in schools; must make democracy safe for South Carolina; is always willing to trust the people and would refer matters of legislation to the delegations of the respective counties and seek their advice, would distribute public honors rather than hand them out to a few. He stated that he had had twelve years in Governmental affairs and would strive to enlist the cooperation of every man, woman and child to make the world better.

The next speaker was Hon. R. A. Cooper, of Laurens.

He never made a promise to get a vote nor one that he did not fulfill. If elected he would be the servant of all the people and would know no master and be free from embarrassment. He has been a Solicitor for twelve years and was four years in the General Assembly. He would not indulge in an attack on any man; would conduct a clean campaign, stand on his record and if others saw fit to assault him he would take care of himself. There is but one issue that the people are thinking about, talking about and praying for and that is the war. It is only consistent with our honor and our duty that war should have been declared. We should fight to make our country morally clean as well as to win the war. He predicted that we would have to fight another war as soon as this war is over and we should not hold up in our preparations. He said that he could not promise a reduction of taxes within the next few years while the Government is being called upon to raise so much money for the war. However, taxes might be equalized so that the burden would rest equally upon all. We can't give less to the old soldiers, and should give more to the support of the schools. We can't dispense with a great many expenses but should economize. He stated that in so far as possible he would stand by the verdicts of juries, although it is sometimes necessary to correct mistakes and injustice honestly done; that he realized he would make mistakes as all others had done but they would grow out of honest effort to discharge duty.

He believes with Thomas Jefferson that a candidate's fitness for office should be measured, 1st by his competency, 2nd his worthiness of the honor conferred, and 3rd, his faithfulness to the trust reposed. "Vote for your country."

Mr. John Madison DesChamps next addressed the audience.

While Mr. DesChamps was serious, a vein of humor ran through his address to the amusement of the audience. His country needed him and he had responded to the call. His loyalty to our country and to the Chief Executive had never been questioned and President Wilson was in a position to testify to this. He stands for a Democratic South Carolina in re-ability for a clean Court House, clean Magistrates and an impartial administration. He stands for an educated South Carolina and for universal education, for the education of every white man, red man and black man, and woman as well. "Appropriations should be piled down," he

SUGAR SALES REGULATED.

No. More Than Two Pounds in Town and Five Pounds in Country.

Hon. Wm. Elliott, Food Administrator for this State, has issued the following order governing the sales of sugar: "Effective June 19, dealers in South Carolina, must observe the following rules in selling sugar:

TEXT OF RULING.

1 "Dealers must not sell sugar for purposes other than canning and preserving fruits and vegetables in lots of more than two pounds to individuals who reside in rural districts.

2 "Dealers must not sell sugar to any individual for canning and preserving fruits and vegetables in lots of more than twenty-five pounds in any one calendar month unless the individual secures permission in writing from the county food administrator of the county in which he lives to purchase more than twenty-five pounds per month for canning or preserving fruits and vegetables.

3 "Dealers must not sell any sugar to individuals for use in canning and preserving fruits and vegetables unless the individuals fill out and sign a home canner's certificate."

The many friends of Miss Bessie Greene will regret to learn of her accident which occurred in Augusta last week, as she went to get out of an automobile her foot slipped and resulted in a fall that broke her hip bone. While the injury is a very painful one, it is not thought to be dangerous. She was taken to a hospital, where she will remain for treatment. It is hoped that she will soon recover.

said, "piled down on a table for education until there should be a school in every nook and corner of our State. He then told the audience that he was going to tell them something that would jolt them, as they sometimes needed a jolt: "I stand for higher taxes; I mean more money to develop this country. He said he owned a farm in this county, made a good clear profit but that when he went to pay his taxes he felt ashamed of the amount; that our taxes are not enough. Five lawyers are pitted against two farmers—lawyer old, lawyers young, lawyers tender, lawyers tough and thank God we had lawyers enough. He referred very feelingly to his old friend, Senator Tillman, and pledged him his support if every man, woman and child in S. C., opposed him. His reference to Senator Tillman and his support of him met with hearty applause from the audience.

He is Scotch, Irish and English too. Full blood American, through and through.

Mr. John T. Duncan was the next speaker. He said he had written his speech and would read it to the audience, having furnished a copy to the newspaper correspondents and if you would notice tomorrow's papers you would find that "Duncan also spoke."

When Mr. Duncan had concluded, the Chairman announced to the audience that all of the speakers had been invited by Hon. Wilmot T. Riley, Mayor of Allendale, to make addresses at Allendale tonight.

Hon. John L. McLaurin was the next speaker.

He referred to Mr. Bethea as being young, within the draft age and unmarried, and, therefore, he should don the khaki and go to the front. Mr. Bethea announced from the platform that he had volunteered his services. Mr. McLaurin then said that the women of South Carolina had more sense than he thought they had and more was the reason why Mr. Bethea go to the front. Referring to Mr. Cooper he said that he (Mr. Cooper) had been a lawyer all his life and that he knows nothing of finance and economics and doesn't know how to reduce taxes. He asserted that taxes were too high and could be reduced. He said that there were agents of one kind of a bureau or department of the State crossing each other in automobiles all over the State while the State was deriving no real benefit from their services; that we have too many officers and bureaus and departments and that one man

COURT CONVENES MONDAY, JUNE 25TH.

Summer Term of the Court of Common Pleas

A two weeks term of court, for the trial of civil cases only, will convene here on Monday, June 24th. Monday, the first day of court, is set apart for the hearing of motions and appeal cases and the jurors are, therefore, summoned to appear on Tuesday, the second day of the term, Judge Hayne F. will preside.

The following is a list of the jurors for the first and second weeks:

JURY LIST.

Allendale: C. H. Morris, J. S. Speigner, W. G. Williams.
Barnwell: S. J. Carroll, A. J. Owens, W. A. Hayes, E. F. Woodward.
Blackville: W. G. Mathis, Geo. H. Delk, Jas. J. Ray, R. W. Warren, Chas. Grubbs, D. O. Fanning.
Bennett Springs: W. J. Harley, H. H. Meyer, Claude Rountree.
Great Cypress: Frank Reedy, J. J. Umer.
Georges Creek: Maner Morris, O. H. Morris, W. R. Baxley, J. A. Morris, J. C. Black.
Red Oak: J. P. Harley, Jr., Harry B. Harley, Jos. Baxley.
Richland: Chas. H. Green.
Sycamore: G. A. Best, C. F. All, N. E. Harter, D. S. Cone.
Williston: R. R. Johnston, J. B. Lott, B. O. Stansell, Freddie Birt, G. W. Thompson.

Second Week—Allendale: J. A. Wideman, J. R. Boyleston, McRoy Boyles, O. B. Carlton, C. C. Carter, F. Chavous, J. S. Sanders.

Barnwell: Judson Black.
Blackville: J. H. Creech, F. W. Delk, Herman Brown, W. A. Storne, L. H. Still, H. H. Delk, D. P. Walsh, S. G. Lowe, C. S. Buist.
Bennett Spring: William Thompson.
Great Cypress: Otis Sanders, J. O. Creech.
Georges Creek: W. H. Hutto, J. E. Collins, C. H. Hutto, N. S. Black, Tobias Black.
Rosemary: E. L. Birt.
Red Oak: D. L. Powell.
Richland: J. F. Rountree, W. H. Dicks.
Sycamore: J. C. Loadholt, J. W. Main, Jr. Williston: W. C. Smith, Jr., G. M. Toole, O. N. Courtney, T. C. Hair, T. P. Mitchell.

with a business-like system and sufficient clerical assistance could run the whole system; that one out of every twenty voters is holding a public office. He then discussed the taxing system, showed how taxes had been greatly increased within the past few years and especially under the present administration; that taxes had been increased from 5½ mills in 1913 to 9½ mills in 1918. "If we were getting the worth of our money and taxes were equally distributed, I would say nothing." Will not say that creation of Tax Commission was a mistake but the basis on which they go is unjust and inequitable. The Tax Commission has decreased the taxation on corporations and increased on agricultural lands. If elected will put full power of Government behind the cotton crop.

Hon. Thos. H. Peoples was next introduced.

Mr. Peoples, being a native of this County, was received with applause. He stated in the beginning that he was without scrip or purse or the support of a newspaper coalition; that he was free from factionalism and unprejudiced. He argued that economy must be practiced efficiently as well as individually. Taxes have increased but offices have been created that have been of no benefit to the State. He promised, if elected, that his office should ever be open to every man and that none should be turned away without a hearing and that justice should be denied to no man. Will see that all laws are obeyed and that moral laws are enforced; that he believes in a State-wide compulsory educational law and with District exemption upon petition.

Favored a State ware house conducted on a business basis free from politics and believed it would be of great advantage to the farmers; promised that if elected he would see to the enactment or would inaugurate some system fixing the status and certainty of farm labor. He stated that this was no time for factionalism and strife among the people left at home but a time for the exercise of statesmanship, for brotherhood and equality of rights among men. General Peoples has served the people as Attorney General for several years past with credit to himself and with satisfaction to the people throughout this great State.

Hon. John G. Richards spoke next. Spoke of his legislative experience and his term of years as Railroad Commissioner feeling that this exper-