

# The Bamberg Herald

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1891.

Published every Thursday in The Bamberg building, on Main street, in the live and growing City of Bamberg, being issued from a printing office which is equipped with Mergenthaler linotype machine, Babcock cylinder press, folder, one jobber, a fine Miehle cylinder press, all run by electric power with other material and machinery in keeping, the whole equipment representing an investment of \$10,000 and upwards.

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**Advertisements**—\$1.00 per inch for first insertion, subsequent insertions 50 cents per inch. Legal advertisements at the rates allowed by law. Local reading notices 10 cents a line each insertion. Wants and other advertisements under special head, 1 cent a word each insertion. Liberal contracts made for three, six, and twelve months. Write for rates. Obituaries, tributes of respect, resolutions, cards of thanks, and all notices of a personal or political character are charged for as regular advertising. Contracts for advertising not subject to cancellation after first insertion.

**Communications**—We are always glad to publish news letters or those pertaining to matters of public interest. We require the name and address of the writer in every case. No article which is defamatory or offensively personal can find place in our columns at any price, and we are not responsible for the opinions expressed in any communication.

Thursday, Jan. 21, 1915.

Despite the fact that a record crop of cotton has been made in the South, war and the depressed condition of business, cotton prices have been steadily advancing for some weeks. Augusta midding is quoted at above eight cents, an advance of more than a cent and a half above the low price record. It seems that the cotton situation will adjust itself.

The promoters of the State warehouse measure gave assurances that with a \$15,000 appropriation to begin on the warehouse system would be self-sustaining. Now Warehouse Commissioner McLaurin asks the general assembly for an appropriation of \$137,000 to carry on the work. This is another bit of legislation that needs the knife, we are thinking.

The American Press, a trade journal issued by the American Press association, is doing a public duty in calling to the attention of the publishers of newspapers the various forms of graft that is played upon them. Each week it prints a department headed the "Chamber of Horrors," in which it prints facsimile copies of circulars sent to publishers for "gratis" publication, and other forms of free advertising. All of our press friends who do not read this department, are earnestly asked to refer to it. The newspapers are preyed upon for more free work than any other business enterprise, and it is, time the newspapers were waking up to this fact.

A movement is on foot in the general assembly to kill the cotton acreage bill passed at the extra session. While it seems like child's work to pass a bill at one session and kill it at another, still all cotton legislation has proven a distinct failure, and it is but a burden on the farmers to allow the present legislation to stand. In the hurry and confusion to do something for the farmers, the legislators were taken off their feet last fall, and now that cooler judgment prevails, the present session may as well correct a wrong. No other State has passed acreage legislation, and South Carolina's measure will not in any way affect cotton prices.

There is now a general optimism and feeling of renewed confidence among business men in Bamberg. Nearly everybody feels that the worst has come. The people are now adjusting themselves to the existing conditions, money has been loosened to a large extent, and it is practically sure that the penalty predicted by so many will not be ours. By recourse to strict economy in business and in living expenses, the people will hardly find conditions worse in the future than they have been for the last few months. Coming with the people unprepared, the crisis seems to have already done its worst.

We suggest that it would not be a bad idea for the county authorities to contract with individuals for dragging the roads after the rains. The ordinary split-log drag is the most economical road working machine in existence, and its operation elsewhere has proven its effectiveness. It is positively of no use to spend large sums of money in making roads unless they are kept up. Road drags used after the rains levels the road, fills in the washed places and makes the road smooth and hard. Farmers could easily take a contract to keep up a certain number of miles of roadway after rains with drags at a comparatively small cost to the county.

Welcome, Governor Richard I. Manning!

South Carolina is a State of extremes. It is a long way from Blease to Manning. The State is famous for its traditions, and it has "come back" to the fold.

Even the ex-governor's friends are doubtless glad that he is unable to hand out more pardons. Mr. Blease has turned out a whole lot of criminals upon the public for reasons apparent only to himself, and it will cost the State a lot of money to put them back again in the public works, where most of them belong, and many of them will eventually go again.

Governor Manning, as was to be expected, has come out flat-footed for law enforcement, and promises the people of the State an era of law and order. We believe he will do it. The governor comes from a strain of mighty good people. He is himself a thorough Christian gentleman, a solid citizen, and a man to whom the people can look for protection and sane dealings.

The water problem in Bamberg continues to be a problem. Some solution must be had in the near future or Bamberg will suffer. It was the intention of The Herald some time ago to offer some facts and figures on this matter, but the "war cry" staved us off, but the town is now face to face with a serious problem, and it must be solved. No town can survive without an adequate system of waterworks.

## MENDEL SMITH BECOMES JUDGE.

Former Speaker of House Succeeds Late Judge Ernest Gary.

Columbia, Jan. 14.—Mendel L. Smith, of Camden, former speaker of the house, today was elected judge of the 5th judicial circuit, succeeding the late Judge Ernest Gary. Mr. Smith has been prominent in legal and political circles of South Carolina. He was a candidate for governor in the primary of 1914.

## Bleas's Resignation.

Cole L. Bleas startled and amazed the people of South Carolina yesterday. To startle and amaze has been his principal function as governor and in the performance of that function he has surpassed the wildest dreams. In this respect his last act as governor was the most successful of his career in that office. Of all the surprises he has sprung his resignation was the greatest.

Well, he has made his exit. That, after all, is the only thing that really matters. Why he chose to do it in the manner which he did choose is, so far as we are advised at the moment of this writing, known only to himself and those who share his confidence. The question piques the curiosity, but is of little practical importance. One turns from it with a sense of relief and of refreshment to contemplation of the new era which has dawned. Governor Bleas has passed and the mad times when Bleas was governor have passed. He and they must not be forgotten, for they are a warning which we and those who come after us should carry always in mind. But it is more profitable and infinitely more pleasant to look ahead upon the work of restoration that is to be done in this State and not behind upon the sad and pitiable spectacle that lies there. —News and Courier.

## Origin of the Masheka.

Dr. W. C. Farabee, who has just returned from explorations in South America, brings the news that the "masheka" is the popular dance of the belles and beaux of the British Guinea.

The costume for the "masheka" consists of a small apron worn by the girls. The apron is edged with bracelets, anklets and peanut shells. "These shells when agitated give a pleasing rattle or tinkle." The musical aprons are worn by both men and women. The dance is one of courtship and the name means the dance of the peanut vines. It is regarded as imitative of the graceful waving of the peanut tendrils as they are seeking to be united with the earth. Dr. Farabee, who describes the "masheka" of the tropical jungles as being "decidedly pleasing to look upon," says it is a native dance. It was taken to Europe by the Portuguese and both the dance and the name were corrupted, but the dance was afterward refined to meet polite requirements. The name remains, in Europe, the "maxixe."

The dances of the day, whatever they are called, are, are much more graceful than the shuffle-and-rock dances of a year or two ago. Dr. Farabee brings back a pretty story of one of them. Dances of courtship borrowed from savages or elsewhere obtained, are at once more graceful and less objectionable than those of baser origin.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

# MANY BURIED UNDER RUINS

## LIVING EXTOMBED WITH DEAD IN ITALY.

Twelve Thousand Bodies Said to Be Under Fallen Walls of Avezzano.

Rome, Jan. 17.—A renewal of seismic disturbances early today added to the terror of residents of parts of the district visited by the disastrous earthquake last Wednesday.

Although today's shocks were light, buildings which had been cracked and were tottering from the effects of the first disturbance were completely razed. In Avezzano and Sora, which had suffered most in Wednesday's disaster, the people left the temporary shelters in which they are living and took refuge in open places.

Rain and extremely cold weather in some parts of the districts are hampering rescue work. In many of the towns thrown down by the earthquake it is feared there still are living persons beneath the debris and that unless they are extricated soon they will perish.

Last reports increase the aggregate of casualties and the extent of the damage done Wednesday. In the department of the Abruzzi alone it is estimated that 30,000 persons met death.

The government has appropriated \$1,000,000 for relief work and King Victor Emmanuel has donated \$60,000 for the aid of children abandoned by their parents or made orphans by the disaster. Relief supplies are pouring into the stricken districts and it is believed that shortly there will be sufficient food supplies everywhere. Trainloads of timber also are being dispatched to the destroyed towns for the erection of huts.

Detailed reports of Italy's latest earthquake disaster increase the appalling list of dead and the enormous property loss.

The Messagero, after a careful compilation announces that the number of dead and injured in the Abruzzi alone is 30,000 without including the Sora district. San Atolio has 200 dead and 500 injured, Morino 1,500 dead, Canistro 600 injured, Cervaro 300 victims, Borgo 50 dead and Valleroveto 1,800. At Civitella Roveto almost the entire population escaped because they were working in the fields when the shock occurred.

Frantic appeals for help have been received from Petrellaliri, 3,500 feet above sea level on Mount Arango, eight miles from Tagliacozzo. The village was almost destroyed and the survivors are perishing of cold and hunger.

In the highway near Ortucchio the earth has opened, causing an immense pit filled with water. The terrific force of the earthquake cracked the mountains near Luco. Huge pieces of rock rolled down the hillsides, burying many, killing cattle and obstructing the roads. Mont Pizzodeta, 6,450 feet high, between Balsorano and Roccaro, was cut into two parts by an immense fissure.

The Duke of Abruzzi is continuing distribution of relief. He goes from place to place without escort. In many places he has organized rescue work and left without the survivors learning his identity. The government has appropriated \$1,000,000 to relieve suffering.

Severe winter weather has added to the misery of the survivors. Urgent appeals for food are coming from many places. Some of the rescues are regarded as almost miraculous. At Avezzano one entire family of six were extricated alive from the ruins of their home.

Tenement houses in the testaccio quarters of Rome, cracked by the earthquake, have been vacated by their tenants.

Most of the dead at Ortucchio are women and children, who were buried under the ruins of a church, which afterwards took fire. Many of those buried were burned alive.

Reports have been received of the excellent work done by a relief expedition organized by the American Baptist church and led by Dr. Whiting Hill. Help was sent to remote points difficult to reach. A large quantity of provisions was distributed at Celano.

## Cutting All the Same.

The present era of high prices for foodstuffs reminds me of the experience of a friend of mine in New York last winter. Seeing some small but enticing looking cucumbers in the window of a store, he decided to be extravagant and to take some home to surprise the family.

"I should like a dollar's worth of cucumbers, please," he said, entering the store.

The dignified young person in attendance drew herself up haughtily. "We don't cut them!" she returned with her iciest stare.

Don't laugh. We may be having that experience yet with a lump of sugar.—Boston Truth.

## SAYS KAISER IS UNCHANGED.

Sven Hedin Finds War Has Taken Away no Vivacity.

Sven Hedin's impressions of the kaiser have been given out by the German information service says the New York Times. He writes:

"I had the good fortune to be presented to the kaiser in former years. He has not changed a bit. It was my privilege to meet him several times, and you may take my word, he has lost nothing of his elastic and vigorous ways. He is altogether the same as he was before, even in his personal appearance. Yet the kaiser is busy, almost twenty-four hours every day; and you may take that in a literal sense. I often wondered how his body and mind could possibly stand such a severe strain. But I have found an explanation, I believe. The emperor has a clear conscience before God, his fellowmen, and posterity. He is conscious that this world conflagration is not of his seeking and that he has done his utmost to prevent it.

"Providence could not have intrusted the Germanic cause to a more successful guardian than the kaiser. He seems to be born for the present age. He staked everything for the preservation of peace, and now he is taking everything for the attainment of victory. He feels responsible for the shaping of Germany's fortunes and feels and acts and thinks accordingly.

"I am delighted with the good feeling for the French which prevails everywhere. They are respected both as men and foes. Their devotion and patriotism are held in honor, the soldierly qualities are admired. But as to England! There is nothing but hatred and contempt for her paid mercenaries!"

## Ousting Cotton Tenant.

Certainly the South is at the parting of the ways in its cotton growing policy. It is face to face with the dilemma of curtailing acreage and dislodging its tenantry, or of keeping on growing cotton at a price which must bankrupt many who even this year are selling at less than the cost of production.

Under existing conditions the South will stand to lose in any case. It must make up its mind which is the less of two evils, so long as the European war lasts. There are probably between 600,000 and 750,000 tenant farms whose principal crop is cotton. There are mainly negro tenants, but many are whites, who know how to grow cotton, but have little experience with any other crop. They represent probably 3,000,000 people as an element in the rural population. Shall these useful occupants of the soil be dislodged and added to the urban groups, where their service and earning power will probably be reduced by more than half its rural value?

If so, not only must the income of this large body be reduced, but their standard of living be seriously impaired. So big a shift will mean much increase in indolence and, therefore, in crime. It is easy to say "Grow corn and something else." But that something else cannot be learned between seasons. It will be years before the small farm tenant, white or black, becomes as good at mixed farming as he is at cotton farming. He is too valuable an asset to sacrifice to a temporary condition, and the people who are leaders in the matter will do well to take thought of the consequences of weakening his hold on the soil by any tendency to make the conditions of his tenure needlessly burdensome.

The cotton situation calls for calm, courageous thinking. Let the big plantation owners do the curtailing if there is to be any drastic cut. To force the big end of the load upon the cotton growing tenantry will be suicidal. Let landlords come to see that it is time for them to get under the burden, rather than to deprive the cotton belt of its main producing power for all future years.—Wall Street Journal.

## When Poland Drank Hard.

Poland was a great country for hard drinking in the old days. Its last king, Stanislaus II., was solemnly warned by the Grand Hetman Braniccki that he must never expect to become popular unless he got drunk at least twice a week. Pan Komarczewski, who could empty a bucketful of champagne at a draught without noticeable consequences, once in company with Pan Soslejowski, high chamberlain of Volhynia, disposed of a whole butt of old Hungarian wine at a single sitting. One held his breaker under the bunghole until it was full, and then drank while the other filled his breaker; and so, turn and turn about, they achieved the feat.

Susan V. Powell, of Jacksonville, Mo., has organized throughout 40 States a system of canning clubs for girls. In the South alone more than 25,000 girls have become members.

# You Can Save From Two To Six Dollars Per Ton On Your Fertilizer Bill!

We have prepared a little booklet, for free distribution, to anyone that wants it, which contains valuable formulas for making different grades of fertilizers, with directions for properly mixing the materials, together with information that will save you from two to six dollars per ton on every ton of fertilizer used. Your copy is ready for you. Please write for it.

We sell all kinds of fertilizer materials direct to the consumer, for "Home Mixing" purpose, in lots of from one bag up, at the very lowest market prices. Let us quote you.

# ELLIS & COMPANY

205 East Bay St. Department S Savannah, Ga.

**Bridal Chorus.**

Here comes the Groom,  
Pale as a Sheet.  
See how he Stumbles  
All over his feet.  
Notice his Gloom—  
Sadness Completely.  
He'd give his Shirt  
For a chance to Retreat.  
He has the gold Ring  
Tucked in his Vest,  
So, why this Worry?  
Why this Unrest?  
Woe and Alas!  
A thousand Alacks!  
The poor gink's Forgotten  
The time for his Tax.

—E. F. MCINTIRE.

**FRANCIS F. CARROLL**  
**Attorney-at-Law**  
Office in Hoffman Building  
**GENERAL PRACTICE.**  
BAMBERG, S. C.

**R. P. BELLINGER**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW**  
Office Over Bamberg Banking Co.  
General Practice

**COLDS & LaGRIPPE**  
5 or 6 doses 666 will break any case of Chills & Fever, Colds & LaGrippe; it acts on the liver better than Calomel and does not gripe or sicken. Price 25c.

**SAW PLAT & SHINGLE MILLS**

Best material and workmanship, light running, requires little power; simple, easy to handle. Are made in several sizes and are good, substantial money-making machines down to the smallest size. Write for catalog showing Engines, Boilers and all Saw Mill supplies.

**LOMBARD IRON WORKS & SUPPLY CO.**  
Augusta, Ga.

**NO DIFFERENCE**  
The Proof is Here the Same as Everywhere.

For those who seek relief from kidney backache, weak kidneys, bladder ills, Doan's Kidney Pills offer hope of relief and the proof is here in Bamberg, the same as everywhere—Bamberg people have used Doan's and Bamberg people recommend Doan's, the kidney remedy used in America for fifty years. Why suffer? Why run the risk of dangerous kidney ills—fatal Bright's disease. Here's a Bamberg proof. Investigate it.

Mrs. Bessie Atteberry, Railroad Ave., Bamberg, says: "My kidneys were very weak and I had bad headaches. When I got up in the morning I could scarcely do my housework. I tired easily and had headaches and dizzy spells. Sometimes dark objects floated before my eyes. The kidney secretions were scanty in passage and unnatural. I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they relieved me. My kidneys give me very little trouble now." Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Atteberry had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

**TAX NOTICE.**

The treasurer's office will be open for the collection of State, county, school and all other taxes from the 15th day of October, 1914 until the 15th day of March, 1915 inclusive.

From the first day of January, 1915, until the 31st day of January, 1915, a penalty of one per cent. will be added to all unpaid taxes. From the 1st day of February, 1915, a penalty of 2 per cent. will be added to all unpaid taxes. From the 1st day of March, 1915, until the 15th day of March, 1915, a penalty of 7 per cent. will be added to all unpaid taxes.

**THE LEVY.**

For State purposes ..... 6 mills  
For county purposes ..... 4 mills  
For bridges ..... 1 mill  
For roads ..... 1-2 mill  
Constitutional school tax ..... 3 mills

Total ..... 14-1-2 mills

**SPECIAL SCHOOL LEVIES.**

Bamberg, No. 14 ..... 9 mills  
Binnakers, No. 12 ..... 3 mills  
Buford's Bridge, No. 7 ..... 2 mills  
Clear Pond, No. 19 ..... 2 mills  
Colston, No. 18 ..... 4 mills  
Denmark, No. 21 ..... 6 1-2 mills  
Ehrhardt, No. 22 ..... 9 mills  
Fisherpond, No. 5 ..... 1 mill  
Govan, No. 11 ..... 4 mills  
Hutto, No. 6 ..... 2 mills  
Hampton, No. 3 ..... 2 mills  
Heyward, No. 24 ..... 2 mills  
Hopewell, No. 1 ..... 3 mills  
Hunter's Chapel, No. 16 ..... 4 mills  
Lees, No. 23 ..... 4 mills  
Midway, No. 2 ..... 2 mills  
Oak Grove, No. 20 ..... 2 mills  
Olar, No. 8 ..... 9 mills  
St. John's, No. 10 ..... 2 mills  
Salem, No. 9 ..... 4 mills  
Three Mile, No. 4 ..... 2 mills

All persons between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years of age, except Confederate soldiers and sailors, who are exempt at 50 years of age, are liable to a poll tax of one dollar.

Capitation dog tax 50 cents.  
All persons who were 21 years of age on or before the 1st day of January, 1914 are liable to a poll tax of one dollar, and all who have not made returns to the Auditor, are requested to do so on or before the 1st of January, 1915.

I will receive the commutation road tax of two (\$2.00) dollars from the 15th day of October, 1914, until the 1st day of March, 1915.

G. A. JENNINGS,  
Treasurer Bamberg County.

**We Will Insure Your Cotton on Your Plantation**

**H. M. GRAHAM**  
Agent Bamberg, S. C.

**We Securely Weld**

All broken metal parts such as auto crank cases, cylinders, transmission cases, differential and axle housings, pumps and gas engine parts. All work guaranteed.

**Southern Welding Co.,**  
961 Broad St. Augusta, Ga.

**RUB-MY-TISM**

Will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headaches, Cramps, Colic Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Old Sores, Tetter, Ring-Worm, Eczema, etc. Antiseptic Anodyne, used internally or externally. 25c

**LODGE MEETING.**

Bamberg, Lodge, No. 38, Knights of Pythias meets first and fourth Monday nights at 7:30 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

H. L. HINNANT,  
Chancellor Commander,  
F. C. AYER,  
Keeper of Records and Seal.

**RILEY & COPELAND**  
Successors to W. P. Riley.

**Fire, Life, Accident INSURANCE**  
Office in J. D. Copeland's Store  
BAMBERG, S. C.