

DOGS OF WAR.

Those Clever Trained Canines Are Incomparable Sentinels.

Major E. H. Richardson has an interesting article in the London Army and Navy Gazette of January 9, 1915, says the Army and Navy Journal, from which we quote the following:

"Several years ago when trying to stir up similar efforts in this country, I pointed out that an efficient scheme of mobilization was in existence in Germany, whereby everyone of these thousands of police dogs would be mobilized, and would give the troops immense assistance and protection. This mobilization has now taken place, and on all fronts there must be about 10,000 dogs working with German troops. Fortunately the same, to a great extent, may be said about Russia. In June last, I was invited to judge the military and police dog trials in St. Petersburg, and was greatly struck with the importance which the army and police attached to the whole subject. Trained dogs were brought from all parts of Russia and Siberia to the trials, and in fact, I believe the various towns and districts from which they emanated amounted to 650. The crack Russian regiments—such as the Ismailovsky, Semenovsky, Pavlovsky, Guard Hussars, etc.—all have numbers of dogs attached to them. France has given a certain amount of attention to the subject, but not along the most practical lines.

"There are three different duties for which dogs are being utilized. As aids to the searcher and ambulance bearers, as messengers, and to accompany the sentries and patrols at night. In my opinion there is no question, but that the last named duty takes immensely superior precedence of the other two duties.

"The drawback to the ambulance dog is that the handler of the dog requires to thoroughly understand how to work him. In fact, he requires to be trained in peace time as well as the dog.

"The messenger dog I have always maintained, would be apt, in actual warfare to make mistakes, and run into the enemy's lines. This has, as a matter of fact, happened in this war. On several occasions the German messenger dogs have run into our trenches. At first our soldiers did not realize they were carrying messages, and they were allowed to pass unmolested. Since the real use was discovered, the dogs are immediately shot.

"The night sentry and patrol dog, however, cannot be too highly praised and advocated. The invaluable use of these is being demonstrated on all fronts.

"Now in the French army the latter service has been neglected. One or two French officers tried to bring it up within the last two years but any attention the government gave at all, before the war, to the subject, was diverted to ambulance dogs. This has been found to be a mistake.

"To refer again to sentry dogs in the French army, it was suggested by one or two officers in the defensive zone at one of the great fortresses, during the early stages of the war, that a few trained sentry dogs should be obtained to assist the sentries in detecting the approach of the enemy at night, and thus prevent night surprises. These few dogs turned out very useful, and no night attacks after their arrival were successful on the part of the enemy. The consequence of this has been that the French army are now endeavoring to secure as many trained dogs as they can for their front.

"The work of selecting, testing and training these dogs is considerable, as it must not be supposed that any ordinary watch dog is suitable. It is a curious fact that very often a dog that has proved itself to be a first-rate houseguard and watch is of no use at all when away from that particular environment. The sentry dog has to start with a peculiar temperament. He must act on the defensive in any spot and with any person to whom he may be attached. Of course, in effect after a dog has been some time with a particular regiment he begins to recognize all the men of that regiment as in his charge, and can even distinguish between them and those of other regiments. The reason of this is that different bodies of men living together have different scents, and the dog is able to distinguish between these quite apart from any distinction of uniform."

Safe in Heaven.

A lady of Somerset bewailed the loss of a somewhat ill-bred but extremely wealthy neighbor, who had been very liberal in his help to her country charities.

"Mr. X—is dead," she said. "He was so good and kind and helpful to me in all sorts of ways. He was so vulgar, poor, dear fellow, we could not know him in London, but we shall meet in heaven."—London Tit-Bits.

See our new line of Bibles just received. Herald Book Store.

KILLING AT HAMPTON.

Lizzie Snider Dead and Willie Goethe in Jail.

Hampton, April 2.—Lizzie Snider was shot and killed here last night and Willie Goethe is charged with the killing. At about 9 o'clock last night, it seems, the woman was sitting in the house of a neighbor talking with her two brothers, when she was called outside by Goethe, and after being out about a minute a shot was fired. The brothers rushed outside and found the sister prostrate on the ground, with a bullet wound in the centre of the forehead. The assailant had vanished. Intendant Blocker and Policeman Workman later apprehended Goethe, who has been lodged in jail. The coroner's jury today fixed the deed on Goethe.

The South's Problem.

The war in Europe has made it necessary to readjust farming conditions in this country. The campaign in South Carolina is but a part of what is going on all over the country. The universal appeal is for farmers to get away from a one-crop idea. In South Carolina the one crop upon which all calculations have been based has been cotton. This year the State will produce something like \$16,000,000 in small grain and it has been estimated that this is a net saving of about \$10,000,000 if the grain is handled properly.

The Louisville Courier-Journal is urging Kentucky to "emancipate" itself from tobacco and to try other crops as auxiliary to the wealth production of that State. The Louisville paper says editorially:

"In most of the farmers' gatherings over the State during the past several months the subject of crop variety has had a conspicuous place on the programme. This diversified interest, of course, has its origin in dissatisfaction with recent tobacco prices. Whatever else may be said of the trend that that market has taken, it cannot be viewed as un-mixed misfortune if it shall quicken an appreciation of Kentucky's possibilities in other directions."

The Houston, Texas, Post sounds a warning to the cottentots of that great State, and this should affect the whole South, for Texas produces nearly a third of our cotton crop.

The Memphis News-Scimitar adds this bit of advice to the planters in that section:

"The department of agriculture at Washington has given out a warning to the effect that the enormous exportation of wheat from this country is liable to create a shortage of this particular form of breadstuffs among ourselves. The large prices offered for wheat in foreign countries seem to be an irresistible magnet, and there is danger of the lure of foreign gold stealing away our food supply. Of course, there is no danger of actual suffering, because we have an inexhaustible supply of corn, and corn bread, when properly made, which is only done south of the Mason and Dixon line, is certainly as appetizing, and perhaps more wholesome than wheat bread. Nevertheless it might be well to put on the brakes before there is any danger of drawing on the seed wheat."

The planting season in South Carolina is at hand. From a survey of the conditions throughout the South, it would appear that the thing for the farmers to do is to avoid putting all eggs in one basket. It is wise and it is safe, to plant some cotton, but it is wiser to plant first a sufficiency of victuals for the needs on the farm. Cotton can then be sold or held without injury to the farmer's own interests while he is holding. It appears now that the South will surely suffer if more than two-thirds of a normal cotton crop is produced.—Columbia Record.

Top-Dress Oats and Wheat.

"Top-dress oats and wheat and do it without delay. That is the message I should like to get to every South Carolina farmer," said W. W. Long, State agent of demonstration and director of the extension division of Clemson college.

Top-dressing, said Mr. Long, will be especially necessary this spring. This is true because of the excessive rainfall of the past winter, which has served in great measure to wash the nitrates from the soil.

Mr. Long advises the use of nitrate of soda as a top-dresser, because of its ready availability and because it is not too high in price at present.

The Cow Appreciated.

A simple-hearted man who has tasted but few of the drinks of the world took dinner with a high-toned family, where a glass of milk punch was quietly set down by each plate, says the Kansas City Star.

In silence and happiness the guest quaffed his goblet, and then added: "Madam, you should daily give thanks for such a good cow."

Glendale Spring Water delivered at house for 50 cents per five-gallon bottle by J. A. Murdaugh.—adv.

CHARLESTON SHIP LOST.

Probably Was Returning to America When She Foundered.

Bremen, April 3.—A telegram to the Weser Zeitung says the American steamer Greenbrier, from Charleston, S. C., for Bremen, has foundered in the North Sea. Her crew was landed at Wyk, in Schleswig.

The Greenbrier was detained at Kirkwall, Orkney Islands, March 13, for investigation by the British authorities and sailed for Bremen after a delay of three days. According to maritime records, she arrived in Bremen on March 22. In that event she probably was on the return trip instead of being on the way to Bremen.

Carried Cotton to Bremen.

Charleston, S. C., April 3.—The Greenbrier sailed from here February 25, loaded with 6,400 bales of cotton for Bremen. She was the first steamship to leave Charleston with flags of the United States painted on her sides as an evidence of her neutrality.

Mr. J. M. Whitsitt, manager of the Carolina company, which loaded the Greenbrier, said last night that he had heard nothing of any accident to the vessel. He expressed the belief that the Greenbrier had delivered her cargo in Bremen and was returning, saying that the vessel was reported off Deal, England, about ten days ago. He said that the United Fruit company owned the Greenbrier.

Wife of Richest Man.

Laura Celestia Spelman Rockefeller, wife of John D. Rockefeller, who died recently, was born in Wadsworth, Ohio, of well-to-do New England parents on September 9, 1839. She was her husband's junior by two months. As a child she lived in Wadsworth, in Burlington, Ia.; in Akron, Ohio, where her father, Harvey B. Spelman, achieved a competence in the dry goods business, and later in Cleveland. In the Grammar school at Cleveland she met John Rockefeller when they were 15 years old.

Rockefeller was a country boy. She was the daughter of one of Cleveland's leading citizens. His home was a little farm house; hers one of Cleveland's handsome residences. His associates, outside of school, were mostly farm hands and country boys; hers were talented folk of affairs drawn to her father's handsome home, for her father then was a member of the Ohio legislature, a public-spirited citizen interested in philanthropies and a man of many activities. Notwithstanding other differences the awkward youth and the city girl had in common a love of study and simple tastes, and they became fast friends.

Laura Spelman's school mates knew her as a quiet, studious girl who would rather read a good book than to go to the theatre; as a devout church-goer and as a girl who was always well dressed in good taste, avoiding extremes and seeking simplicity. She was intensely practical and home-loving. At high school she caused some surprise by taking not only the prescribed course, but book-keeping and other commercial studies little pursued by young women in those days.

There seems to have been little sentimentality in the friendship between Miss Spelman and young Rockefeller, but for ten years each was the other's best friend. During the days of Rockefeller's early manhood, when he saw his hopes of a college education fade away, and soon thereafter when he tramped the streets of Cleveland for weeks in a seemingly hopeless search for work, she encouraged and cheered him. Soon after he had established himself in his first place—as bookkeeper at \$500 a year—she left Cleveland to complete her education at Worcester, Mass. She returned when she was 20 years of age and taught in Cleveland's public schools. Her first class was the A grammar grade in the Brownell Street school, now known as the East Fourteenth Street school. And she renewed her friendship with young Rockefeller.

In 1862 Miss Spelman, described by her superiors as a splendid disciplinarian and a perfect teacher, became assistant principal of the school. Rockefeller, absorbed in business, took the books of his firm to her of an evening and together they would go over his affairs. Both of them were interested together in church work, too; she as a Congregationalist, he as a Baptist; and neither ever attended a dance or the theatre.

Young Rockefeller prospered beyond his fairest hopes. As soon as he felt that he could ask her to become his wife he did so. They were married on September 8, 1864, the eve of her 25th birthday, and started to keep house in a little two-story brick residence on one of Cleveland's side streets. Upon her marriage she became a Baptist and to her religion and her home she devoted her entire time.

...THE...

Booster Club Chautauqua

BAMBERG, S. C.

A Three Day Festival of Things Worth While

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

APRIL 19th, 20th, AND 21st, 1915.

IN CARLISLE HALL

Tremendous Emphasis Upon

Educational Development! Industrial Development! Good Citizenship!

For Bamberg, Town and County

FUN! INSPIRATION! CULTURE!

First Day--Educational

Monday, April 19

MORNING

10 a. m.—School Rally. Parade formed at Graded School, joined at Carlisle Campus by Carlisle, Schools of County, and others, thence to Rhoad's Park for Athletic Contests.

100 YARD DASH—Prize by Rentz & Felder, \$3.00 pair shoes.

STANDING JUMP—Prize by Bamberg Furniture and Hardware Co., \$2.50 Spalding Ball and Bat.

BROAD JUMP—Prize by G. O. Simmons, \$3.00 Reach Mitt.

THREE LEGGED RACE—Prize by Smoak & Moye, \$2.50 Reach Glove.

FAT MAN'S MISERY RACE—Prize by W. D. Rhoad, \$3.00 Bonnor Hat.

EGG-SPOON RACE—Girls and Boys under 12 years—Prize by Bamberg Banking Co., \$1.00 Deposit in Savings Department.

BAG RACE—Girls and Boys under 12 years—Prize by Peoples Bank, \$1.00 Deposit in Savings Department.

ROOSTER RACE—Girls and Boys under 14 years—Prize by Enterprise Bank, \$1.00 Deposit in Savings Department.

GREASY POLE—Prize by Mack's Drug Store, \$1.00 on top of pole.

Address by Rev. J. Walter Daniel, D. D., Charleston, S. C., in Carlisle Hall.

AFTERNOON

3:15—Concert by The Lyric Glee Club—A superb programme of popular and classical selections.

3:45—Entertainment by Ellsworth Plumstead, Impersonator of quaint, queer and curious characters—a whole show in himself.

EVENING

8:15—A Medley of Impersonations, grave, and gay, by Ellsworth Plumstead.

9:00—Grand Concert by The Lyric Glee Club.

Three whole days of Clean, Decent Amusement. New Ideas, Good Cheer and Inspiration. Good Times Are Coming. Be a Booster. You Cannot Afford to Miss a Single Event.

The Morning Attractions Are Free to the Public

A Season Ticket is good for all events—Three Afternoons and Three Evenings. Get your Season Tickets To-day. On sale at Mack's Drug Store, Rentz & Felder's, W. D. Rhoad's, Bamberg Banking Company, Peoples Bank, and by the Ladies of the Civic League.

TICKET PRICES—Adult Season Tickets, \$1.50; Child's Season Tickets, \$1.00. Single Night Performances, Adults 50c; Children 25c. Single Afternoon Performances, Adults 35c; Children 15c.

REST ROOM FOR LADIES AT PRICE & JOHNSON'S

COME! Be A Booster For Your Town and County

Second Day--Agricultural

Tuesday, April 20th

MORNING

10:30 a. m.—Farmers' Institute, conducted by W. W. Long, State Superintendent Farm Demonstration.

Address by W. W. Long, State Superintendent Farm Demonstration.

Address by Hon. A. F. Lever, member of Congress, in Carlisle Hall.

AFTERNOON

3:15—Concert by The LaDell Concert Company—Marietta LaDell, Entertainer and Reader; Blanche Deering, Violinist and Pianist; Ruth Thom, Soprano.

3:45—Lecture, "Visions and Ideals," by Dr. J. W. Frizzell.

EVENING

8:15—Lecture, "Some Twentieth Century Problems," by Dr. J. W. Frizzell.

Third Day--Good Citizenship

Wednesday, April 21st

MORNING

10:30—Decorated Automobile Parade under auspices Civic League. Parade formed at Court House Square. Led by "Chautauqua Queen." Prizes for best decorated Automobile. Any Automobile from Bamberg County eligible to entrance in contest.

11:00—Address by Hon. B. D. Carter, Bamberg.

Address by Dr. William Weston, Columbia, S. C., in Carlisle Hall.

Domestic Science Demonstration by Miss Edith Parrott, Winthrop College.

AFTERNOON

2:30—Base Ball Game, Rhoad's Park, Porter Military Academy vs. Carlisle School.

4:15—Forty-five minutes of fun for children and grown-ups with the Mysterious Merton, presenting Magical Illusions. Keeps you guessing. A great favorite with the children.

5:00—Humorous Lecture on "Grumblers" or "The Evils of Worrying," by Dr. H. W. Sears.

EVENING

8:15—A half-hour of Fun and Magic with Hal Merton.

8:45—Lecture, "More Taffy and Less Epitaphy" or "The Crisis of Life," by Dr. H. W. Sears.