

The Bamberg Herald ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1891.

Published every Thursday in The Herald building, on Main street, in the live and growing City of Bamberg, being issued from a printing office which is equipped with Mercenthaler linotype machine, Babcock cylinder press, gilder, two jobbers, 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.

Subscriptions—By the year \$1.50, six months, 75 cents; three months, 50 cents. All subscriptions payable strictly in advance.

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, July 1, 1915.

Weekly Weather Forecast.

Issued by the United States weather bureau at Washington, for the week beginning Wednesday, June 30, 1915.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States:

A shower period during the first three days of the week will doubtless be followed by a period of generally fair weather, with occasional scattered showers. The temperature tendency will be upward.

STATEMENT.

of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the act of August 24, 1912, of The Bamberg Herald, published weekly at Bamberg, S. C., for April 1, 1915.

Editors: R. M. Hitt and R. M. Bruce, Bamberg, S. C.

Managing editors: R. M. Hitt and R. M. Bruce, Bamberg, S. C.

Business managers: R. M. Hitt and R. M. Bruce, Bamberg, S. C.

Publishers: Hitt & Bruce, Lessees, Bamberg, S. C.

Owner: A. W. Knight, Bamberg, S. C.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: None.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of June, 1915.

H. L. HINNANT, Notary Public.

We see that old Vie Huerta was arrested in New Mexico for conspiring to incite a "revolution in a friendly country." Whaddya mean "friendly country?"

The Gaffney Ledger says a good deal about how useful the letter "e" is. It certainly is useful to the editor of the Ledger; for without it DeCamp's name would not be Ed; neither would he have that classy French prefix in his last name.

Two well known South Carolina newspaper men this week joined the ranks of the Benedicts. They are Col. E. H. Aull, editor of the Newberry Herald and News, and Mr. A. W. Knight, owner of the Bamberg Herald. Col. and Mrs. Aull and Mr. and Mrs. Knight have the best wishes of a host of friends all over the State.

The natural drainage of Bamberg is not good. This is an additional argument for the need of sewerage here. Of course, even if the drainage were good, we would still need a sewerage system, but the fact that it is not good makes it absolutely necessary. The more the city grows the worse the condition will become unless this progressive step is taken. Mr. Taxpayer, your property will enhance in value if a sewerage system is installed in Bamberg, and, unless we are mighty badly mistaken, your doctor's bill will be greatly reduced.

There is a strong and growing sentiment in Bamberg for a sewer system for the town. Since the matter was first suggested, it has been the talk of the town, and it seems to be well established that something will have to be done about it. It has come to be a recognized fact that the city needs sewerage about as badly as it does water, and it needs both mighty bad. With all of our neighboring towns—nearly competitors—installing sewerage systems, Bamberg will surely be left in the one-horse town column unless she keeps the pace. "Let well enough alone" has never contributed to a town's growth and progress. Once a town stops in progress she goes the other way. A town never stands still.

Professor (to student)—What are you laughing at? Not at me?

Student—Oh, no, sir.

Professor—Then what else is there in the room to laugh at?

TIGER OF INSECT WORLD.

Ferocious Moth Eats 1,000 Caterpillars in Eight Weeks.

The government's scientists who have been engineering the warfare against the destructive gypsy and brown-tailed moths in this country, are confident that within a few years they will have these pests entirely under control. The insects known as moth-slayers, which have been brought here from other lands to aid in the work of extermination, are said to be slaughtering the moths by wholesale and thriving at their sanguinary task.

One of the most noteworthy of the alien insects, and one which has been most active in the slaughter, according to a writer in the Century, is a green beetle, a veritable tiger in the moth world.

Here is a terrible creature indeed, a creature of intrepid ferocity and magnificent voracity. Beside him the hog is a beast of most delicate appetite. The green beetle would devour ten times his weight in gypsy moth caterpillars in a single day, and be ready to duplicate this performance on the morrow.

His nominal two seasons of active life are a wild orgy of slaying and feasting. His span of mortality includes a mere fortnight of larval life and two brief summers of adult existence, representing less than five months of activity altogether; but during this time he will normally devour nearly 650 gypsy moth caterpillars or pupae as big as himself.

A single pair have been observed to eat 2,000 caterpillars within eight weeks, glutton almost beyond belief.—Newark Evening News.

The Verdict at Syracuse.

The jury in the Barnes-Roosevelt case at Syracuse has decided that the colonel did not libel Mr. Barnes, and Mr. Barnes is going to take an appeal to the higher courts.

Col. Roosevelt charged that there was a bi-partisan combination of bosses in New York, and that Mr. Barnes was a party to it. The weeks of testimony brought out impressively little that went far to change the public's understanding of how big politics is played in the empire State. There was a mass of highly interesting details about the intimate relations of men dealing with big public affairs, but it bore out pretty closely the general impression of those matters. The public had not been fooled. Its notion of how it was governed had been a right accurate one.

In the talk of the public, men like Barnes and Murphy had been referred to as bosses, and the sort of relationships that have existed among men of their type have been cynically looked upon as amounting to bi-partisan combinations for the promotion of the interests of the politicians rather than the interests of the public. Whatever the jury might have decided, the general notion would not have been changed.

But while Mr. Barnes did not get a verdict—or at least he has not got one yet—he succeeded in discrediting Col. Roosevelt for all time to come. It was made very clear that Col. Roosevelt has been of and with the bosses; that he has been somewhat of a boss himself. He has been just as deep in the mud as Barnes has been in the mire. The public has been believing this all the time, and the trial at Syracuse served to bring out the indisputable evidence. Mr. Barnes did not vindicate himself with his suit, but he just about put the finishing touches to the colonel.—Anderson Mail.

Russia's Lack of Ammunition.

The London Times' military correspondent comments on the struggle in Galicia as controlling the character of the whole campaign for months to come. He says:

"If the Austro-Germans succeed in driving the Russians out of Galicia or in dispersing the Russian armies in the south, we shall not be able to count upon a serious Russian offensive this summer and there will be greater difficulty than before in bringing about the useful cooperation of Italy, Serbia and other States, with the action of Russia.

"Germany clearly aims at the overthrow of the Russians and the separation of the Russian southern armies, based on Kiev, from the northern and central armies based on Petrograd and Moscow. We are still far from that point, but every retirement of the southern armies toward the east tends to disconnect the Russian fighting line.

"It is not want of men which has driven Russia temporarily to the defensive. Therefore no serious invasion of Russia is yet possible. We can imagine where the trouble lies, and superhuman efforts are being made to meet Russia's deficiencies."

A wrench that its Ohio inventor claims will replace the monkey wrench and that will handle pipe as well as nuts of all shapes has a milled wheel, adjusted by a spring clip, in place of the lower jaw.

USED APPENDIX AS BAIT.

So Alleges Patient Whose Physician Friend Caught the Fish.

Bill Case is mad. He says that it is all right for Doc Holmes to be a fisherman, but he'll be dog-goned if Doc didn't carry it too far with him, and he is entitled to the three-ounce trout Doc caught.

Bill and Doc went fishing the first two days of the season and brought in nice catches. A couple of days later Bill was taken sick.

His wife called up Doc on the phone and caught him just as he was starting fishing. Doc hustled over to Bill's house. He diagnosed the case as appendicitis, got out his instruments, performed the operation, got Bill back to bed and hurried off to go fishing.

He came back to see how Bill was doing and brought in the big trout to show his patient, who nearly had a relapse. Now Bill declares Doc just operated on him to get his appendix for bait and that he caught that big trout with it.—Smith, La., dispatch to New Orleans Item.

Advantages of Chamber of Commerce.

The aim of a commercial organization is, we all know, to create a community interest among the citizens of the town and county; to bring out the different ideas of its many citizens and, by association and cooperation, to formulate and to execute plans for the physical upbuilding of the community. Its aim is broad in its scope, and many things might be stated regarding its commercial advantages; but in this article I will endeavor, to the best of my ability, to discuss its advantages from one standpoint only—the standpoint of the world's markets and their effect upon American commerce.

We of the smaller towns feel the effects of the fluctuations of the markets of the whole world. It is a material fact that the prices of American export commodities depend upon the world's supply and demand. The price of the South's greatest commodity, cotton, is dependent upon the demands of Europe. Many belligerent countries are dependent upon American consumption of potash, salts, grain, coffee, leather, and many other imports. Taking the world's markets as a whole, we see that the prices of all commodities are based upon the supply and consumption.

While exports of cotton are still greatly below normal, exports of other commodities have increased to such an extent that America is now a creditor nation, in place of a debtor nation. The demand for American goods and American credit will probably call for more American industries to help meet this demand. It is said that the estimated value of American exports over imports at the end of the year 1915 will, at the present rate of increase, be something near one-half billion dollars.

It does seem possible, though, that South America may be able to increase her exports to this country to offset this trade balance. On the contrary, they have not been able to do so in the past. Outside of fertilizers her principal exports are coffee and tea, corn, wheat and other grain. As it is, America is virtually self-supporting in grain, and her markets for coffee, tea and sugar have not been materially affected by the war. American imports have had a tendency to decrease rather than increase. A lack of increased imports will probably call for a large demand in our own country for these import goods. Opportunities, therefore, for more enterprises should naturally present themselves. By organized effort each State, and even each town in the State, can do its part in assisting our country in holding a balance of trade and thus secure a more commercial independence.

The establishment and maintenance of a trade balance means greater seaport facilities; and the thing that is important to South Carolina now is making Charleston an important seaport town. The importance of Charleston as a seaport will be known when the United States and South America can inaugurate such relations between themselves that will guarantee commercial independence of Europe. It is said that the financial conditions of Ecuador, Chile and other western countries of South America are deplorable. There must be relief for such conditions, and the time will inevitably come when South America will appeal to us, and thus pave the way for an indefinite favorable trade balance.

Coming nearer home, we readily perceive that a greater seaport must be maintained by large transportation facilities. The advantages of additional railroad facilities in some sections of South Carolina should be apparent to all. It is a necessary element in maintaining this credit trade balance that has come over us, incident to the European war. It would be a stimulus to all manufacturers of export goods, being a saving in carriage charges, storage, interest on advances and all expenses

BOYS' CORN CLUB RESULTS.

Record of Chester County Boy for Three Years.

Columbia, May 30.—Just what good results are being accomplished by the boys' corn clubs is illustrated by W. Swann Robbins, president of the Boys' Corn club of Chester county.

Swann is 17 years of age and has been a member of the Chester county corn club since 1912, and his record is as follows:

1912.—His yield was eighty bushels, and he won the following prizes: One rocking chair, valued at \$ 5.00 Cash 17.00

For these achievements and no more interest from the prizes received and placed in the bank \$100 but a good financier as well. He has Swann is not only a good farmer, three years \$199.00 Total prizes won now amounting to \$101.50

at 30.00 One-month scholarship to Clemson Agricultural Col- lege short course, valued at 56.50 Cash 40.00 One walking cultivator, valued at 5.00 One fertilizer distributor, valued at 75.00

and he was awarded the following prizes: 1914.—His yield was one hundred and one-half bushels, and he won the following prizes: One 1-horse Oliver plow, valued at 5.00 Cash 70.00

the following prizes: 1913.—His yield was seventy-three bushels, and he was awarded the following prizes: Total \$22.50

count of the interest he has shown in the club work, and the valuable example he has set, on reorganization of the club in March he was elected as its president. In addition to his work in the corn club he has taken an active part in organizing a pig and a peanut club in Chester county, and he promises to make it interesting to the boy, or boys, who beat his record. This young man has expressed a determination to secure an education and hopes to be able to enter Clemson college in the near future and to take a full agricultural course.

Candy Relieves Fatigue.

The value of candy is recognized by military authorities. The British soldiers in France are reported as consuming "prodigious quantities of sweets." A captain at the front with the British army reports that the canned has "five times the demand for sweets than was expected, and one-fifth the demand for beer." The Australians encamped in Egypt have eaten all the chocolate to be had in Cairo.

Scientists contend that sugar has much food value and is a good substitute for alcohol. Chocolate, for example, is harmlessly stimulating. Soldiers have discovered what scientists knew before, that sugar will relieve fatigue quickly and give a sense of strength that is real without the subsequent depression experienced by those who use spirits. Sugars and candies are found to be useful not only to the physically tired, but to those who suffer mental exhaustion.

Further consequences of increased trade should be increased population. Those sections of the State showing greater progress, or that can give the most advantages, will be the places that the ambitious immigrant will seek. We all know that an increase of population means an increase of trade, one being a drawing card for the other. Therefore, a city that has been "placed on the map," and is able to offer opportunities in every line of endeavor, will be able to grow of her own accord.

We all know that the aspiring community will in time have her name on the map of the business world, and by proper methods of advertising keep it there, and so aid its progress. The financial independence of the individual citizen of any community may have a tendency towards a lack of cooperation, but I do not believe that any citizen who realizes the advantages of a business organization would fail to put forth his energies to work and by a united effort bring about a greater progress of his own town. There are opportunities offered even now for many towns in South Carolina, and those that pass them by must of necessity be the ones that will not be able to reap the trade advantages to be gained at the termination of the European war. Nobody knows how long the war will last; but there is no better time than the present to create a greater community interest, and by so doing the spirit of organization should be manifested, and thus be ready to grasp the opportunities of a more rapid growth.—G. Leland Summer.

Holland has 194 shipyards.

MAKING SUGAR ANCIENT.

Over \$500,000,000 Spent Annually for Candy and Sweetmeats.

The world has had a "sweet tooth" for many ages. People have been eating sugar from time immemorial it would seem, and growing sugar cane is an industry so old that it antedates the Christian era by many centuries. At least that is what we gather from an article by Edward Albes in the May number of the monthly bulletin of the Pan-American Union, Washington, which gives a comprehensive account of the cane sugar industry in the Americas, and incidentally embodies an interesting resume of what is actually known of the history of the industry throughout the world from the very dawn of civilization to the present.

"Scientists admit they do not know just where the sugar cane originated"—he writes—"for nowhere has it been found in its wild state. It has been a cultivated product for many centuries, and the first mention to be found in writing records is in the sacred books of the Hindus. 'I have crowned thee with a shooting sugar cane, so that thou shalt not be adverse to me,' was written many centuries before the Christian era. In the train of Alexander the Great during his Asiatic conquests were some observant persons who made notes of what they saw, when not too busy killing off the inhabitants, and in these written documents, according to later writers who fell heir to them, is told the story of a reed growing in India which produces honey without bees.' Thus sugar cane was evidently well known in that country before 320 B. C.

"As to the manufactured product of the cane, the first kind of sugar of which mention is made was a concentrated juice called 'gur' in India ('gud' in Sanskrit,) and this seems to have been known as a feed from prehistoric times. That its manufacture was a well established industry in India in the seventh century is attested by the old Chinese encyclopedia, the Pen-tao-kang-mu, which states that the Emperor T'ai-tung, who reigned from 627 to 650 A. D., sent some of his people to Behar to learn the art of sugar making. The manufacture of sugar even in the early centuries of the Christian era was not restricted to the mere evaporation of the juice of the cane to dryness, for the Arabs and Egyptians had soon learned how to purify raw sugar by recrystallization, and incidentally how to make a great variety of sweetmeats, or candy, out of the product."

The author tells of the introduction of the cane into Sicily by the Arabs in 703, whence it was taken to Africa, to Spain, and all along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, as well as to the islands and borders of the Indian Ocean. The Crusaders found extensive sugar cane plantations in Tripoli, Mesopotamia, Syria, Antioch, and Cyprus, and by the fourteenth century the cane was being cultivated in every part of the known world where soil and climate were propitious.

It came to South America by being introduced into Brazil by the Portuguese, who brought it from Madeira, and thence it spread to nearly all the other countries of that continent, Columbus is said to have brought it to the island of Santo Domingo, whence it spread to Mexico and Cuba. It was introduced into the other islands of the West Indies as soon as they came under European domination. The first sugar cane came to Louisiana by being sent to the Jesuits from Santo Domingo, in 1751, some English authorities giving the date as 1737.

Although practically all of the countries of the Pan-American Union cultivates the cane, Cuba is the greatest producer of cane sugar, not only in the western hemisphere, but in the world. The total production of the western hemisphere for the 1913-14 season amounted to 4,919,814 tons, of which Cuba produced 2,597,732 tons, or nearly 52 per cent. The total cane sugar production of the world was 9,773,348 tons, and deducting the 2,262,600 tons produced by India and locally consumed, it is seen that Cuba produces nearly 35 per cent. of the cane sugar that is available in the markets of the world.

The United States is the greatest sugar consuming country of the world. In 1913 its total consumption amounted to 3,743,139 tons—including cane, beet and maple. This is a per capita consumption of 85.4 pounds per annum. Much of this is consumed in the form of candy, over \$500,000,000 being spent for that sweet commodity in the United States every year. New York is the largest candy-consuming centre in the world, and to supply that city alone it would take five trains of 50 cars, each loaded to the limit with candy, every week in the year if it had to be shipped in on a railroad.

Special—every Wednesday 6 reels at Thielens Theatre, 10 & 15c.—adv.

SICK

If you are sick, we have everything you need to carry out the DOCTOR'S ORDERS. Our prescription department is in charge of an expert pharmacist at all times during the day. We use only Pure, Potent Drugs, take great care to avoid contamination, and compound them with the greatest accuracy.

-OR-

If you are well we have many comforts and luxuries in the way of Toilet Articles and Novelties. Our line of Cosmetics, Soaps, Perfumes, and aid to Beauty Culture is always up-to-date. You should have some of these things. Their cost will come back to you in comfort.

WELL

IT'S

MACK'S DRUG STORE

Bamberg, S. C.