

## 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 Mergenthaler linotype machine, Babcock cylinder press, folder, 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 5 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 otherwise personal can find place in our columns at any price, and we are not responsible for the opinions expressed in any communication.

Thursday, August 10, 1916.

A good deal is being said about the execution of Sir Roger Casement in London last week. A good many harsh things are said about the English government; but we fail to see that any blame attaches to Great Britain. It has been the custom or practice for time immemorial to mete out the extreme penalty of the law to traitors. We may sympathize with the condemned, but that does not alter the seriousness of turning traitor to one's country. It is the irony of fate that decrees that a citizen of a country is a traitor if he fails in a revolutionary attempt, and a hero if he succeeds; but such is the case. As it stands, Sir Roger will always be termed a traitor to his country. Had the uprising succeeded, he would have been heralded in after years as one of the world's greatest patriots.

The Herald wants a live correspondent in every section of Bamberg county. No news, if it is news, is too unimportant to print. The Herald is your county paper. If you will cooperate with us, we will give you the best county paper in the South. Look on the front page and read our notice to correspondents. If you can act as our representative in your section, let us know and we will send you stationery, stamped envelopes, and some instructions, and we will also be glad to furnish all regular correspondents with a copy of The Herald regularly. No paper other than your county paper will give you the publicity your section should have. We want to publish every particle of news there is in Bamberg county, and we can do this only by our friends sending it in. Not every person can write good letters, it is true, but don't let that hinder you. Do the best you can. We will edit the copy and print any news that is sent us. But be sure to sign your name, not for publication, but for record in our office. We intend to develop our country correspondence until we have a regular correspondent in every section. And, maybe you know just the right person to send us the news, if you can't do it. Let us have his or her name, and we will take the matter up with that person. If our friends will give us some help along this line, we will promise that The Herald will not only appreciate it, but will give Bamberg the best county newspaper that is possible.

In a statement more than a column in length, Candidate R. A. Cooper explains in detail just what he said in Bamberg in reply to the questions propounded by Governor Manning. Mr. Cooper intimates that the reports published in the daily papers of the Bamberg meeting did him an injustice. The daily newspapers stated, in effect, that Mr. Cooper admitted that he would have acted in nearly every instance the same as Governor Manning did with regard to the leading issues. The only matter of any importance that Mr. Cooper disagreed with Mr. Manning on was that of supplementing the salary of the superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane. For the sake of argument suppose that Mr. Manning erred. His worst enemies could only say that it was an error of judgment, and an error growing out of a zeal for the welfare of the inmates of this institution, who most certainly were in a pitiable condition. We do not concede that it was an error on Governor Manning's part at all; in fact we think that it was the only possible step for Mr. Manning to take to carry into effect the reforms in the hospital that he determined to carry out. You can accept the fact or not, just

as you like, but the statistics show that the number of deaths in the institution showed a large decrease during Dr. Williams's first year. It is also a fact that Mr. Manning's programme of improvement at the hospital could not have been carried forward without increasing the salary of the superintendent—that is, the governor could not have secured the services of the man he believed to be the man for the place. But we do not think the governor's course in this respect needs any defense, and it is not our purpose to defend it. The simple statement of the accomplishments of Dr. Williams are entirely sufficient. But the main thing asked by Governor Manning—why Mr. Cooper is in the race—remains unanswered. Mr. Cooper merely replies that this is a free country and anybody can offer for an office. Nobody has disputed Mr. Cooper's right to enter the race, but this gives the voters no reason for his doing so. If he has only the good of the State at heart, it certainly seems proper for him to state why the people should not reelect Mr. Manning; for he and Manning stood on the same platform two years ago. If Mr. Manning made good, and Mr. Cooper has not said that he did not, what claims have Mr. Cooper upon the office?

### "I DIE FOR MY COUNTRY."

Casement's Last Word as He Goes to His Death.

London, August 3.—Roger Casement, former British knight and consul, was hanged at 9 o'clock this morning in Pentonville jail for high treason. He was convicted of conspiring to cause an armed revolt in Ireland and with having sought German aid to that end.

Before the execution a great crowd of men, women and children gathered before the prison gates. Twenty minutes before Casement mounted the scaffold the great prison bell commenced to toll. The sound was greeted with cheers from the crowd, mingled with some groans. At one minute after 9 o'clock a single stroke of the big bell announced that the trap had been sprung. It was the signal for a mocking, jeering yell from the crowd which suddenly died away into silence.

Casement met his death with calm courage, according to eyewitnesses. Early in the morning two priests of the Roman Catholic Church administered the last rites in the cell of the condemned man and shortly afterward a little procession headed by the clergymen with Casement following, a warden on either side, proceeded to the execution shed, only five yards away.

#### Litany of the Dying.

The priests recited the litany of the dying, Casement responding in low tones:

"Lord have mercy on my soul."

According to one of those present Casement's last words were:

"I die for my country."

As the party reached the shed where the gallows was erected the special executioner, a hair dresser named Ellis, approached Casement and quickly pinioned him. The two chaplains, the undersheriff of London and the undersheriff of Middlesex then took up their positions in front of the scaffold. Casement mounted the gallows steps firmly and commended his spirit to God as he stepped on the trap. A moment later the lever was pulled.

#### Pronounced Dead.

Immediately after the trap was sprung the prison engineer and physician descended into the pit where, after the application of the usual tests, Casement was pronounced dead at nine minutes after nine. According to the custom in the case of prisoners hanged for crimes similar to that of Casement his body will be buried in quick lime in the prison yard, but probably no decision as to the burial will be made until after the inquest.

An affecting incident took place outside the prison wall as the execution was in progress. At the back of the prison, a little distance from the jeering crowd about the gates, was a group of about thirty Irish men and women. When the dull clang of the prison bell announced that the doomed man had paid the last penalty this little group fell on their knees and with bowed heads remained for some moments silently praying for the repose of the soul of their dead fellow countryman.

#### Cotton Crop at 12,916,000 Bales.

Washington, August 1.—Heavy damage to the growing cotton crop between June 25 and July 25 has caused a reduction of 1,350,000 bales in the prospective production. The August cotton report of the department of agriculture, announced today, indicated a production of 12,916,000 bales, equivalent 500-pound bales, compared with 14,266,000 bales forecast from the condition of the crop June 25. The condition during the months dropped 8.8 per cent. to 72.3 of a normal.

#### CAUGHT NEAR GREENVILLE.

Young Mexican Declares He's a Deserter From Forces of Villa.

Greenville, August 1.—A Mexican captured in the Blue Ridge mountains of Carolina! A real live Mexican who cannot speak English, roaming over the country frightening the women and children! This strange man, whose gibbering tongue could not be understood, was causing a panic among the women in the Dark Corner of Greenville county, and as a protection against possible violence Sheriff Rector was called upon to arrest the grimy greaser, who resembles very much the latest newspaper cut of Pancho Villa, except for the mustachios that distinguished the noted bandit as leader among his men.

Leon Martinez—that's his name as interpreted in Spanish—was rambling through the country, half starved and half naked. By gestures he tried to indicate that he wanted food. He would go to houses and walk in without invitation. The women, frightened by the poor, ugly figure, ran helter skelter appealing for help. What the men of the community first planned to do would be unpleasant to contemplate.

#### Sheriff on the Scene.

When Sheriff Rector arrived Leon was sitting by the wayside, with a ragged bundle thrown over his left shoulder. He looked about curiously from the keen black eyes, deep-set under a low, slanting forehead from which dripped beads of perspiration. His coarse, bronze complexion, almost hidden by fuzzy, reddish beard, was in light contrast to the thick bush of ebony hair that stood upon its ends like porcupine quills. A few shiny black strands was mute evidence that the hair had been shorn of its characteristic tresses.

W. A. Wallace, local insurance man, acted as Spanish interpreter and was able to obtain interesting information. Martinez said he had lived in Mexico City most of his life, but deserted Villa's army two years ago and went to California because he did not want to fight. He is now headed for sunny Spain, he says, and has walked practically all the way from San Francisco here. He declares he has just plodded along for his food and bare existence. He told the interpreter that he meant to do no harm and was at the mercy of the people.

#### Gets a Job.

He said he doesn't know what he wants to do, but indicated his willingness to work if he could secure a job. He says he is about 30 years of age, claims to be three-quarters Indian. He eats cayenne pepper without a frown and gobbled up red peppers with a great deal of relish.

Citizens here have become interested in the young Mexican and have secured him a job as a laborer in railroad construction work.

#### DARING ROBBERY.

Hold Up Pay Car in Detroit and Grab Over \$30,000.

Detroit, August 4.—Five unmasked automobile bandits today held up an automobile in which \$50,000 pay roll money was being taken to the plant of the Burroughs Adding Machine company, and before astonished guards could offer resistance snatched five bags of six in the car, said to have contained between \$33,000 and \$34,000, and escaped.

The hold-up took place on Burroughs avenue, between Woodward and Cash avenues in view of hundreds of employees of nearby automobile factories and the usual afternoon throngs on Woodward avenue.

Rudolph Copper, a Burroughs guard, who attempted to intercept the speeding bandit car, was shot through the thigh and struck on the head with the butt end of a pistol.

Witnesses declared that the five bandits apparently ranged in age from 18 to 60 years. No one, however, seemed able to give a good description. They were armed with rifles and automatic pistols. A second pay car, carrying \$75,000, was not molested.

Eleven machines filled with officers tonight were scouring the surrounding country in every direction.

Early tonight the bandits were thought to have been cornered between Novi and South Lyon, about thirty miles northwest of the city, but when officers from Detroit and South Lyon closed in they found nothing.

Riding in a large motor car with part of the money for the week's pay roll in bags on the floor, Thomas Sheehan, paymaster of the company, was within half a block of the plant when a smaller car drove alongside and four men jumped out demanding surrender of the money.

Within two minutes after the bandit car drew alongside the pay car the former was racing away with the five cash bags.

Russia is said to be the only warring nation whose people are actually growing more prosperous during the conflict.

#### SALADS IN SUMMER.

Some Appetizing Dishes Suitable for Hot Weather.

Apple, celery and walnut salad—Cut into cubes two apples, pared, and one apple with the red skin left on, a few stalks of celery and a cupful of walnut meats. Stir in a bowl with some salad dressing. Pile a spoonful of this on a lettuce leaf, with a dot of the dressing on top. Use the rest of the lettuce head for lettuce sandwiches at supper time.

Watercress salad—Make an ordinary potato salad, chopped potatoes, with a little raw onion. Arrange in oval mound on platter. Divide into quarters with knives, leaving the knives in the salad. Cover two opposite corners with chopped beets. Of the remaining two corners cover one with sifted yolk of hard boiled egg and the other with the white, chopped. Marinate with French dressing and set away to chill. Just before serving remove knives and in the cross left put sprays of parsley. Also surround salad with parsley. This salad is very attractive.

Pecan and potato salad—Mix two cupfuls of diced cooked potatoes with one cupful of broken pecan meats, sprinkle with salt, marinate with French dressing, turn into a salad bowl rubbed lightly with garlic, surround with watercress and garnish with halves of pecan nut meats.

Veal and cabbage salad—Mix two cupfuls of cold cooked veal cut into dice with one cupful of finely chopped cabbage, moisten with salad dressing and serve in nests of lettuce leaves.

Orange and grape salad—Pare two seedless oranges, cutting deep enough to remove all the white, and cut the pulp into small pieces. Add an equal quantity of malaga grapes from which the seeds have been removed and one tablespoonful of canned pimento cut into tiny strips; moisten with French dressing and serve in nests of lettuce leaves.

Turnip and onion salad—Peel one large white and one yellow turnip, boil in salted water until tender, drain cool and cut into dice. Peel and cut a medium-sized Bermuda onion in thin slices. Arrange the turnips and onions in alternate layers in the form of a pyramid, surround with slices of hard boiled eggs and pickled beets cut in fancy shapes and serve with French or boiled dressing.

#### STREET CAR STRIKE ENDS.

Wage Demands Will Be Submitted for Arbitration.

New York, August 7.—The strike on the surface railway lines here came to an end tonight. Directors of the New York Railways company and the Third Avenue Railway company, the two principal lines affected, voted, after being deadlocked for twelve hours, to accept a plan of settlement proposed by Mayor Mitchell and Oscar S. Straus, chairman of the public service committee, after the strikers had agreed to it. It was then announced that normal service would be resumed tomorrow morning on the lines which ratified the agreement.

#### CHARLESTON DRY DOCK.

Matter of Appropriation of Over Million Will Be Submitted.

Washington, August 4.—The conferees on the naval appropriation bill today disagreed on the appropriation of \$1,085,000 for a dry dock at Charleston Navy Yard, and on insistence of the house conferees the issue will be submitted to the house.

The conferees agreed on many minor provisions of the measure and will be ready to undertake the big questions of increased personnel and building programme in a few days.

Senator Tillman, chairman, said he hoped a complete report could be made before the end of next week.

#### BUTCHERED BODY FOUND.

Remains of Colored Woman Discovered in Trunk.

Columbia, August 3.—The body of Jennie Wee Williams, a negro woman, was found butchered and the remains locked in a trunk this afternoon by some negro men who had been searching for the woman for several days. The gruesome find was reported to the police who took charge of the body and held it for Coroner Scott, who is making an investigation. The trunk containing the body was found at 1504 Gadsden street just in the rear of the city jail. The negro woman was identified by the searching party as about twenty years of age. The unknown party or parties who are responsible for the horrible affair did their work well and the body was hacked and chopped into several pieces. The whole affair is surrounded in mystery and the city police and county officials are assisting the police in a rigid investigation.

#### CARS CEASE TO RUN.

Gotham Faces Most Serious Transit Tieup in All Its Troubled History.

New York, August 5.—Surface car traffic ceased in the boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx and Richmond at 8 o'clock tonight. At that hour the city was in the grip of the most serious transit blockade in its history.

Brooklyn was the only borough in the greater city not affected by the strike of motormen and conductors. Only a fraction of the normal number of cars was in operation in the borough of Queens although the railway company that operates the lines there was more fortunate than the other public service corporations affected in retaining the services of a large number of loyal employees.

The menace of a general strike would include the elevated and subway lines was growing more threatening tonight. Union organizers declared employees of the company were reporting constantly at headquarters to be enrolled. William B. Fitzgerald, the general organizer, declared that by the middle of next week every employee of the Interborough would be a member of the union.

#### Locomotive Men to Join.

A new element of danger, so far as the traveling public is concerned, was injected into the situation tonight when William D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, declared that a delegation of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, representing the men working on the railroads running into the city, had called upon him and asked for a conference. They were invited to confer tomorrow afternoon with union officials.

It was announced at headquarters that this probably meant the members of the brotherhood would walk out in sympathy with the carmen if it were found necessary and thus tie up the steam and electric roads running into New York. Mahon and his associates were much elated over the new development.

At 8 o'clock tonight orders had been issued by every street railroad in Manhattan and the Bronx and on Staten island (Richmond) to discontinue service for the night. An hour later not a surface car was moving in the three boroughs. The managements of the Manhattan and Bronx lines said they would attempt to resume service tomorrow morning, but no effort will be made until Monday to operate cars on Staten island.

#### Suspend Their Service.

One after another, the New York Railways company, the second Avenue and Third Avenue Railroad companies, the Union Railway company, which operates in the Bronx, and the Richmond Light and Railroad company notified police headquarters that they had suspended service. The number of passengers carried daily on these lines is estimated at 2,500,000.

#### YOUNG MAN'S BODY FOUND.

Casper Barnhill's Remains 8 Miles Below Drowning.

Gaffney, August 6.—The body of Casper Barnhill, a Gaffney youth, who lost his life in Broad River Wednesday, was recovered today near Ninety-nine Islands, at least eight miles below where he was drowned. Following an examination by the coroner and the county physician, the body will be brought to Gaffney for interment.

#### New York Population.

In the summary of vital statistics for this city for the week ending on June 24, published in the Health Department Bulletin of July 1, the estimate of the number of inhabitants in the city "reached by the arithmetical method in use by the bureau of census" is given as 5,602,841. But the census bureau has announced its estimate of the population to be 5,334,000 or 270,000 less than the local mathematicians claim.

Both estimates are in excess of the figures given by the State count of 1915, which showed 5,047,221, and of the police tabulation made last fall, which revealed a population of 5,253,888. The health department's estimate for July 1, 1915, was 5,806,532. These figures, the department revised, hitting on 5,597,982 at a fair allowance.

It is on this estimate of population that the death rate must be figured, and until the department and the authorities with whose computations it must be compared come to some agreement that rate will be regarded with suspicion. At present it is not, and cannot be, taken seriously.—New York Sun.

J. F. Carter B. D. Carter

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