

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.

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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 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 offensively personal can find place in our columns at any price, and we are not responsible for the opinions expressed in any communication.

Thursday, Sept. 7, 1916.

THE COOPER VOTE.

Mr. Robert A. Cooper is a clean, good man. Nobody now doubts or ever has doubted that fact. Mr. Cooper has come out squarely for South Carolina and against Bleasieism. There is no doubt about his attitude. The Cooper vote represents strongly anti-Bleasie sentiment.

If the supporters of Mr. Cooper have hopes of their leader ever becoming governor of South Carolina, they must know that that can come about only by the defeat of Cole L. Bleasie for governor this year. Mr. Cooper is doing his share in the fight to defeat Bleasie. His supporters will be virtually voting for Cooper when they vote to defeat Bleasie.

Mr. Cooper is almost certain to be in the race for governor at a future date. His chances for election at that time will certainly be greatly enhanced by every loyal supporter of Cooper standing squarely for Bleasie's defeat next Tuesday.

There have been candidates for State offices within even three or four hundred votes of election on the first ballot who were defeated in the second race.

There is absolutely no cause for alarm. If the anti-Bleasie people throughout the State will go to the polls next Tuesday and vote the defeat of Bleasie is certain.

With the exception of the Bamberg box, we feel proud of the vote that this county gave the administration at the polls last week. We are ashamed of the vote given Manning at the Bamberg central box.

If you want more whiskey, more blind tigers, more drunken men to menace your homes, don't cast your ballot for Richard I. Manning next Tuesday. If you vote for him with such expectations, you are sure to be disappointed.

C. L. Bleasie is asking for a third term as governor. If he is elected South Carolina will have broken a precedent that has stood for forty years. R. I. Manning is asking for a second term. If he is not elected, South Carolina will have broken a precedent that has stood for forty years.

The main issue in South Carolina, to be decided at the polls next Tuesday, is whether there is going to be prohibition in South Carolina or the open sale of whiskey. Do not be deluded. The defeat of Manning means the signal for the blind tigers to open the throttle wide. Every thinking man knows this. Vote like your conscious dictates, but don't vote with your eyes blindfolded.

If the Bamberg Herald understands that anybody has complained of being misrepresented by the Yorkville Enquirer, it is mistaken. Our remarks on this subject had reference to the people who, complaining of alleged misrepresentation of themselves by individuals, come to the newspaper to have those alleged misrepresentations corrected at the expense of the newspaper. The Yorkville Enquirer never misrepresents anybody intentionally; but when it gives ground, either intentionally or unintentionally, for the slightest complaint from anybody, it always stands ready to allow all the space that could be reasonably desired for a correction or a reply. And of course never thinks of asking pay for such space.—Yorkville Enquirer.

The Herald had no reference to the Enquirer, and did not even have the Enquirer in mind when the item referred to was written. We have never said anybody claimed the Enquirer misrepresented any one and we do not believe that it would.

The defeat of the present administration can be accomplished only in one way: Through the apathy of the supporters of the administration. There is a preponderance of anti-Bleasie sentiment in the State. The Bleasieites are a minority faction. Their full strength was polled last Tuesday. That the majority of voters in South Carolina are anti-Bleasie is clearly shown by the fact that not a single Bleasie sympathizer running for a State office had a ghost of a chance, where there was opposition. Large—even decisive—majorities were rolled up against every one of them.

The fact that Albert S. Fant is not a supporter of the former governor did not become known until just a few days before the close of the State campaign. Until that time Mr. Fant was practically unknown to the people of the State. Although his personal views as to the gubernatorial contest were given only a few days' publicity before the election, he received a most flattering vote at the primary, and is in the second race with Mr. Cansler. Indeed, had Cansler been listed as a Bleasieite, as Hampton was, Fant would have easily led the ticket. As it stands, we predict the overwhelming election of Mr. Fant.

In 1912, with all the political machinery of the office holder working for a second term, Bleasie was elected by a majority of only a very few thousand. In 1914, the former governor received 57,000 votes. In the first primary of 1916 he received about 63,000, a gain of about 6,000 votes only. If a full vote is cast in the next primary, it will take about 72,000 votes to elect, and Bleasie would have to make a gain of nine thousand votes. It is entirely safe to say that at least ninety per cent. of the Cooper, Duncan and Des-Champs vote is anti-Bleasie. Bleasie can never be elected if every anti-Bleasie vote in the State is voted next Tuesday. It is squarely up to the supporters of and believers in good government to get busy and get every anti-Bleasie voter to the polls Tuesday. If this is done, the victory is won. There can be no doubt about it whatever.

Three Letters.

One day last week The Bamberg Herald received three very interesting letters from two new subscribers and one old subscriber. These letters were interesting for two reasons: Each of them contained a check or money order, and each of them contained some very encouraging remarks, which, if we were inclined to be vain, might have "turned our heads." But it didn't, and they are appreciated, too. Now, we won't call any names, but just to show how appreciative our friends are we will reproduce the letters referred to:

"Schofield, S. C.—Enclosed is money order for 75 cents. Will you please send me your paper. We think so much of The Herald we don't feel like we can do without it. Wish you all success."

"Govan, S. C.—Enclosed find check for \$1.50 for The Herald one year. We can't do without it any longer."

"Allendale, S. C.—Enclosed you will find check for my subscription to The Herald. It is a strong link binding me to my old home and I hope to receive its weekly visits as long as I live."

Since writing the above, we have received a fourth letter that is so good we must pass it on to our readers. Here it is:

"Enclosed please find check for \$1.50 for one year's subscription to The Bamberg Herald. I always look forward to receiving The Herald, for it is like getting a letter from home. I wish to thank you for sending the paper so promptly, as it reaches Quincy (Fla.) at 4:30 every Thursday p. m. Wishing you continued success."

High Prices For Wool.

Unusually high prices prevail for wool. The average price paid to producers of the United States for unwashed wool during June was 28.7 cents, 18.4 cents, 15.6 cents, 18.7 cents, 15.5 cents, and 19.5 cents respectively, in June of the last six years.

The average weight of wool per fleece this year, 6.92 pounds, is the heaviest ever recorded in the United States. Last year the average was 6.84 pounds, and the averages of the last ten years is 6.74 pounds.

It is interesting to observe how the production of wool per sheep has been steadily increasing in the last seventy years. The average weight per fleece reported by the census of 1910 was 6.84 pounds, and by each of the preceding censuses from 1900 to 1840, respectively, the average weights were 6.66 pounds, 5.57 pounds, 6.84 pounds, and the average of the 2.42 pounds, and 1.85 pounds. Similar improvement in wool production per sheep is observed in the wool statistics of Australia.

—Bureau of Crop Estimates.

COUNTRY NEWS LETTERS.

(Continued from page 1, column 2.)

ing rain Saturday night.

Everybody is very busy gathering the fleecy staple. Our gins are kept pretty busy.

Quite a quantity of peavine hay is being harvested around our little berg.

Mrs. W. M. McCue is visiting her son, Mr. J. W. McCue, of Charleston.

Mrs. L. D. Odom and little daughter, Myrtle, spent the week-end at Norway with Mrs. R. A. Young.

Mr. Lloyd Hightower and family visited relatives here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Spurlin visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Odom last Thursday.

Mr. L. D. Odom went to Norway Sunday morning and accompanied Mrs. Odom home Sunday afternoon.

Schofield Sketches.

Schofield, Sept. 5.—Mrs. S. D. Lain and children spent the week-end with relatives at Govan.

Mr. Joe L. Taylor is spending several days with relatives at Swansea.

Mrs. Ogretta Beard, of the Colston section, visited relatives here last week.

Mr. P. K. Shultz and Mr. F. B. Drawdy and family motored over to Bamberg on last Saturday afternoon.

Several of our citizens motored to Varnville Sunday last. The party included Mesdames D. L. Shippett, W. G. McIntosh, Lewis Clust, and F. M. Elliott and Mrs. G. W. Sowers and daughter, Miss Mabel.

Mr. Howell McCormick, of Effingham county, Ga., visited his daughter here last week, Mrs. S. D. Lain.

We are all glad to see the nationwide railroad strike called off, as it would have practically demoralized every branch of business in the United States. Another victory for Wilson. DRAEBLR.

Growing Colored Cotton.

The farmers of South Carolina and other Southern States interested in the experiments of A. W. Brabham, of Olar, in the growing of colored cotton will read with interest a letter he has written to the New York Sun under date of August 29, relative to the progress he is making. Mr. Brabham has faith in the practicability of growing cotton from which cloth that will not have to be dyed can be made, although he is not yet ready to announce definite results or to sell any seed. His chief difficulty seems to be that he has only white parent plants on which to experiment, having been unable to get native plants from Peru, Siam, India and Egypt. Mr. Brabham's efforts are of unusual interest in view of the dye shortage which is acute just at this time, and his progress will be noted with keen interest.

In his letter to the Sun Mr. Brabham enclosed samples of dark greenish gray, light green, tan and light tan lines of cotton, and they were sent to the New York cotton exchange. He says in his letter:

"About a year ago you referred to my work in producing colored cottons and went so far as to consult the great plant wizard of the west, Luther Burbank. Both of you were sceptical. In order to allay your doubts, I am sending you some samples, which prove that I am making some progress. All of my shades, or hues, have not matured yet, and I am not able to say what other colors I may have later on. But the samples sent show clearly that I have solved both a biological and pathological problem not dreamed of in the philosophy of man, living or dead. Get together the colored cottons of Peru, Siam, India and Egypt, and it is hard to guess what can be accomplished in the different colors of cotton. They blend readily.

"For some years past I have made fruitless efforts to get the seed of the red and brown Peruvian, the gray of India, the yellow of Siam, the brown of Egypt. I have failed so far, but will try again. In the meantime I give it to the cotton world that the growing of colored cottons can be done, and I wish others to aid me in this work. If I can produce from white parent plants the shades I am sending you—and upon the honor of a man and Mason I have done it—what could be done if we had colored parent plants to begin with?

"I wish to say that I have no seed for sale. My work is in the experimental stage yet, and under no conditions will I send seeds or samples to any one.

"Be kind enough to present these samples to the New York cotton exchange with my compliments. The exchange made this request this spring when I had no samples on hand.

"Please say to the public that I cannot answer private letters. I am a busy man, and will endeavor to post the public through the press."—Charleston Post.

In Russia.

"He who steals my good name—"

"Gets a load."—New York Times.

TAKES BICLORIDE.

Woman Registered at Hotel Last Two Weeks.

A woman who had registered as "Mrs. N. C. Moore, N. C.," attempted suicide at the Gresham hotel Friday by taking bichloride of mercury. The woman was ill at the time she came to the hotel about two weeks ago, and had been confined to her room since. Friday morning the hotel manager, accompanied by the housekeeper, went to her room and she told them to get a doctor, as she had taken bichloride of mercury. A physician was called and the woman was taken to the Columbia hospital. Physicians at the hospital say that it is impossible to ascertain as yet whether the drug will be fatal, as it generally takes at least one week for any noticeable change to take place in a patient who has taken it.—The State.

The Tick's Tax.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 5.—The cattle tick has been in the South ever since there were cattle for it to feed upon. It has fattened on the blood of Southern cattle that should have gone to the making of beef and milk and in return it has killed with splenic or tick fever the animals that fed it. It has made our cattle into scrubs and prevented the introduction of pure-bred dairy and beef animals, for in a ticky country no man is willing to risk his money in high-priced stock.

The United States department of agriculture has estimated the annual loss to the country from the cattle tick at from \$40,000,000 to \$100,000,000. These figures, however, mean very little, for no man can calculate the benefits that will come to the South with the extinction of this pest. The essential point is that in a tick-infested county every cattle owner is taxed by the tick in proportion to the size of his herd. Every animal is levied on; there are no exceptions. It is a mistake to imagine that cattle become immune to the tick. Every year hundreds of thousands of supposedly immune cattle die from splenic fever for which the tick alone is responsible. And each of those that survives suffers in other ways. The tick feeds on all cattle alike, immune and non-immune. It cuts down the weight and lowers the quality of beef animals and reduces the milk flow of dairy herds.

This tick tax has been collected so long that the people have grown accustomed to it. That is a poor reason for continuing to pay it, however. Out of 728,543 square miles that were tick infested in 1906 and placed under federal quarantine on that account, 284,521—considerably more than one-third—have since been freed from the pest and released from quarantine. What has been done in these areas can be done wherever and whenever the people want it done. There is no more reason why a county should suffer from the tick than from smallpox. A little trouble—a slight investment—will dispose of both.

Note—This is the first of a series of articles prepared by the bureau of animal industry on the eradication of the cattle tick.

HORSE CHESTNUT FLOUR.

Objectionable Materials Being Removed and Food Value Enhanced.

One of the near-foods abundant in Germany as elsewhere is the horse chestnut, and chemists and agriculturists are reported to have been actively seeking to adopt this for use either as fodder for farm stock or as a substitute for the potato in the human dietary. As the nuts are more than half starch and sugar, with some protein and fat, the proportion of nutritive matter is large. The nuts are made objectionable as food by the presence not only of the peculiar bitter principle, but also of sweetish and irritating saponin-like glucosids, and the use of this material depends upon the removal of these substances. A recent paper by Dr. H. Serger, of the Brunswick experiment station for conservation industries indicates that this may be accomplished at a cost that is not prohibitive. The raw nuts are acceptable to wild game and somewhat so to cattle, but in swine they produce digestive disturbances. A mash from which the bitter taste has been mostly eliminated by boiling in several changes of water proves to be quite generally suitable for feeding to domestic animals. The slight remaining bitter may be removed by a weak potash solution, but the product does not make palatable bread even when mixed with three times its weight of wheat flour, and it is only when the disagreeable glucosids are extracted by 50 per cent. alcohol that a final product is obtained that can be ground into flour of good flavor. The expense is kept down by the cheapness of the wild nuts and the regeneration and repeated use of the alcohol.



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4 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Savings Deposits. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$100,000.00

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Chief Justice Fuller, Senator Stephen B. Elkins and Marshall Field made Trust Companies Executors and Trustees to manage their Estates for them. By this method they avoided bad and inexperienced management on the part of individuals. May we talk your Estate matters over with you. A conference with us costs you nothing.

BAMBERG BANKING COMPANY
Bamberg, S. C.

CANDIDATES' CARDS

CLERK OF COURT.
I hereby announce myself a candidate for Clerk of Court of Bamberg county, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary.
J. D. COPELAND, JR.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Clerk of Court of Bamberg county, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic primary.
A. L. KIRKLAND.

PROBATE JUDGE.
I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Bamberg county, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic primary, and pledge myself to support the nominees thereof.
R. P. BELLINGER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Judge of Probate of Bamberg county, subject to the rules of the Democratic party, pledging my support to the nominees thereof.
J. J. BRABHAM, JR.

AUDITOR AND SUPT. EDUCATION.
I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Auditor and Superintendent of Education of Bamberg county, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.
EDGAR PRICE.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Commissioner of Bamberg county in the Democratic primary, subject to the rules of the party.
OTIS L. COPELAND.

COTTON WEAVER AT BAMBERG.
I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Cotton Weaver at Bamberg, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.
NEB CRIDER.

Deeply appreciating the confidence of the voters in the past, I hereby announce myself a candidate for reelection as Cotton weaver at Bamberg in the primary election, subject to the rules of the party.
F. E. STEDLY.

EHRHARDT COTTON WEAVER.
I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Cotton Weaver at Ehrhardt, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.
GEO. F. McMILLAN, JR.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Cotton Weaver at Ehrhardt, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic primary, and pledge myself to support the nominee.
BOYCE W. BISHOP.

COTTON WEAVER AT OLAR.
I hereby announce myself a candidate for Cotton Weaver at Olar, S. C. I will appreciate the support of my friends and abide the result of the Democratic primary.
D. J. TEMPLETON.

After 4 Weeks

in the Northern markets buying our Fall and Winter stocks, I am back with the

Newest and Best Values

it has been our pleasure to show

Ladies Ready-to-Wear will be one of our best departments.

Coat Suits.
The new, long coats and flared skirts in Poplins, Serges and Broadcloths, Navy, Brown, Green, Plum, Black and Burgundy shades. Prices range from \$12.50 to \$30.00.

Extra Skirts.
Very snappy and new, practically all sizes. \$3.00 to \$6.00.

Sport Coats.
The practical coat for at once wear. \$5.00 and up.

Auto Coats.
The large full backs and kimona sleeves, very comfortable and stylish. \$7.50 to \$20.00.

Muslin Underwear.
The "Dove Brand" is the line we are going to handle. Every style of garment wanted. 25c to \$2.50 each.

Shirt Waists.
Made of cotton, silks and georgettes, flesh and white, very new and distinctive styles \$1.00 to \$6.00.

Silk and Wool Dress Goods
We show a complete line in serges, poplins and heavy coatings in solid, fancies, plaids, etc., 50c to \$2.00.

We ask for requests for anything needed; will submit samples cheerfully.

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