

The Bamberg Herald

One Dollar and a Half a Year.

BAMBERG, S. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1917.

Established 1891

COUNTRY NEWS LETTERS

SOME INTERESTING HAPPENINGS IN VARIOUS SECTIONS.

News Items Gathered All Around the County and Elsewhere.

St. John's Jottings.

St. John's Jan. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Chassereau visited Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Chassereau Sunday.

Mr. H. W. Carter and daughter spent Sunday at the home of Mr. G. F. Hiers.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hiers visited their daughter, Mrs. P. M. Kinard, Saturday.

Misses Wilma and Elena Kinard spent Saturday night with Miss Ruth Bishop.

Misses Lottie and Kate Rentz spent Saturday night with Misses Lillie and Josephine Kinard.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Copeland, of Ehrhardt, dined with Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kinard Sunday.

Miss Edith Hiers spent Saturday night with Miss Sue Carter.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Brant visited Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Chitty Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Billie Hiers, their daughter, Evelyn, and Miss Minnie Bishop, all of Lodge, spent Saturday night with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Bishop.

Oak Grove Greetings.

Oak Grove, Jan. 29.—My, we have been having some rainy weather for the past few days.

Mrs. C. C. Smith spent part of last week with her son in Charleston, where Mr. Smith has been ill.

We are very glad to know that Mr. G. W. Clayton is improving.

Mr. Willie Carter and sister, Mrs. Eddie Sease, of Barnwell, spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Carter.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Copeland spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bishop.

Mr. Ham Carter left last Monday for Savannah, where he will resume his work.

Miss Pattie Miley, of Lodge, spent last Friday night and Saturday here.

Miss Grace Hoffman gave a party last Friday night in honor of her cousin, Mr. Ham Carter.

Little Miss Lenora Copeland gave a birthday dinner a few days ago, celebrating her fifth birthday. Her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Copeland, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Copeland and family, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Copeland, and Mrs. D. M. Smith dined with her.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Copeland will be glad to know that their son, who has been ill in Asheville, continues to improve.

Oak Grove school primary honor roll:

Fourth grade—Kate Rentz, Dora George, Roberts Smith.

Third grade—Helen Carter, Hugh Carter, Jack Carter.

Second grade—Callie Bishop.

First grade—Esther Smith, Mary Rentz, Elizabeth Hiers, John Jacob Carter, J. C. Cothran.

THE LEMONADE BATH.

An Experience of Travelers in Germany.

Travelers leaving Germany these days, says the American Boy, when they are fortunate enough to pass the rigorous quizzing necessary to secure passports, are treated 'to a lemonade bath. The lemon rub, which is given in a thorough fashion to the traveler's body, is to bring to light, or at least destroy, any maps or messages that might have been drawn on the skin.

The inspection of the clothing and baggage of the traveler has been so thorough that the only way spies could get maps of fortifications and other information that it was necessary to carry in writing past the border, has been to draw it on the skin with a chemical, which dried out and became invisible, after the fashion of sympathetic inks. When the spy reached his own headquarters another chemical was applied, which brought out the message. The citric acid, which is the principal constituent of lemon juice, serves to bring out these hidden designs, or in many cases to destroy them.

While much of the spying in Germany has been done by men, women and children have been used largely for a means of carrying the information out of the country. As a result of these lemonade baths many men and women whose skins revealed messages and maps have been given long term prison sentences.

Read The Herald, \$1.50 per year.

OUR GREAT WONDERS.

Natural Beauties That We Should Advertise.

We are a nation of imitators. We must have a fad and follow it. If it is the fashion to go to Europe, we all must go. Perhaps it is not a bad idea that we should follow leadership. What would the world be without it? I speak of this because for years of late the cry has gone out from patriotic people in this country to "See America First," yet how many are seeing it even in these times when the avenues to popular resorts in other lands are so generally closed? asks Kathleen Hills, in Leslie's.

Will it be believed that at a recent social gathering attended by a large number of society ladies of New York city when a paper was read on our national parks, it was disclosed that only two of the party had ever seen a national park in the United States, while ten had been to Europe and raved over the beauties of far-off lands. Perhaps it is not altogether the fault of the American people that they know so little of their own country, for until within a few years all the travel talks on the lecture platforms and in the newspapers had been in reference to foreign lands. We had not yet learned to exploit our own wonders, surpassing, as they do, those of Europe.

When told that they were of wonderful beauty, majestic sublimity and unceasing interest, those who had not seen them thought that this was the American way of magnifying our own beyond its merits. Within a comparatively short time the beautiful booklets and folders prepared by the railroads and steamship lines and the splendidly illustrated advertisements in well-printed publications have presented in a most convincing way the proofs that we have within our own borders natural attractions not only equal to, but surpassing, those of any other land.

ANTI-PAINT CRUSADE.

Philadelphia School Girls Will Be Led Back to Nature.

An anti-paint crusade against the manhandling of paint and powder in the hands of the Philadelphia school girls has been inaugurated, not by a society for the protection of paint and powder, but by the Teachers' club and the women's clubs of the city. Figuratively speaking, banners with "Down With the Painted Beauties" and "Off With the War Paint" outlined on them will hang out from headquarters. Placards announcing that "Art is Out of Place on the Face" and "Let Nature Alone" will decorate the walls and will adorn the transparencies and banners to be carried in the campaign. A throng of women, with clean, scoured faces, garnered from high schools, clubs and settlements, will endeavor by means direct and indirect to lure the young girl of Philadelphia away from the paint box and rouge stick.

Which all goes to lead up to the news that the Teachers' club, with a membership of about 300 teachers and principals of the schools, has started a campaign to exterminate the germ-reeking powder puff, the brazen rouge cake and all other emergency aids to nature. The movement, under the leadership of Dr. Clare Miller, president of the Teachers' club and teacher of science in Frankford high school, will invite the cooperation of all other women's clubs in the city, enlist the support of the district superintendents and the board of education and all individuals, male and female, interested in the modern tendencies of art.

Miss Katherine Puncheon, principal of the girls' high school, Seventeenth and Spring Garden streets, is quite optimistic about the success of the contemplated onslaught on the decorations envisaged by the young and immature females of the city.

Dr. Clare Miller, president of the Teachers' club and sponsor of the crusade, realizes also that the teachers alone will not be able to cope with the problem, so the women's clubs of the city will be invited to cooperate with the teachers. Mothers will be urged to set a good example to their daughters, and the teachers seem to think the modern mother is somewhat of a slacker; also that the crusade should be carried on primarily in the home, right in the corner where you are. Men, too, especially those whose clients come in daily contact with their office force, have felt the overwhelming number of painted beauties in the labor market and have bemoaned the disappearance of the old fashioned girl.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

IN THE PALMETTO STATE

SOME OCCURRENCES OF VARIOUS KINDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

State News Boiled Down for Quick Reading.—Paragraphs About Men and Happenings.

George L. Harvin, of Harvin, broke his right arm last Thursday while cranking his Ford.

Miss Bessie Owings, of Greenville, was knocked down and seriously injured by an automobile in front of her home, Friday.

Congressman Nicholls has recommended Pierre H. Fike, for re-appointment to the position of postmaster at Spartanburg.

Arrangements are being made for the cadets at the Citadel, the military college of South Carolina, to attend the inauguration of President Wilson in Washington, on March 4.

Lewis Junkins, an 18-year-old negro, made his escape from the State penitentiary last Friday. A reward of \$25 has been offered for his arrest. He is five feet three inches tall and has a burnt scar on his breast, a scar on his right knee and a scar on his shin.

Capt. and Mrs. Newton F. Walker, of the South Carolina Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, which is located at Cedar Springs, Spartanburg county, recently celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Capt. Walker has been connected with the institution many years.

Alcoholic stimulants are not essential in the practice of medicine according to a resolution adopted by the Columbia Medical society, at a called meeting held Monday night. The meeting was called by the president, Dr. LeGrand Guerry, "for the purpose of discussing the admission of whiskey and brandy into the State as a medicine."

A dog owned by H. R. Marsh, who lives near Columbia, went mad Friday and bit two of Mr. Marsh's children, four milk cows and several hogs, tore up several chickens and played havoc in the neighborhood in which Mr. Marsh lives. The dog, a family pet, was finally killed and the persons bitten by the animal are now taking the Pasteur treatment.

Tillman Presents Endorsement.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Senator Tillman submitted to the senate today a copy of resolutions adopted by the South Carolina legislature endorsing President Wilson's proposal that the United States take the initiative after the European war to form a league of nations to enforce peace.

Trees Killed by Gas.

The death of many trees in the streets and parks of New York, usually ascribed to poor soil or parasites, is largely due to atmospheric conditions, according to the eminent Massachusetts botanist, George E. Stone. In an article in the journal of the New York Botanical Garden he says that here are to be found obstacles greater than in other cities to the successful establishment and maintenance of street trees. From the great variety of manufacturing establishments surrounding Manhattan (New Jersey is not particularly mentioned) sulphur dioxide and other poisons rise, only to fall again upon our poor trees. The victim's malady is chronic rather than acute. Its vitality is weakened and then the parasite ends it.

Mr. Stone declares that with the exception of the Austrian pine "practically all the conifers in Central park are dying from the effects of atmospheric gases, and it is rarely that one observes a Norway spruce anywhere within the vicinity of New York that is not either dead or in a state of deterioration." The botanist believes that it is impractical to continue planting conifers here.

Elms, too, are a comparatively easy victim to gases. The effects of the poison are visible in Riverside Drive and in Central park. But, as Prof. Stone remarks, many of the elms were deplorable specimens to begin with; not such fine types as are growing in the Bronx.

The trees that best withstand gas poison are the Norway maple, black locust, alanthus and linden.—New York Sun.

Very Regular.

He—Do you attend church regularly?

She—Yes, every Easter.—Boston Transcript.

IRISH COMEDY.

Ireland Has Waited Long for a Real Irish Drama.

It is just at the beginning of the twentieth century, after three-score years of incessant agitation have removed most of the wrongs of the Irish people, writes Brander Matthews, in Scribner, that Yeats and Synge and Lady Gregory have bidden their fellow countrymen to gaze at themselves in the mirror of the drama, and to listen to their own persuasive brogue.

Surprise has been expressed at the sudden burgeoning forth of this new Irish drama almost at the behest of Lady Gregory. But when due consideration is given to the long list of Irishmen who have held their own in the English theatre there is cause for wonder, rather, that Ireland did not have a drama of its own long ago. In fact, the history of English dramatic literature, and more especially the record of English comedy, would be sadly shrunken if the Hibernian contribution could be cancelled. We can estimate the gap, that this operation would make when we recall the names of George Farquhar, Richard Steele, Oliver Goldsmith, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, John O'Keefe, Sheridan Knowles, Samuel Lover, Dion Boucicault, John Brougham, Oscar Wilde, George Bernard Shaw, and "George A. Birmingham." There is food for thought as well as for laughter in the saying that "English comedy has either been written by Irishmen or else adapted from the French." A harsh and cynical critic might even go further and add—having Steele in mind for one, and for another, Boucicault—that sometimes English comedy has been both written by an Irishman, and adapted from the French.

It is to English comedy that most of these Irishmen contributed rather than to Irish comedy.

The Grocer.

Nothing is so necessary in any community, nothing so unescapable as the grocery. It is the first business of the frontier settlement, and it plays the most important role in the business drama of any town. One can hardly imagine a city, in any age, in which there were no grocery stores; and yet the institution is a comparatively modern one. Do you know how groceries originated?

Only a few hundred years ago certain foresighted tradesmen in France went about the country buying up bargain lots of merchandise. They bought fire damaged goods, bankrupt stocks, all sorts of commodities. They bought these things "en gros" and made money out of them. The trade was carried to England, where a man who bought hardware, thread, furniture, vegetables "en gros," or in large quantities, called himself an "en grosser." This was later shortened to "grocer," but the term was still applied to the proprietor of a general business. The grocery was a sort of racket shop, like the modern ten-cent store.

Gradually, it appears, the "grocer" found it more profitable to deal in tea, coffee, spices, fruits and non-perishable foodstuffs, and he confined his attention to these things. He took over the business of the "spicer"—and in France the shop which we call a grocery is still known as an "epicerie." So far was the original meaning of the term lost sight of that a man who dealt exclusively in fresh vegetables came to be known as a "green grocer."

The dealer in foodstuffs has not long been a grocer. Out on our Western frontier the saloon was formerly known as the grocery. It sounds strange to read in the border letters of seventy-five years ago, "The groceries are the curse of our camp." Perhaps the proprietor of such a place adopted that name as a blind for his relatives back in the State—but this is a mere supposition.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Splashes Flop a Bunk.

"Where can a fellow get a flop with a splash for about a man and a half?"

The speaker told Sam McGuire, a theatrical man he accosted at Forty-second street and Broadway, New York, that he was a circus man just in from the road. McGuire finally learned that he desired a room with a bath for \$1.50.

McGuire met the man again.

"The hut was a bunk," he said. "They slipped me a drop instead of a splash," which McGuire later learned meant that he had received a shower bath instead of a regular tub.—Baltimore American.

"BONE DRY" NOT LIKELY

HOUSE WOULD CLAMP LID ON; SENATE NOT SO DISPOSED.

Finances, Liquor and Good Roads Three Matters Uppermost in Minds of Members.

Columbia, Jan. 28.—A great deal of harm and a great deal of good for the State can be accomplished in the remaining days of the legislative session. According to the ordinary custom and the present indications the general assembly will adjourn on the 17th of February, which will be the fortieth day. Before the adoption of the present constitution the sessions lasted for thirty days and that was regarded as sufficient.

The symptoms now are altogether that but little general legislation will be accomplished. Many wise leaders think that the least done the soonest mended, and with things moving along smoothly there is little need for considerable legislation and that perhaps the better plan is to let "well enough alone."

Finances, liquor and good roads are the three matters uppermost in the minds of the legislators. The fire insurance situation is giving concern to some and will need attention. Out of this grouping will be found most of the legislation of general import that will find its way on the statute books. It has been liquor and liquor for a life time and the pity is that something cannot be done that will stand for a term of years, whatever it may be.

No "Bone Dry" Prohibition.

It is an appreciated fact that the disposition is not to enact a "bone dry" prohibition act at this session, although the pressure is great and growing. Resolutions are being adopted, delegations are seeking, ministers are praying for "bone dry" legislation. The impression is that the house would vote to clamp the lid on tight and fast, but that the senate is not so disposed and this is substantiated by the fact that no senator has proposed a "bone dry" bill as has been done on the house side.

It takes political nerve to shake the financial and taxation situation into proper shape. First of all the tax commission was created to really equalize assessments and get all values on a parity. The chief asset of the State is in its real estate, lands in the country and cities. The State board has not tackled this most vital situation, first, because it has had other matters in hand and because real estate is assessed only once in every four years and that period has not yet been reached. Until the land values are readjusted and the real estate is brought up to the present basis of other property valued by the commission, at about 46 per cent. of its actual value there is no hope of deriving enough money to meet the needs of a growing State from the present assessments. It will take nerve to bring all, with a stress on the all, property up to the basis fixed by the State board of equalization. It can be done but the question that legislators who are facing the present situation are asking is whether it will be done, because the backing of the public will be needed. Then again, there is a lot of property that is not on the tax books at all. It will cost money to have such an investigation and survey of the State made. It has been advocated time and again by Mr. Jones, but his suggestion has come to naught.

Several Ways Suggested.

There are several ways suggested of raising additional revenue. One is by the adoption of the Georgia plan of charging all who bring liquor into the State a tax, another is to tax "soft drinks" and then there is the suggestion that all bonds and mortgages can be taxed before they are recorded. The present law is that every mortgage should be taxed, but many contend that this is a form of double taxation and the result is that practically nothing is collected from mortgages. In the State of New York before a mortgage is recorded a tax of one-half of one per cent. must be paid the recording officer. This tax goes to the State and a very considerable revenue is derived. The tax is collected only on the recording of the paper and is not an annual affair. In a word if a party gives a mortgage of \$5,000, before it is recorded there must be a payment of \$25 to the State. A considerable revenue could thus be raised in this State, instead of continuing the present system of having mortgages liable to tax and not collecting as is so generally the case with the State income tax.

With it all the State's finances are

FAVORS 6 PER CENT.

House Passes Bill Substitute to Measure Offered by Berry and Cothran.

Columbia, Jan. 30.—The legal rate of interest in South Carolina would be 6 per cent. and the contract rate 7 per cent., if a bill which passed its second reading in the house of representatives this afternoon by an overwhelming vote is passed by the senate. The bill as finally adopted was a substitute offered by Messrs. Berry and Cothran. All efforts to exempt building and loan associations were voted down, strenuous efforts to this effect being made by Mr. Hemphill, of Chester, and Mr. Neuffer, of Abbeville.

The test vote was 70 to 41 in favor of the bill, being a motion by Mr. Hines, of Lancaster, to strike out the enacting words of Mr. Moore's bill. The forty-one voted in favor of the motion which would have killed the bill, while the seventy voted against striking out the motion and in favor of the bill.

At Night Session.

An amendment to the Constitution to place election of judges in the hands of the people was introduced in the House tonight by Messrs. Mitchell and Pursley, of York.

A majority unfavorable and minority favorable report was made on Mr. Fromberg's constitutional amendment to allow Charleston to license sale of light wines and beers. The majority report was made by Mr. Young, of Charleston, and the minority was signed by Messrs. Daniel, Atkinson and Redmon, only three out of the twenty-three members on the committee.

A divided report, majority unfavorable and minority favorable, was made on Mr. Berry's State highway commission bill.

Petitions for enactment of a "bone dry" prohibition law continue to pour into the house of representatives. Two were received this morning, one from J. L. Harley, of York county, and another by the churches of Ridgeway.

A favorable report was made on the Moore and Hamblin bill requiring cotton mills to install bath tubs and sewerage in the homes of their employes. An unfavorable report was made on the Duncan bill requiring written notice to be given discharged employees.

The Charleston delegation introduced a bill putting Beaufort county in the Ninth circuit with Charleston county. Beaufort at present is in the Fourteenth district.

Thirty-one local uncontested matters were given third reading in the house this morning.

Sirloin Steaks 12 Cents.

New York, Jan. 29.—A butcher shop in which horse meat is sold exclusively has been opened in Harlem, with the sanction of the board of health, it became known today. A sign over the shop reads:

"Horse flesh for sale here."

Round and sirloin steaks are quoted at twelve cents a pound, while inferior cuts sell as low as six cents a pound. Horse meat frankfurters retail at ten cents a dozen.

Half Million to Woman Suffrage.

New York, Jan. 29.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt announced tonight that \$500,000 of the \$1,000,000 bequest made to her under the will of Mrs. Frank Leslie will be devoted to woman suffrage educational purposes.

A corporation, probably to be known as the Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission, will be organized, Mrs. Catt said, to establish a national bureau of suffrage education.

No political work will be undertaken by the suffrage commission, it was stated, unless it has an educational value.

in not nearly so bad condition as those of many counties and cities in this and other States.

Something is going to be done with reference to the State highway commission and the vocational board. Both are necessary to secure the share of federal cooperation that is available. There is some conflict as to how these boards should be constituted, but some effective way will be devised before the adjournment is reached. The fund for the support of the commission is to be derived from a license tax on automobiles. As this tax is only on automobiles it is thought one such tax will be sufficient and fair and the municipalities will have to waive their claim for a city tax to the State to get better roads to the towns and cities.—August Kohn, in the News and Courier.