

The Bamberg Herald

One Dollar and a Half a Year.

BAMBERG, S. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1917.

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COUNTRY NEWS LETTERS

SOME INTERESTING HAPPENINGS IN VARIOUS SECTIONS.

News Items Gathered All Around the County and Elsewhere.

Clear Pond Cullings.

Clear Pond, Feb. 6.—Dr. Ed Kirkland and son, Jack, of Olar, were guests at Mr. George Padgett's last Monday. Mr. Padgett and family have recently moved into our community from Govan, and are occupying the house vacated by Mr. B. F. Hill.

Miss Mayme Morris is at home from Augusta, where she has been attending school.

Mrs. Aquilla Drawdy, of Farrell's, is with her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Folk, who has been seriously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Tant were guests of Mrs. Tant's father, Mr. George Padgett, Sunday.

Mr. B. F. Folk, of Bamberg, spent Friday and Saturday at Mr. G. W. Folk's, last week.

Miss Vera McMillan, who attends school at Ehrhardt, is at home for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Hill and children visited at Mr. J. R. Morris's last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Q. H. Sandifer and children visited at Mr. G. W. Folk's last week.

Buford Bridge Budget.

Buford Bridge, Feb. 6.—Owing to the extreme cold we have had in the past few days the wood piles are being visited yet and have been visited frequently. Just a few days before we had such pleasant weather and the farmers were busy plowing their land—the personification of spring.

Last week Dr. Frank Kirkland celebrated his birthday. Several of his children and grandchildren were present. A delightful dinner was served by Mrs. A. L. Kirkland and a grand day was spent.

Mrs. R. M. Kearse is in Ehrhardt with her daughter, Mrs. Max Walker.

Mr. John Rush was taken to the hospital at Columbia this week for an operation. His friends wish for him a speedy recovery. Mr. J. H. Kirkland went with him.

Mrs. Henry Kirkland was called suddenly to Ehrhardt last week on account of the death of her mother, Mrs. E. C. Sease. Mrs. Kirkland has the sympathy of her many friends.

Mrs. John Smith's sister, of Virginia, is with her now.

Honor roll of Buford Bridge school, month beginning January 2, ending January 26: First grade, Jenette Brabham; advanced first grade, Frank Kirkland; second grade, Ione Kirkland, Asbury Kirkland, Jr.; fourth grade, Wilton Reynolds; sixth grade, Eugene Brabham, Inez Kirkland, Doll Brabham, Mell Brabham.

Schofield Sketches.

Schofield, Feb. 6.—Some winter weather we have been having for the past week, the thermometer going lower than it has in several years. A light snow fell here last night.

Mrs. Oreta Beard, of the Colston section, is spending a few days here with relatives.

Mr. Robt. W. Schofield, of Philadelphia, was a visitor here last week.

Mr. Gordon Beard, of the Ehrhardt section, visited relatives here Sunday last.

Mr. W. A. Hay, Jr., spent the week-end in Savannah on business.

The recent cold spell put some of the cars in our town out of commission by the water freezing in the radiators.

Mr. J. G. Bessinger left tonight for Savannah on a business trip.

DRAEBLER.

Colston Clippings.

Colston, Feb. 6.—February has begun with the coldest weather of the season, and the coldest that has been felt in these parts in a long, long time. A little snow fell Sunday night, but not enough to amount to anything.

Misses Sadie Boyd and Ethel Logan spent Thursday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bishop.

Misses Cora and Dora McMillan spent Tuesday night with Mrs. Leila Bessinger.

Mr. J. F. Clayton has purchased a touring car.

Miss Ethel Logan spent Saturday night of last week with Misses Natalie and Alberta Kearse.

S. G. Mayfield, Esq., will lecture next Sunday, February 11—"Go to Sunday-school Day"—at Colston

SECRETS YIELD TO CONVICT.

Ohio Prisoner Finds Dye and Rubber in Chu Tung Tree.

With a crude home made laboratory, which he has set upon his desk in the penitentiary library, Dr. Emrich W. Ritter, formerly a Cleveland chemist, claims he is extracting rubber, tannin and a red dye from the bark of the chu tung tree, grown in China.

The department of agriculture is assisting him in his experiments, he says. It shipped him five pounds of the bark, the first ever sent to this country, after Dr. Ritter says he pointed out to the department that the bark contained rubber.

The man, who startled the country on his arrival at the penitentiary last year by his inventions of "liquid fire" and aniline dyes, declares that not only has he extracted a rubber of remarkable resiliency from the bark, but tannin, used in the tanning industry, and a dye the exact color of the dye used in the 2-cent stamp.

From a pound of the bark Dr. Ritter says he obtains two ounces of crude rubber, four and one-half ounces of tannin and three-fourths of an ounce of coloring matter.

"The tannin is valuable because its scarcity has helped cause the high price of shoes," Dr. Ritter said. "The shortage of the postage stamp dye is so acute that there has been talk of using some other color. This new supply will eliminate both shortages."

Dr. Ritter says he was first attracted to the possibilities of the chu tung bark while in China 15 years ago as a member of the German navy. A great flood of the Jan-Toche-Kiang and Pei-Ho rivers, in whose valleys the trees grow, destroyed thousands of them and he noted then the resiliency of the bark.

"The tree can be grown from Massachusetts to Virginia," Dr. Ritter says. "One of my first steps when I get my freedom will be to arrange to plant the tree in this country and form a company to extract its products."

The prisoner chemist has received a large number of letters from the department of agriculture relating to his investigations.—Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch.

A movement is under way to turn the vacant lots of New Orleans into vegetable gardens.

Branch church. The public is invited.

Mr. Rob Carter, of the Oak Grove section, was a visitor in this section last Sunday afternoon.

Miss Sadie Boyd spent Saturday with her sister, Mrs. C. B. Ray, of and Sunday nights of last week Olar.

The friends of Mrs. Sudie Barnes regret to know that she has been very ill and by the advice of her physician she will leave some time this week for the Baptist hospital to undergo an operation. Her friends hope for her a speedy recovery.

Miss Dora McMillan, of the Bamberg graded school spent last week at home.

Spring Branch Sayings.

Spring Branch, Feb. 6.—The good old pinder shellings have started. Mr. and Mrs. Elige Goodwin gave one last Tuesday night.

Mr. Russell Sandifer and family were the guests at Mr. and Mrs. J. P. O'Quinn's last Sunday.

Mrs. H. W. Herndon and Miss Nell Clayton spent last week-end in Columbia.

Miss Clara O'Quinn was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Herndon Monday afternoon.

The many friends of Mrs. L. A. Bessinger are glad to learn that she is improving.

Messrs. Mayfield Bessinger and Frank and Charley Goodwin were visitors in the Clear Pond section Sunday afternoon.

Mr. B. A. Bennett, of St. George, spent last week-end at Mr. J. P. O'Quinn's.

Miss Lessie Sandifer, of Bamberg, spent a few days last week with her sister, Mrs. Leila Goodwin.

Miss Eula O'Quinn spent last week-end with Mrs. L. A. Bessinger.

Miss Lottie Crider spent last Monday night with Miss Reba O'Quinn.

Miss Reba O'Quinn spent last Tuesday night with Miss Lottie Crider.

Miss Ethel Zeigler spent last Wednesday night with Miss Reba O'Quinn.

Mrs. S. A. Compton, who has been visiting her brother, Mr. J. P. O'Quinn, has returned to her home in Colleton county.

The weather was very unfavorable for the pinder shelling at Mr. J. J. Hughes's last Friday night, and it still remains cold.

PROHI BILL RECOMMENDED

HOUSE VOTES TO RECOMMIT AIR-TIGHT MEASURE 46 TO 44.

Cause Great Surprise.—"Drys" Stunned by Reversal of Three-to-One Majority on Friday.

Columbia, Feb. 6.—A great surprise was sprung in the house of representatives this afternoon when the Richey "air-tight, iron-clad, bone-dry" prohibition bill was recommended to the committee by a vote of 46 to 44. The prohibitionists, stunned by the complete reversal of the nearly three-to-one majority on Friday for the bill, into a majority of two against the bill, rallied their forces and demanded a roll call on the motion to put the parliamentary clincher on the motion to recommit. Again the opponents of the bill won by a majority of one vote, the clincher being applied by a vote of 47 to 46.

This action practically kills the Richey bill and the house will tomorrow take up the Daniel bill, which is even more drastic than the Richey measure, under a special order at noon. "We will either amend the Daniel bill or kill it," said one of the leading opponents of the bill as they filed out of the house for dinner.

The opponents of the Richey bill were elated over their coup which was one of the quietest and greatest legislative surprises of the session. Everybody thought the motion made by Mr. Seaton to recommit the bill would fail, but opponents of the bill, among them Messrs. N. G. Evans, H. H. Evans, and T. P. Cothran, lined up their side quietly. Messrs. Daniel and Richey, the leaders of the prohibitionists, spoke again for the bill and it was Mr. Toole, another prohibitionist, who made the motion for the previous question on the whole matter. On the roll call when the speaker announced that by a vote of 46 to 44 the motion to recommit had carried, the prohibitionists could hardly believe their ears and they made a frantic effort to postpone further action by adjourning until tonight, but again they failed. The opponents of the bill, completed its chloroforming by putting on the clincher, despite the frantic efforts of the prohibitionists to save the measure from the discard.

Great speculation was expressed by the opponents of the "bone-dry" movement over the putting to sleep of the Richey bill, and they are confident they can handle the Daniel bill in the same way tomorrow. "The recess from Friday until today was the death of the bill, for the members found the people didn't want it," said Mr. N. G. Evans, who helped to frame the coup which disposed of the bill.

Prohibitionists are tonight rallying for a new effort to get the Daniel "bone-dry" bill through tomorrow, and a battle royal is promised.

In Loving Memory.

A little, old man came into the office of the Chicago Charities and laid down \$150, "to help out some needy families." Then he told them a story:

"Years ago, when all of my folks were living, I couldn't afford to give presents. Things are different now, but most of my folks have gone. I went shopping, just as if my folks were alive. I picked out a shawl for an aunt of mine. She's dead and so I didn't buy it, but I put down the amount of money I would have spent. Then I went and got some things for my dead brother and for my father and mother, and for a few old friends of mine. I didn't really get them, you know, but I priced the things I thought they would like. When I added up all the money I would have spent, it came to almost \$150, so I added a little to it, and here it is."

Has anyone heard of a finer, more beautiful way of showing a man's love for his dead? The things he had wanted to do, it was too late to do now. He might, it is true, have spent money on stone to make a monument and melancholy the quiet hillside where "his folks" rest. He found a better way to spend his affection, to remember in fancy those he could no longer reach and then to see that his loving memory of them went to make others happier. He made his love for his dead a power to gladden the living. He laid tribute on grief and made it a blessing. It is not a sad story, we need not pity him. But we cannot help loving him.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Full line of Ledgers and Day Books at Herald Book Store.

IMMIGRATION BILL PASSED.

Congress Overrides the President's Veto.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Congress has overridden a veto by President Wilson for the first time and enacted into law the immigration bill with its long fought literacy test provision. The senate voted late today, 62 to 19, to pass the measure notwithstanding the veto and in spite of eleventh-hour information that Japan again had protested against the language of the Asiatic exclusion section.

The house overturned the veto last week by a vote of 287 to 106, so the senate's action ends the contest of twenty years' standing in which three presidents have repudiated similar bills passed by congress.

The international situation was brought into the closing debate in the senate, Senator Reed calling attention to the Japanese objection and pleading that nothing be done at this time to disturb or impair the country's relations with a friendly nation. Senator Smith, of South Carolina, chairman of the immigration committee, answered by the declaration that the present state of international affairs emphasized the necessity for a pure, homogeneous American people such as this bill was intended to protect.

Sugar History.

Granulated sugar such as is used nowadays by nearly every one was unknown a hundred years ago. In colonial days, sugar was sold in the loaf, lump or piece, and the consumer broke it up to suit his needs. It was a luxury, and many people used coarse substitutes, according to a history of the sugar industry in this country, as prepared by Joseph E. Freeman, secretary of the American Sugar Refining company. White sugar in loaves was, however, manufactured on a limited scale long before the settlement of the American colonies. Soon after the Dutch settled on Manhattan Island, a sugar refinery was built in Liberty street, and continued in operation for more than a century and a half. On August 17, 1730, the New York Gazette contained the following advertisement:

"Public notice is hereby given that Nicholas Bayard, of the city of New York, has erected a Refining House for Refining all sorts of Sugar and Sugar-Candy, and has procured from Europe an experienced artist in that Mystery. At which Refining House all Persons in City and Country may be supplied by Wholesale and Retail with both double and single Refined Loaf-Sugar, as also Powder and Shop-Sugars, and Sugar-Candy, at Reasonable Rates."

As evidence of how the industry has grown within the last century, it is stated that in 1816, less than 9,000,000 pounds of sugar were refined in New York. Today one of several large refineries in New York turns out more than 9,000,000 pounds every forty-eight hours. Sugar refining has never been profitable in the interior of the country, for it has been found that a seaboard water front gives the coast cities an advantage over inland cities in the price of raw material. However, in 1833 the secretary of the treasury issued a report on the sugar refining business in this country, in which he mentioned a refinery in Cincinnati, and made the following observation:

"It is thought that the consumption of loaf or refined sugar will not in the West keep pace with the progress of population, because of the cheapness of coffee, which to a considerable extent is taking the place of tea, as well as of ardent spirits; and in coffee brown sugar is generally preferred. Still, much refined sugar is used to qualify whiskey, which unhappily continues to be used in the West by certain classes of persons."

His prediction was wrong respecting the consumption of sugar in the West, but he did foresee the passing of Western refineries.—Indianapolis News.

Jump Into Shafts.

Through accidental imprisonment mines acquire a surprising fauna from the surface. Live fish—a species of barbel—were lately noticed in a Transvaal gold mine, 6,800 feet down a vertical shaft, and are supposed to have fallen into the mines as spawn. When discovered, they had grown to a length of 6 to 12 inches. In very dry weather, young bullfrogs have been seen to jump deliberately down the shaft, evidently after water and seem to have survived the fearful plunge.

RELATIONS BROKEN OFF

DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH GERMANY SEVERED.

Count Von Bernstorff Given Passports.—Similar Action Has Always Resulted in War.

Washington, Feb. 3.—President Wilson has broken off diplomatic relations with Germany and warned the kaiser that ruthless sacrifice of American lives and rights means war.

Similar action is waiting for Austria when she notifies this government that she joins in the campaign of unrestricted submarine warfare.

The president made formal announcement of his action to the country and to the world today at a joint session of congress.

Passports have been handed to Count von Bernstorff, Ambassador Gerard with all his staff and all American consuls have been ordered out of Germany. All German consuls in the United States are expected to withdraw that the severance of relations may be complete. American diplomatic interests in Berlin have been turned over to Spain; German diplomatic interests in the United States have been taken by Switzerland. Foreign diplomatic interests which the United States had in charge in Germany have been turned over to various neutrals.

The years of diplomatic negotiation, marked with frequent crises and attended with the loss of more than 200 American lives on the high seas, have culminated with an act which in all the history of all the world always has led to war.

Every agency of the American government has been set in motion to protect the country against acts of German sympathizers. These moves are of necessity being kept secret.

Financial Caution.

Gates W. McGarrath, president of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, believes that it is the duty of bankers and business men to guard against future contingencies, and in a letter just issued to correspondents he advises the exercise of caution in the financing of new enterprises.

"Industry throughout the United States," says Mr. McGarrath, "continues at an active pace. Money rates are at a low level, and New York bank loans are at the highest record of history. It was shown by the controller of the currency a few weeks ago that loans of 27,500 banks and trust companies in the United States were on July 1, \$3,243,000,000 in excess of the loans of three years ago.

"This is phenomenal expansion. Of course, the elements contributing to bring it about have been abnormal, and none of us can tell how much longer they will continue. To guard against future contingencies is a duty that has been imposed upon every banker and business man of the nation, yet there is so little that the future holds which one can count, with confidence, that the duty has become a trying and oftentimes a confusing one.

"Thus we have, just now, the spectacle of our financial leaders considering means of stemming gold imports into the United States, because of the danger of inflation, at the same time they are discussing the likelihood of gold exports later on, because of the possibility of deflation. Gold added to the country's total supply in the last two years has been \$800,000,000, an amount far more than necessary to carry on the business of the country. With further large additions to that supply through the payment for goods exported abroad, it can be seen how enormous a credit expansion is possible.

"We cannot store gold in idleness; neither can we, prudently, at once absorb all we have recently received. To exercise caution in financing new enterprises, and at the same time to permit proper expansion a free rein, is the special duty of the bankers of the country today. Their duty is one of ultra conservatism, notwithstanding the fact that by extending credit and taking up the money market 'slack' they would be enabled to name more remunerative rates for their funds in the future."—New York Times.

West Virginia's Whiskey.

While no whiskey has been made in the State since July 1, 1914, when the State-wide prohibition law went into effect, there are still in bonded warehouses in the State 825,139 gallons of whiskey.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

EIGHT MILLS LEVY SUGGESTED.

Only New Project Allowed is Enlargement of Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

The general appropriation bill, carrying \$2,650,870.30, was introduced in the house last night. A State tax levy of 8 mills will be required to meet the demands on the State government. One mill of the 8 mills will be to make up the deficit of \$300,000 brought over from last year. No new projects are provided for. Many of the appropriations asked by the various departments of the State were pruned to the bone by the committee under the direction of J. T. Liles, chairman. An appropriation of \$475,000 is provided for the State Hospital for the Insane. This provides for continuance of the improvement work. The maintenance cost of the institution was greatly increased because of the "high cost of living."

Provision is made in the bill for the enlargement of the State tuberculosis sanitarium at State park. A total of \$40,000 for several buildings, \$20,000 this year and \$20,000 in 1918, is provided. The erection of these buildings was made necessary because more than 30 beds were conditionally endowed.

Bucharest Still Gay.

Bucharest is different from all the other captured capitals. With the exception of Cetinje I have been in all of them. And for ways that are wild and piquant Bucharest is unequalled.

Brussels was stunned for hours after the Germans marched in. Belgrade was desolated and Warsaw was satisfied.

But Bucharest is crazy—crazy with excitement and curiosity. If it feels sorrow it conceals that emotion perfectly, and seems mainly intent upon getting the greatest possible amount of fun out of the present situation.

Since the German entry it has attained the limits of topsy-turvydom. Here you find patriots—genuine old patriots like the Nestor of Roumania, Peter Carp—rejoicing in the fall of their capital. When the first detachments of the invading troops marched in, the women of the Germanophile sections of the population stood on the sidewalks and showered the soldiers with chrysanthemums, cigarettes, cakes, cigars and candy.

Ten miles north of Bucharest I have seen Roumanian women washing themselves in the black, icy puddles by the roadside, but inside the town the wine is flowing, and the people are singing and dancing.

Look into the Grand Modern or the Trocadero at night and you are greeted with a pandemonium of sound—music and song and the hectic greetings of the women from Paris, Sofia, New York, Buenos Aires, Budapest, Berlin, Vienna, Amsterdam and Petrograd.

There comes the steady "scuff, scuff" of two hundred Russian prisoners, who represent Gen. Falkenhayn's last overhaul north of Bucharest. He sends them to Gen. Mackensen with his greetings, Bucharest sees the tired procession and then goes into the cafe and drinks another glass of vermouth. Some of the prisoners are gnawing at the cabbages which they have torn from the fields on the outskirts of the town.

Dignified Turks, silent and well-groomed, and behaving with more tact and courtesy than any other of the occupying troops, are the next figures in this ever-changing kaleidoscope of occupation.—J. O'D. Bennett, in the Chicago Tribune.

Motor Ambulance for Border.

Motor car ambulances of an apparently durable type have been constructed for the Red Cross corps and put in service at the Mexican border.

So accustomed have most persons become to pictures of the elaborate fighting equipment used by the warring forces abroad that it is possible many have lost sight of the fact that our own troops are not in all instances similarly outfitted. It therefore may be news to some that the new machines replace mule-drawn ambulances that were in use until the National Guard was mobilized some months ago. Each of the cars is supplied with four stretchers, two of which rest on the side seats beneath the others, which are suspended when in use. At the right of the driver's seat a medicine cabinet is provided, while lockers, in which various supplies can be carried, are fitted lengthwise beneath each of two long seats.—Popular Mechanics.

Industries of the United States are advertised in Bolivia, South America, by means of motion pictures.