

The Bamberg Herald

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1891.

Thursday, April 5, 1917.

The next time you hear a German sympathizer saying that the United States brought on the war, ask him how many Germans the United States has killed and how many Americans have been killed by the Germans. For your information, we will say that something over two hundred Americans have been slaughtered by the Germans.

The Orangeburg Evening News, organized in 1904, has discontinued publication. Last Saturday the News had the following announcement: "With this issue, the Orangeburg Evening News will be discontinued. On account of the increased cost of paper and other materials, together with the limited patronage in the way of advertising given the paper, the publishers find to continue the publication of the same would be unprofitable."

Although it may be true that misery loves company, we deny any pleasure in seeing the Baptist Courier printed on paper almost as shoddy as that now being used by The Enquirer. But we are sure that the publishers of The Courier, like the publishers of The Enquirer, would not stand for such a thing if they could help themselves.—Yorkville Enquirer.

We do not see, however, that it detracts from either of these excellent journals to be printed on "common" paper. They do not look exactly right, but they are just as good to read as ever—in fact better.

How many people know that it is a misdemeanor for any person under the influence of whiskey to drive an automobile on a public highway? Such a law was passed at the last session of the general assembly. It is a good law, and it ought to be enforced. It might be of some inconvenience to joy riders, but it would certainly be beneficial to the public to cut out drunken and half-drunken auto driving. The following is the law, as quoted by an exchange:

From and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person or persons while under the influence of intoxicating liquors or narcotics, to drive or operate upon the public highways of this State any automobile, motorcycle or other motor vehicle.

Any person or persons violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof by a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in a sum of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned for a period of not less than twenty nor more than thirty days in the county jail or upon the county chaingang of the county in which the violation occurred.

Chester and Laurens counties yesterday voted bonds for good roads. Cherokee county and Union township have already voted bonds. Greenville, Spartanburg, McCormick and Pickens counties have already issued bonds for good roads. Abbeville, Charleston, and Colleton counties will vote on the question this spring. It would seem that the people of South Carolina are at last awakening to the importance of good roads.—Spartanburg Journal.

Here are seven South Carolina counties that have voted good roads bonds, and three more that will in all probability be added to the list. The sentiment is rapidly spreading in favor of bonds for good roads. There appears, for some reason, to be a deep prejudice in Bamberg county against issuing bonds, but we believe that the time is not far distant when Bamberg will fall into line. It will be a big job for somebody to convince our people that they need roads bad enough to issue bonds to build them, but some one will rise to the task. Each one of the counties now issuing bonds will get a large slice of the government good roads funds. We understand the plan is to distribute the money to those counties putting up a like amount. We do not think Bamberg will ever be able to appropriate any considerable amount of money at one time without resorting to bonds; and past experience has taught us that money spent on roads in dribs and drabs will never get us the system of highways that the county needs.

Male and female slaves were sold publicly in the fairs of England during the fourteenth century.

The coal production of Iowa in 1915, according to figures made public by the United States geological survey and the geological survey of Iowa, amounted to 7,614,142 short tons valued at \$13,577,608, an increase of 163,121 tons and \$213,538 value. It was exceeded in only two previous years, 1909 and 1910.

L. F. Gordon, of Gossville, Pa., believes he has established a record for hatching game, bird's eggs with a hen, one of his fowls recently coming off a nest of twenty-five English pheasants eggs with a brood of twenty-two. When the little birds are old enough to care for themselves Mr. Gordon plans to liberate them in his game preserve in Venango county.

PLANT FOODSTUFFS.

D. R. Coker Emphasizes Importance of Raising Sufficient Grain Crops.

Just at this time there is no more interesting and instructive reading for the farmers than the market page of the daily papers and every farmer should subscribe to a paper that regularly quotes the markets on all commodities that he is interested in. Can anything be more instructive than these extracts from the market page of today's paper?

"Highest war prices yet were touched today in the wheat market."

"Cash wheat No. 3 red \$2.06 to \$2.06 1-2" (Chicago.)

"Corn No. 3 yellow \$1.21 to \$1.21 3-4" (Chicago.)

"Cash wheat No. 2 red \$2.19 to \$2.20" (St. Louis.)

"Cash corn No. 2 white \$1.23 1-2 to \$1.24" (St. Louis.)

"Hogs—Receipts 21,000; steady at 15 cents above yesterday's average; bulk 15 cents to 15.25" (Chicago.)

"Cattle—Receipts 4,000; steady. Native beef cattle 9.10 to 12.90" (Chicago.)

"Cotton October delivery, New York closing 18 cents."

"Ribs July delivery—Chicago 18.50" (October not quoted.)

"Corn—July delivery \$1.75" (October not quoted.)

Cash corn is quoted at several different towns over the State at an average price of about \$1.45 per bushel.

Let the farmer who is planning to put in all the cotton he can without making adequate provision for foodstuffs and live stock study these figures closely. Can he figure a profit if he pays \$1.45 for corn, 20 cents for meat and \$10.50 for flour, and sells his cotton next October at 17 1-2 cents per pound? Based on yesterday's market the above are about the figures that he must use in his calculations.

There are market tendencies, however, that should also be taken into consideration. Provisions have recently advanced much more rapidly than cotton and may continue to do so. Cotton, it is true, is scarce, but foodstuffs are scarcer and the world can get along without cotton very much better than without foodstuffs. European countries will have to depend very largely on America for food for the next two years whether the war lasts that long or not, as their productive capacity cannot reach an average figure until some time after the close of the war.

I am not pessimistic as to the future prices for cotton, but I can't see any excuse for more than a moderate acreage in cotton under present conditions, with foodstuffs at the highest point we have ever known and the boll weevil on the threshold of our State. A little study and intelligent cooperation between farmers will enable them to raise hogs at moderate cost and market them at a price to net on present market around 13 cents on foot.

Many farmers have lands which will provide good summer pasturage for a few head of cattle and hogs, and these could be carried through the winter and fattened almost without cost by grazing them during the fall and winter upon Abruzzi rye planted in their cotton fields and velvet beans planted in their corn fields.

There is still time for our farmers to respond to the appeals of our State and national authorities and of the newspapers to increase their acreage of foodstuffs. The outcome of the great world war is going to depend very largely upon who controls the supply of foodstuff. The farmer who draws from instead of adding to the country's supply of foods will be a hindrance to the nation instead of a help in the prosecution of the war. Patriotism and self interest both say plant corn, plant beans, raise plenty of garden truck, raise hogs and cattle and waste nothing that can be utilized as feed for man and beast. Will our farmers rise to the occasion?—David R. Coker, Hartsville, March 30.

Author No Asset.

At a local bazaar they were offering autographed copies of books by Indianapolis authors.

"Here is a very delightful book, suitable for a gift, and autographed by the author. One dollar and a half," said the smiling manager of the booth.

"A dollar and a half!" gasped the prospective purchaser, a little woman who held her tempted purse close to her breast.

"Yes, a dollar and a half. The autograph, you know, has an especial value."

"Why, I can get a copy of that book at a downtown store for a dollar."

"Yes, I know you can, but not autographed by the author."

The prospective purchaser's face suddenly took on a look of high wisdom and then she blurted out:

"Oh, well, I know who wrote it, anyhow."—Indianapolis News.

Read The Herald, \$1.50 per year.

\$690,000 CASH.

Rolls From Bag Checked From Aiken to Chicago.

When a suit case, the property of Mrs. J. K. Stewart, who died in Aiken, S. C., last Monday, was opened in the offices of the Merchants Loan and Trust company on Adams street Saturday \$690,000 in currency—in \$5,000 and \$10,000 gold bills—rolled out on the table.

Certified checks to the amount of \$296,000 also were found in the bag, which was supposed to contain articles of some value—clothing and some jewelry, and possibly a second will. Scant attention had been paid to it on its trip to Chicago.

Mrs. Stewart was the widow of the late founder and president of the Stewart-Warner Speedometer company. He died ten months ago in New York.

Two to Be Buried Here.

The body of Mrs. Stewart reached Chicago Thursday morning and was taken to a vault in Graceland cemetery. Mr. Stewart's body is in a vault in Brooklyn. It will be brought to Chicago and the two will be buried side by side in Graceland.

Unless a second will is discovered in the vaults in New York the entire Stewart estate will go to the two daughters—Marion, 14 years old, and Jean, 5 years old. The eldest daughter came with the funeral party from the South and is now at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leander H. La Chance, 1020 Ardmore avenue, Jean was left in Aiken under the care of her governess.

The finding of nearly \$1,000,000 in the suitcase was as great a surprise to friends of the family as to the officials of the bank, which is trustee of Mrs. Stewart's estate under the only will her Chicago attorney, John D. Black, who drew this will, has any knowledge.

Suit Case Checked?

It was reported that the suit case with its precious contents was checked in the baggage car when the funeral party left Aiken the fore part of the week and that the baggage master threw it about like any ordinary bag. While members of the family would not talk about it, acquaintances said it was carried along with other hand luggage and no heed was paid to it, as none of the party knew what it contained.

That it should be sent to the bank in Chicago was generally understood and it was known that some valuables were in it which the bank should take charge of as trustee. But that it contained nearly \$1,000,000 was not suspected.

Turned Over to Bank.

When the funeral party arrived in Chicago an official of the local bank met them. The suit case was then turned over to him with the remark that it should be left in the custody of the trustee until they had an opportunity to itemize the contents.

The official took it to the bank and put it in a vault, little dreaming that he carried hundreds of thousands of dollars in currency, besides other hundreds of thousands in certified checks.

The denomination of the currency is the largest in circulation. Few \$10,000 gold bills are seen in any of the banks and only occasionally do the larger denominations turn up.

From all that could be learned yesterday the members of Mrs. Stewart's immediate family had no intimation that such a fortune was kept in the winter home in the South especially in currency that was immediately available for use.

The suit case was forgotten until after the funeral services at Graceland.

Disposition of Estate.

The death of the widow revives interest in the disposition of the estate, accumulated by Stewart with the invention of the speedometer.

At his death, ten months ago, a contest was instituted in the effect to break one of two wills he was said to have made, the last will except for what purported to have been a copy, having been lost.

In his first will, made two years before his death, he bequeathed \$125,000 outright to Thomas F. Clark, of Pasadena, a son of Mr. Stewart's former partner, created a trust fund of \$1,000,000 for the two daughters, and provided a life interest in the remainder for the widow.

The second will, the original of which was lost, and which was given only the income from \$150,000 to young Clark and divided the remainder of the estate equally between the widow and the two daughters. This is the will that finally was proven up as the last testament.—Chicago Tribune, March 19th.

What England Has Borrowed.

Total borrowing of the British government between August 1, 1914, and December 31, 1916, was \$15,000,000,000, of which \$900,000,000 has been repaid. Short-term loans and "floating obligations" accounted for \$10,500,000,000 of the gross total.—New York Post.

OIL IN MARLBORO COUNTY.

In Digging for Foundation of Flour Mill, Kerosene is Discovered.

C. H. Jackson was digging a pit on his farm at the Five Forks last week in which to put machinery for a flour mill and a distinct scent of oil was noticed. He paid little attention to it till Saturday, when the accumulation of an oily substance was so pronounced that he began an investigation. It now develops that there is a small quantity of crude oil seeping through the earth's surface to within five feet of the top.

Examinations are being made and it seems altogether probable that we will have some gushers right here at us.

The strata on which this oil is found is the flat lands, and if a true production of crude oil, there is a very large territory affected, as this low, flat land is said to extend from near the fair grounds at Bennettsville to a point near Latta. A great deal of it is covered with timber yet. As soon as definite surveys and tests are made there will be something doing in this section, if we are blessed with oil.

Since the above was written by the Advocate's Clio correspondent, the editor went to Five Forks Tuesday afternoon and examined the oil, which was found oozing from the chalky clay at the bottom of the five-foot excavation which Mr. Jackson had made for the foundation of his flour mill. The odor and looks of the oil show undoubtedly that it is crude kerosene. It burns freely when a match is applied.

Water is also trickling into the excavation, and stands about a foot deep if not pumped off in several hours. The oil floats on the top of the water and forms a yellow scum. A sample of the oil was obtained from the excavation and is on exhibition at the Advocate office.

Mr. Jackson said that telegrams had been sent to Columbia and Washington for experts to come and make an examination. He expects them in a day or two.

Mr. Jackson is a son of Rod Jackson, of Dillon county, and a nephew of J. M. Jackson, of Bennettsville. The 360-acre tract of land on which he resides at Five Forks is part of the estate of his wife's grandfather, Col. T. N. Edens. It is between Clio and Blenheim, about four miles from each place.

It is probable that there is a large quantity of oil down in the earth at that place and possibly over a large area in that section, and is seeping through the chalk to near the surface at that point. In oil sections wells are often bored hundreds of feet deep to reach the oil.

Dozens of people from miles around were viewing the oil flow at Five Forks Tuesday afternoon. Hundreds have been there since the oil was discovered.—Pee Dee Advocate.

Stage Fright.

Inexperienced speakers, when called on to make public addresses, sometimes suffer from stage fright, which causes actual functional derangements of speech. A French physician has made a study of the subject and made public the results in an address to a recent congress of alienists in France. There are two principal causes, he says, vacillation and stammering. These can occur either separately or together, usually there is perturbation of the respiratory function. The speaker takes in the air too rapidly, expires when he should inspire, or vice versa. He speaks in too high a tone, fatigues his larynx, grows hoarse and, if his address be long sometimes loses his voice altogether. These defects can be overcome, according to the French physician, by breathing properly, speaking slowly and in a deep tone of voice. Special practice is required to attain this. The speaker must take a course of exercises designed to regulate and retard the movements of respiration and he must accustom himself to speaking in a low tone. The best results can be obtained by the use of a friend to check too rapid speaking. A certain young physician, according to the Review of Reviews, corrected this defect by discoursing in front of his mirror and obliging himself to pronounce a certain number of words in a certain length of time.—Indianapolis News.

Aiken County Selling Cattle.

Aiken, March 24.—During the past few weeks a number of cattle buyers have visited this county and bought around 500 head of cattle. This is something new for this county to be such a large shipper of cattle. Last week 262 head of cattle were sold and the value of the herds was about \$16,000. The shippers were: Wallace McNair, 26; M. E. Holley, 60; Dan Crossland, 110; J. P. McNair, 66. Recently Thomas Hitchcock sold 117, and B. F. Holley and Fabian Sumnerall 104.

FAMOUS WELL GOES DRY.

Legend of Beautiful Welsh Girl and Wicked Prince Recalled.

The dispatches telling that St. Winifred's well, in Holywell, Flintshire, Wales, has gone dry observe that it had been flowing "from time immemorial," but legend is more specific as to the date of its origin. Winifred, or Winefride, as she was known in the Catholic church, or Guenevra, as she was called until the conquest of Wales, was born about A. D. 600. Her uncle, St. Bueno, built a monastery in Flintshire, where the girl lived with her father, Thevit, a Cambrian magnate.

Cadadoc, son of a neighboring prince, tried to carry off Winifred. She fled toward her uncle's church, but the wicked youth overtook her on the slope above the site of the present well and with his sword cut off her head. The head rolled down the incline, and where it rested gushed the spring. St. Bueno left the altar, returned the head to the body and covered them with his cloak. After mass he removed the cloak and Winifred was as well as ever, except for a thin white circle around her neck. Presently Cadadoc fell dead when he stood insolently leaning upon his sword, and it was the popular belief in Wales that the earth opened and swallowed him.

There was a stone in the well pool, and St. Bueno, standing on this, made the promise that "whosoever on that spot should thrice ask for a benefit from God in the name of St. Winifred would obtain the grace he asked if it was for the good of his soul." All this we have from the British monk, Elerius, whose manuscript is in the British museum, and from another script supposed to have been written by Robert, prior of Shrewsbury. The well has been regarded by pious persons as another Lourdes.—New York Sun.

Her Little Failing.

We had another visit with great-grandmother the other day, relates the Cleveland Plain Dealer. She said, in part:

"Yes, the girls do things now that would have been considered wicked in my day, but girls aren't any wickeder. But points of view change back and forth. I have been told that some women who are otherwise respectable, smoke cigarettes nowadays. Think how that would have horrified us fifty years ago! And yet—my dear old grandmother smoked a clay pipe.

"How that would horrify my grandchildren!"

"What form of tobacco do you prefer?" we asked her.

"Get along with you! One is barbarous and the other is degenerate. The woman who would smoke a pipe is a hag and the woman that would smoke a cigarette is a hussy.

"But listen"—and here she whispered—"I do enjoy a mild cigar after my dinner."

See our nice line of sample box paper. Herald Book Store.

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Engraving Free on all goods sold

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Reid's Jewelry Store
Bamberg, S. C.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Mayor.

Mr. C. W. Rentz is hereby announced as a candidate for mayor of Bamberg in the approaching town election. CITIZENS.

NOTICE OF TOWN ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, May 1st, 1917, an election will be held in the Town of Bamberg for mayor, six aldermen, and a commissioner of public works. All electors for said election will have to register again, and books of registration will remain open, in the office of E. H. Henderson, supervisor of registration, until April 23rd, 1917. 4-5. CITY OF BAMBERG.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

All persons having claims against the estate of James Parlor, deceased, will file the same, duly itemized and verified, with the undersigned qualified executor within sixty days from the date hereof, and failing so to comply with this notice, will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate, will make payment to the undersigned executor forthwith.

H. M. GRAHAM, Executor.

Bamberg, S. C., March 16, 1917. 4

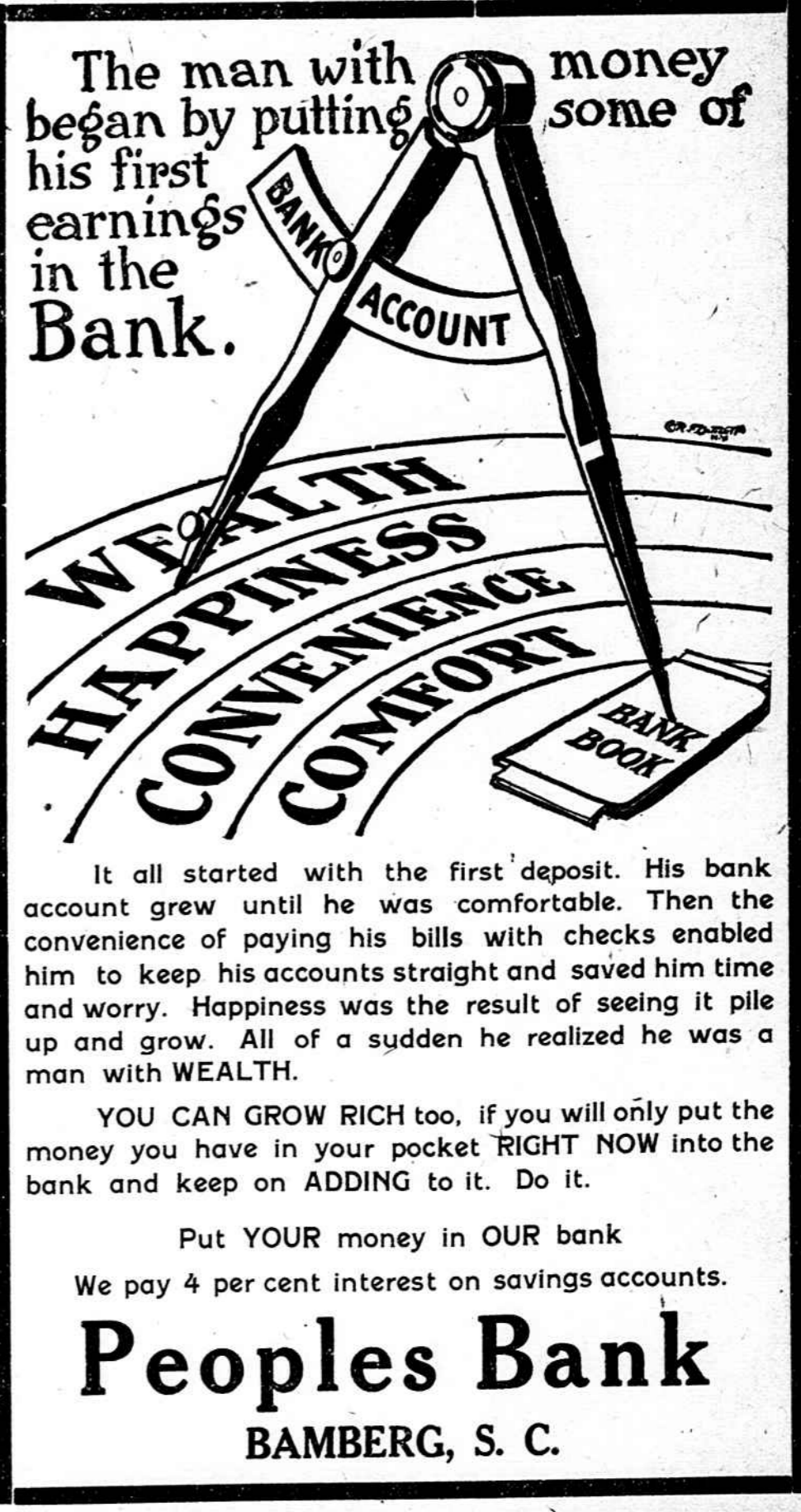
CLEVELAND BIG BOLL

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grown and ginned on those farms where ten hundred and fifty acres planted in Cleveland came up in June last year and under adverse weather conditions yielded seven hundred and fifty bales. Lints same percentage as best little boll varieties. These seed are not 100 per cent. pure, but are as pure as seed can be kept and grown under general farm conditions. State chemist tested germination and reported ninety per cent. Six dollars for four-bushel sack. Two dollars for single bushel.

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Put YOUR money in OUR bank
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