



The Bamberg Herald



One Dollar and a Half a Year.

BAMBERG, S. C., THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1917.

Established 1891

COUNTRY NEWS LETTERS

SOME INTERESTING HAPPENINGS IN VARIOUS SECTIONS.

News Items Gathered All Around the County and Elsewhere.

Colston Clippings.

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Colston, July 10.—A good deal of rain has fallen in this section during the past week.

We regret to say that Mrs. T. D. Beard is not getting on as well as at the time of the last writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Beard and family, of Bamberg, and Mrs. S. P. Chisolm spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Beard.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Grimes and family, of Bamberg, visited relatives in this section Sunday afternoon.

Miss Kate Rentz of Ehrhardt, visited her sister, Mrs. J. M. Clayton, several days last week.

Misses Blanche Spann and Gussie Hutto, of Bamberg, are spending some time with Miss Mamie McMillan.

Miss Inez Clayton spent Saturday night with Miss Virgie Barnes.

Mr. George Fender, of Bamberg, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Fender. He has recently joined the navy.

Messrs. John G. Clayton and Adolphus Jones of Walterboro, spent Sunday and Sunday night in this section.

Messrs. R. L. Jackson, George Kearse, Talbert Padgett, and Mr. Curry motored to Barnwell Sunday afternoon.

The fourth passed off very quietly in this section. Some people enjoyed the day at Spring Branch and others at Springtown. The young people enjoyed a party given that night by Mrs. F. M. Ray.

Miss Evelyn Kirkland was the pleasant guest of Miss Mamie McMillan Saturday night.

The friends of Mr. Perry Padgett are sorry to know that he is still confined to his bed.

Mr. Johnnie Clayton spent Sunday with Mr. Champion Barnes.

Little Miss Gladys Brabham, of Olar, visited her uncle, Mr. B. L. Kearse, several days last week.

Misses Laura McMillan and Alberta Kearse are spending some time near Olar.

Miss Evelyn Kirkland was the pleasant guest of Miss Claire Kearse Sunday.

Mr. Wesley Clayton, of Ehrhardt, was a visitor in this section Sunday.

Miss Alberta Kearse spent several days last week with Miss Mamie McMillan.

Mr. Roy Williams, from this section, joined the navy last week, but he has not been called for service yet.

Miss Minnie Kirkland spent several days with Mrs. T. D. Beard.

The children who have parts in children's day exercises, which will be held on the fourth Sunday in this month, are each and every one requested to meet at Colston Branch Baptist church next Saturday afternoon promptly at 4 o'clock.

Miss Lottie Rentz is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. J. M. Clayton.

Mr. Willie Best, of the Kearse section, was a pleasant visitor in this section Saturday night and Sunday.

The Govan and Colston ball teams crossed bats on the latter's diamond Saturday afternoon, but on account of the unfavorable weather, only a few innings were played.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Clayton were the pleasant guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Clayton, Sunday.

A party of young people from this section visited Clear Pond Sunday afternoon.

Schofield Sketches.

Schofield, July 10.—The Saltkeatchie Lumber Co. is shut down for some necessary repairs but will start up again in the next few days.

Mr. G. R. Morris and daughter, of Olar, were visitors here on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Peebles spent Sunday with relatives at Olar.

Mr. and Mrs. Zip Lain, of Columbia, visited relatives here this week.

Messrs. Lawrence French and J. L. Owen motored over to Barnwell on Sunday last.

Mr. D. L. Shippert has returned after spending several days with his family in Inahlinton.

Mr. A. T. Inahlinton spent last Sunday in Savannah.

Mr. and Mrs. T. L. French are visiting relatives in Georgia.

Messrs. Lewis Clift and George M. Intosh are spending several days with their family at Williamsport, Pa.

DRAIBLER.

KEY TO LEMBERG CAPTURED.

Russians Continue Fierce Offensive Movements in Galician District.

London, July 11.—Halicz, the strategic gateway to Lemberg, capital of Galicia, has been captured by the Russians, says a dispatch from Reuter's Petrograd correspondent.

Russia's armies have broken the Austro-German line in the Halicz-Stanislau sector, one of the most important on the eastern front, and the Russian advance continues.

The Austro-German forces already have withdrawn beyond the Lomina river, about ten miles west of Jesupol, which was occupied Sunday by the Russians under Gen. Korniloff. The Russians have taken four more villages and increased their captures of prisoners more than one thousand.

Seven more field guns and other war material also fell into Russian hands.

Made Wide Breach.

West of Stanislau the Russians have penetrated the Teutonic lines to a depth of nearly seven miles and between Stanislau and Halicz they have widened their wedge. In their retirement the Austro-Germans failed to make a stand at two rivers, the Lukovitza and the Luvka. It is probable that they may entrench on the west bank of the Lomina.

A stand west of the Lomina, however, hardly will prevent the forced evacuation of Halicz, the strategic key to Lemberg, as the Russians are within less than eight miles of Halicz on three sides and only one avenue of retreat from the Brzezany-Zlochow-Brody line by the Austro-Germans almost a necessity.

Meanwhile the Russian artillery is hammering the enemy lines south of Brzezany and north of the Pripet marshes, near Riga, Dvinsk and Smorgon, the fighting has increased.

On the Western Front.

On the western front, along the Chemin-Des-Dames, the French have repulsed more attacks by the troops of the German crown prince. The French also threw back a strong attack near Hurtibise, in the Champagne.

A violent artillery duel is in progress between the Germans and British in Flanders. The German fire has also been intense along the front held by the Belgian army. In Flanders, near the French border, the British have advanced their line east of Ostaverne.

The Germans cannot declare their terms of peace and "must fight and conquer." Dr. von Bethman-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, is reported to have told members of the reichstag. Peace without annexations is not looked upon with favor by the German government, the chancellor is reported to have said, adding:

"I am sure we can win if we hold out."

The tension of the political situation in Berlin is still intense.

Not That Kind of Race.

"Ernest," said the teacher of geography, "tell what you know about the Mongolian race."

"I wasn't there," explained Ernest hastily. "I went to the ball game."—Detroit News.

Cope Cullings.

Cope, July 7.—The protracted meeting which commenced last Sunday morning at the Sawyer Memorial Baptist church closed on yesterday afternoon. There were twenty-four additions to membership, ten by baptism and fourteen by letter. The Rev. B. F. Halford was assisted by Mr. Joe Cohen, a converted Hebrew, of Charleston, and Mr. Cohen's manner and style of preaching the Gospel, together with his having been converted to Christianity, made him a drawing card, and each day and night the crowd grew larger and larger, until the last two nights, when standing room only was available.

The annual protracted services of Union Methodist church, of this place, will begin on Monday night, July 9th. A song and prayer service will be held at 8:15 and preaching will begin at 8:30. The Rev. W. A. Massabean, of St. Paul's, Orangeburg, will assist the pastor, the Rev. G. W. Dukes. Everybody cordially invited to these services.

The crops around Cope, which are looking exceptionally fine, have all the moisture they need at present.

For last Tuesday night this present, we visited by a heavy rain, which was much needed at that time, and again last night we had one of the old-time trash movers, and any more rain at this time will do more harm than good.

IN THE PALMETTO STATE

SOME OCCURRENCES OF VARIOUS KINDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

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

S. H. Johnson, an Anderson merchant, was arrested last week charged with attempting criminal assault upon a nine-year-old white girl living near his store.

The first open cotton bell of the year has been reported from the farm of Marion Wise, of Barnwell county. The Barnwell county cotton crop prospect is fine.

James A. Hoyt, former speaker of the South Carolina house of representatives, left last week for Detroit, Mich., where he becomes general manager of a large bank.

B. T. Bishop was killed at a saw mill near Landrum, Spartanburg county, Thursday morning. His brother-in-law, Burch Sain, is charged with the killing. Sain is believed to be crazy.

The Easter Baptist church in Spartanburg county, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground last Tuesday night. The church cost \$2,400 and there was no insurance. The church was built by the Easter family.

Certificates were presented Friday to ninety-eight young ladies of South Carolina who have been attending the two week's short course at Winthrop college given to members of the girls' clubs of the home demonstration work in South Carolina.

Hugh Wilson, a white farmer of Newberry county, killed Colin Morgan, a negro, with a pitch fork Thursday. While the two men were working they fell out, a fight ensued and the negro was killed. Wilson surrendered to Sheriff Bleas of Newberry county.

ENORMOUS COST OF ARMY.

Statement Issued Showing Amounts Expended in 1915 and at Present.

Washington, July 5.—An idea of the enormous cost to maintain America's fighting forces is given in a statement issued by the committee on public information today showing the relative amounts expended in 1915, when the country was at peace, and to be expended this year.

Subsistence, for instance, which in 1915 was supplies at the modest cost of \$9,800,000, this year has been provided for in the appropriation at \$133,000,000.

Clothing and camp garrison equipment, which two years ago were had for \$6,500,000, will cost this year \$231,000,000.

Ordnance stores and supplies which in 1915 were furnished for only \$700,000, this year will cost more than \$100,000,000.

Manufacture of arms which in 1915 cost \$450,000, this year will cost more than \$55,000,000.

Ammunition for small arms which in 1915 was had at \$875,000, this year will cost \$148,000,000.

Transportation, which in 1915 was furnished at \$13,000,000, this year will cost \$222,000,000.

Regular supplies, which in 1915 cost \$10,000,000, this year will cost \$110,000,000.

For aeronautics \$450,000 was appropriated for this year. This does not, of course, include the administration's big aircraft programme which calls for an initial appropriation of \$639,000,000.

Among the items already purchased are: 5,000,000 blankets; 37,000,000 yards of bobbinet; 2,000,000 cots; 45,500,000 yards of cotton cloth; 21,300,000 of unbleached drilling; 6,000,000 pairs of shoes and 11,191,000 pairs of light woolen socks.

Sold 430 Bales of Cotton.

Laurens, July 10. Yarborough Bros., of the Enoree section, today sold 430 bales of cotton in Laurens at 26 1/2 cents, the lot aggregating approximately \$54,000. The cotton is in a local warehouse and was bought by R. G. Franks, Laurens representative for Cooper & Griffin of Greenville.

The lot consisted of a part of three crops produced by the Messrs. Yarborough, the 1914 crop having been placed in the warehouse when the staple was selling at five cents. The price paid today for the lot is the highest yet paid in this section or in the State perhaps.

TO CONTROL AMERICAN EXPORTS

First Consideration American Needs.

Second Allies', Third Neutrals'.

Washington, July 8.—Government control of American exports authorized in a provision of the espionage act, was ordered put into operation July 15 by President Wilson tonight with the issuance of a proclamation requiring the licensing of shipments to all countries of the most important commodities.

The president declared the government's policy will be first to give consideration to American needs; next to meet as far as possible the requirements of the Allies; and lastly to supply the neutral countries wherever practicable. It is made clear that every effort will be made to see that no supplies reach the central powers.

The commodities named in the list put under control are coal, coke, fuel oils, kerosene and gasoline, including bunkers; food grains, flour and meal; fodder and feeds, meats and fats, pig iron, steel billets, ship plates and structural shapes, scrap iron and scrap steel, ferro manganese, fertilizers, arms, ammunition and explosives.

Sixty-Day Embargo.

The inclusion of foodstuffs in the proclamation lends color to statements that the administration is considering the advisability of a complete embargo for sixty days on all food shipments to give the country time to ascertain the amount of its supplies and to give allied and neutral countries an opportunity to present a full programme of their requirements.

The president said the government was trying to first ameliorate present food conditions and conditions that are expected to arise between now and the next harvest. Many officials, alarmed at the present wheat shortage, and the heavy drain the Allies and neutrals are making on American food supplies, are urging an immediate embargo on food shipments.

Firm Grasp on Shipping.

Through control of coal and fuels the government intends to take a firm grasp on shipping. An arrangement under negotiation will give the American and British governments control not only of all allied tonnage, but of neutral vessels as well. Ships now on runs not regarded as necessary to a successful conduct of the war will be forced into trades considered more essential, and vessels held in port through fear of submarine attack will be required to go into service.

Control of iron and steel was made necessary by war demands on the iron and steel industries. A shortage of steel in this country is threatened because of the large amount that is being diverted to munitions manufacture and the construction of the government's merchant fleet. Japan's heavy purchases of steel plates for merchant shipbuilding made necessary that plates be put under control.

Other Regulations Expected.

Specific regulations governing food in ports and shipments of other commodities named in today's lists are expected to be issued by the president within a few days. Even if a complete embargo is not placed on food exports for a time it is known many restrictions will be made.

One argument advanced by advocates of a complete embargo on food shipments is that the neutral countries and the Allies have presented entirely different statements regarding the amount of foodstuffs going from the neutral countries into Germany. The president declares in his statement that this government has no desire to do any injustice to neutral countries and intends to cooperate with them.

100,000 Troops for South Carolina.

Columbia, July 10.—It appears now that more than one-fourth of the new national army will be trained within the State of South Carolina. Forty thousand men will be located at Columbia, and 30,000 each at Spartanburg and Greenville. These men will reach the camps before the end of the summer. It is understood in Columbia that practically the entire national guard of New York will be sent to the Spartanburg camp. The South Carolina national guard will be sent to the camp at Greenville. No definite announcement has been made as to when the first South Carolina will be moved to Greenville.

Carolina will be moved to Greenville. Col. P. K. McCullough has not yet received definite orders, although it is understood that the movement will be completed before the end of the week.

REGISTERED MEN NOTIFIED

MUST HOLD THEMSELVES IN READINESS.

Men Told to Inspect List and Inform Themselves of Serial Number.

Washington, July 8.—Another step in building up the selective army was taken today with the distribution of a circular by Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder, notifying