

RULES GOVERNING BOARDS

OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

Queries From Individuals Are to be Addressed to Local Exemption Boards.

The following official statement the office of the provost marshal general at Washington has been given to the press with the request that it be given publicity:

"Thousands of letters reach the provost marshal general's office every day concerning the application of the selective service law to individual cases. Some of these letters come from local boards. A vast number of them come from individuals, and the question in the latter case is usually 'My circumstances are so and so; am I exempt?'"

"There are very good reasons why neither of these classes of questions can be directly answered from the provost marshal general's office, and some other provision must be made to furnish the information."

"The selective service law places the determination of exemptions within the exclusive jurisdiction of exemption boards. Individual cases may not, therefore, be decided by this office. Opinions given on the merits of such cases and without any opportunity to investigate the true facts would not be justified and might be used to influence the action of local boards. Furthermore, an attempt to decide individual cases in this office would be an invasion of the exclusive function of the boards."

Rulings should Go to all Boards.

"Somewhat the same considerations govern the questions that come direct to the provost marshal general's office from the local boards. The same sort of questions arise in each board. There are 4,557 boards. There is only one way to answer such questions in a way that will convey the answer to the largest number of boards, and that is by rulings on cases as they arise, but these rulings ought to be communicated to all boards. An answer to boards singly and directly would have to be repeated thousands of times and would leave the center of the system in each State uninformed. Partly to avoid multiplication of correspondence the whole system was devised on the present plan."

"The whole nation is organized under what might be termed a system of supervised decentralization. The local boards in each State comprise a separate unit, responsive to the central control of the governor. Local boards should address their questions to the governor, who will daily summarize questions that he cannot answer and present them to the provost marshal general's office for his whole State. Bulletins will issue from the provost marshal general's office giving the rulings on these questions, and these bulletins will be sent to every board in the nation. In this way the operation of the law will be systematized and made uniform."

Distribution of Information.

"For these reasons the following is announced to the public and the local boards as the rules that will govern the dissemination of information from the provost marshal general's office:

"1. Questions by individuals should be asked of the local board nearest them. If the board is unable, after consideration of the regulations and rulings, to answer the question, it should forward the question to the governor for decision."

"2. Questions from local boards should never be addressed to the provost marshal general's office, but in all cases should be forwarded to the governor of the State."

"3. In no case will opinions or rulings be given on individual cases that have not yet been presented to the proper local board."

Answering of Questions.

"In order to enforce these rules the provost marshal general's office announces that it will answer no questions from local boards which are addressed direct to this office, but will in each case return the questioner's letter or telegram with a request that it be forwarded to the governor of the State. Questions from individuals will not be answered direct from the provost marshal general's office, but the letter will be returned to the writer with the request that he ask his question of the local board nearest him."

"It is not desired to inject formality into the correspondence of local boards, but the requirement of uniformity, consistency and convenience make it necessary to insist on these rules. The large number of persons affected requires that there should be an information office in each locality. These rules are designed to make the office and the local board answer this purpose, and every effort will be made to make prompt rulings and disseminate rulings of a general character to every local board in the United States."

Picnic plates for sale at The Herald Book Store. Just the thing for outings. Twelve for 5c, and 25 for 10c.

YOUNG DEFENDS NEWSPAPERS.

Tells of Sacrifices of Publishers. Space Should be Paid For.

George M. Young, representative from North Dakota, is prepared to take up cudgels for the newspapers if any further attack is made upon them looking to discriminatory taxation. Speaking recently in the house against the proposed changes in second class postal rates, Mr. Young pointed out the injustice of the proposal as follows:

"It is true that the amount paid by the publishers of newspapers direct to the government, if considered by itself, may appear insufficient; but if what the publishers do for the public free of charge is taken into account I believe it will be found that they pay their full share of the cost of the handling of the mails."

"Sound and efficient government must rest upon an intelligent, educated public opinion. For that reason it is highly desirable that the citizens of the country should be well informed upon all public questions and all details of government. In this field the newspapers give space worth many millions. Almost every public official from the president of the United States down to a forest ranger secures valuable publicity."

"The cabinet officers send out immense quantities of publicity matter, telling of the activities of their respective departments. And they are quite imperious about it. The postmaster general himself, who discusses this subject in one of his annual reports now before me, gets for the government advertising of immense value, covering one of the greatest business enterprises in the world, the postoffice department."

"Then the newspaper gives to the public without charge a very large amount of valuable advertising space in support of State, county, city, charitable, religious and other activities, which if taken into account, would run into very large sums of money. And this class of citizens, upon whom the catalogue house men would descend with the idea of wringing from them rates sufficiently increased to enable the government to give them a reduced rate upon first-class matter."

"It is a well established principle among large business concerns that certain lines must be handled at little or no profit. In the conduct of the great postoffice department thoughtful people cannot fail to realize the wisdom of encouraging circulation of mediums of publicity. There is no telling to what extent letters are written carrying first-class postage about matters advertised in newspapers, big and small. They stimulate all kinds of business. Advertising is the backbone of the postal department. Cripple it, and its sources of revenue from the sale of first-class postage will be tremendously reduced. The prudent business man will not thoughtlessly cause a radical reduction in his chief source of income. The proposed change in second class rates displays a lack of statesmanship."

Value Not Appreciated

"The value of publicity to the departments of the government is little appreciated by those who have not stopped to think about it. Almost every government activity requires publicity. The president of the United States appreciates this, if some other officials forget it. In a recent address he used these words:

"I beg that all editors and publishers everywhere will give as prominent publication and as wide circulation as possible to this appeal."

"What is worth asking for is worth paying for."

"I find, after looking it over, that if the United States government had paid to the publishers of the *Herald* the price for all the advertising given to this government they could afford to send this paper out by first-class postage."

"There is a Red Cross item of 33 lines. Papers in North Dakota of the character of this paper would charge more than 10 cents a line for reading matter, but we will figure it at 10 cents a line. That would make \$3.30. There is an item on crop stimulation, very important at this particular time, 247 lines. That would be \$24.70. There is an announcement there of 54 lines by a United States representative, the county agent. That would be worth \$5.40. Then there is another Red Cross item of four lines. Then the county agent makes a very complimentary statement with respect to the activity in various in that locality. That would make \$6.20. There is an article on the sale of war bonds—27 lines, \$2.70. There is another Red Cross item of four lines, 40 cents. There is a statement prepared by the United States department of agriculture—a very important statement—with respect to food conservation, and this particular statement was given a place in the editorial columns of this paper, 60 lines. That would be \$6.00. These items total up to \$53.10."

There are a number of other arti-

RECORD BREAKING CROPS.

Grain Increase Over Last Year More Than Billion Bushels.

A billion bushels increase over last year's production in the principal food crops is the response American farmers have made to President Wilson's mid-April appeal saying that upon them "rests the fate of the war and the fate of nations."

The extent of the farmers' response was disclosed when a production of 6,093,000,000 bushels of principal food crops was made in the department of agriculture's July crop report which shows this year's corn crop will be the largest in history except one, and that four, and possibly five, other crops will make new high records.

The corn crop, which with favorable weather from now on may equal the bumper yield of 1912, shows an increase of 541,000,000 bushels over last year with a total of 3,124,000,000 bushels. The acreage is 14 per cent. larger than last year.

The combined winter and spring wheat crops will be 38,000,000 bushels more than last year's, with a total of 678,000,000 bushels.

Barley, with prospects of the third largest crop ever grown, will exceed last year's production by 33,000,000 bushels, with an output of 214,000,000 bushels.

Oats promise to exceed last year's crop by 201,000,000 bushels, the total production being forecast at 1,453,000,000 bushels. That is slightly under the record. Improvement between now and harvest, however, may result in a record crop.

White potato production on a 22-1-2 per cent. increase in acreage, will be a record crop with 452,000,000 bushels, or 167,000,000 bushels more than last year, not taking into account the home garden production which this year is estimated to be much larger than ever before.

Rye, another record crop this year, will amount to 56,100,000 bushels, or 8,700,000 bushels more than last year.

Sweet potatoes will register a new high total, with 82,000,000 bushels, or 11,000,000 bushels more than last year.

Rice production will be 34,400,000 bushels, the second largest crop ever produced.

Production of tobacco will break another record with a crop of 1,215,000,000 pounds, which is 64,000,000 pounds more than was grown last year.

In a statement explaining conditions, the department of agriculture said:

"A heavy increase in acreage of corn is noted, amounting to over 14 per cent. of last year's crop, much of the increase being on land not formerly cultivated and the bulk of the remainder on abandoned wheat lands and acreage formerly devoted to hay."

GO TO FRANCE IN WINTER.

Baker Says Guardsmen Will Be Ready By Then.

Washington, July 20.—In response to protests against training of Northern National Guardsmen in Southern States, a letter from Secretary Baker read today in the Senate, said the arrangements had been made for climatic reasons, and that troops could not be sent to France before winter.

He said it is planned to send divisions of the guardsmen to France, probably during the winter as soon as they are through training, and tonage is available.

Recognizing Genius.

Merchant (to detective)—"Some fellow has been representing himself as a collector of ours. He's been taking in more money than any two of the men we have, and I want him collared as quickly as possible."

Detective—"All right. I'll have him arrested in less than a week."

Merchant—"Good heavens, man! I don't want to put him in jail—I want to engage him."—Puck.

cies in this paper that I think ought to be paid for too. I have not, however, iteized them."

"here are a number of other art might be a good thing to discontinue the publication of reading matter if it were not profitable, Young said, "If all of the newspapers should suspend publication tomorrow that are not profitable, that are not making money aside from the job printing, the United States would be in a difficult position."

A. B. UTSEY

LIFE INSURANCE

Bamberg, South Carolina

Drives Out Malaria, Builds Up System
The Old Standard general strengthening tonic, **GROVE'S** **"S"** **BRONCHITIS** **TONIC**, drives out Malaria, enriches the blood, and builds up the system. A true tonic. For adults and children. 50c.

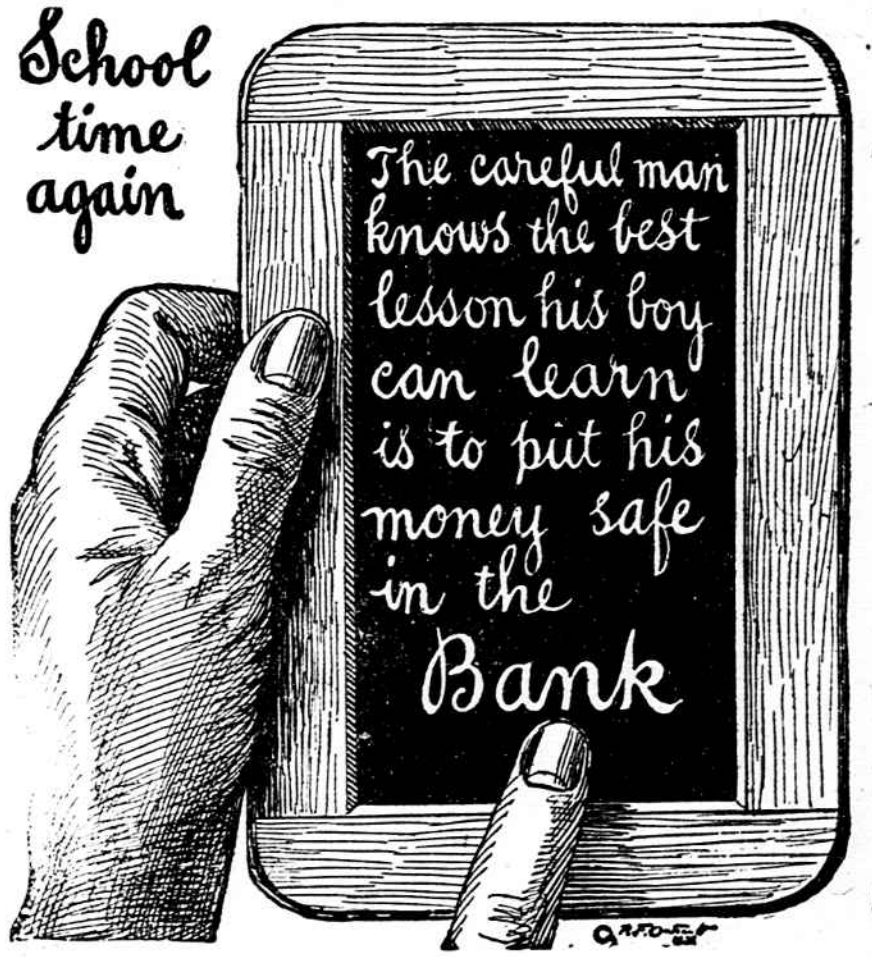
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Herald Book Store

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WE PAY FOUR (4) PER CENT. INTEREST, COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY, ON SAVING DEPOSITS

Farmers & Merchants Bank

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We have a splendid line of Buggies, Wagons, Harness, Lap Robes, Whips, Etc. We have a number of styles in Buggies and Harness, and we can suit you. We handle only the best vehicles to be had, and our prices are always right. Come to see us; you are always welcome.

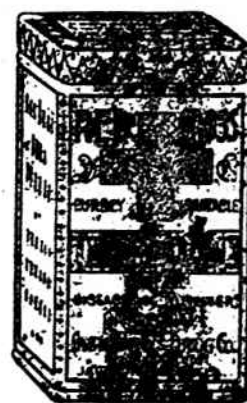
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Bilious Colic Rheumatic Pains
Constipation Sick Headaches
Dyspepsia Sour Stomach

Red Cross Liver Medicine

Purely vegetable; does not sicken. Sugar powder form; may be used dry or easily made into liquid. The genuine Red Cross Liver Medicine is made only by **CASH BROS. DRUG CO., Inc.**, Jacksonville, Fla. 25 Cents a box, at druggists and in general stores, or postpaid from the manufacturers.