



COUNTRY NEWS LETTERS

SOME INTERESTING HAPPENINGS IN VARIOUS SECTIONS.

News Items Gathered All Around the County and Elsewhere.

Denmark Dots.

Denmark, April 6.—Mrs. Delle Guess was a visitor in Columbia the past week.

Algie Guess, St. Claire Guess, A. D. Pearson, the Rev. Bellinger Guess and Cecil Crum were in Orangeburg Thursday.

Miss May Pearson has returned home from Columbia.

Miss Frances Guess, of Converse College, was at home for a few days last week.

Miss Olive Pearson, of Augusta, Ga., spent Sunday with her parents here.

Miss Ruth Guess has returned home after an extended visit to friends and relatives at Birmingham, Ala., Micanopy and Jacksonville, Fla.

Branchville Briefs.

Branchville, April 6.—Mrs. Susie Stroble has returned to Washington, D. C., after spending some time here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Berry.

Mrs. W. C. Martin is spending some time in Charleston.

Mrs. Sidney Poag and little daughter, of Columbia, are visiting Mrs. J. B. Henderson.

Mrs. W. A. Izlar and children, of Augusta, Ga., are visiting Mrs. C. E. Byrd.

Mrs. S. C. Jones spent last week with relatives in Charleston.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Black and children and Miss Rebecca Evans, of Holly Hill, were the guests of Mrs. J. M. Byrd last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Edwins, of Bamberg, visited relatives here last week.

Misses Evelyn and Carolyn Hutto and J. E. Hutto, of Charleston, spent last week with their grandmother, Mrs. C. E. Byrd.

Miss Ida Edwins, of Orangeburg, is spending the week-end with Miss Wilhelmina Byrd.

Miss Nell Pegues has returned to her home in Barnwell.

Virgil Dukes, of Camp Sevier, is visiting his parents here this week.

Arthur Berry, of the navy, spent a few days with his mother here during the past week.

Keeping Hogs in The City.

The Herald has been reliably informed that there are parties in the city who are keeping hogs on their premises within the city limits, contrary to the laws of the city forbidding it. The Herald does not know who these parties are, but our information is that men of prominence are doing this, and that there are several such parties.

The spring season is now here—the time of the year when people have fever—and the presence of hogs in the city does not add to the health condition of Bamberg. While it is true that the raising of hogs in town may be beneficial in some ways, the matter was threshed out some months ago, and it was decided that Bamberg could not afford to risk the health of the town; therefore, the law forbidding hogs in the city was not changed.

It is urged that everybody should obey the law—especially in view of the fact that efforts are being made to increase the healthfulness of the place, and that sanitary reasons alone should prevent the raising of hogs in this town.

Lack of Knowledge of Gas Defense.

The necessity for thorough and continuous training of troops in gas defense is shown by a statement provided by captured German documents.

The Germans at a certain position on the western front knew the British were planning to deliver a gas attack on a German division equipped with masks, but poorly trained in their use. In spite of the fact that they had several days to drill before conditions were suitable for the British attack, when it was finally made hundreds of German casualties resulted.

Many kinds of gases are used in modern warfare. Some merely affect the eyes temporarily, and are more inconvenient than serious. Other gases are terrible in their effect unless proper protection is available. They are employed in clouds, or in shells, bombs, and hand grenades.

It is the work of the Field Training Section of the Gas Defense Service to bring home to the American soldier the importance of his gas mask, to thoroughly drill him in its use and to inspire confidence in its efficiency.

Over \$41,000 in 5-cent Smileage coupons has come in from the big camps to headquarters at the Commission on training camp activities in Washington. These coupons represent admissions to theatrical events at the camps. Soldiers from the smaller towns receive their books early, because of the prompt response of these places when Smileage books were placed on sale, and in many cases have used them up.

APRIL DRAFT CALL.

1,969 for South Carolina.—Be Sent to Camps Beginning April 26.

Washington, April 6.—Approximately 150,000 men will be sent to training camps during the five-day period beginning April 26, under orders sent to State Governors today by Provost Marshal General Crowder for mobilization of the April call of the second draft. This is three times the number it was originally planned to call and is nearly twice the monthly quota as based on the calling of 800,000 men over a period of nine months.

Calling out of the increased number was made necessary by the decision of President Wilson to respond without delay to the need of France and Great Britain for reinforcements in the great battle in Picardy. Vacancies in national army divisions resulting from the withdrawal of men to complete National Guard and regular army units and for the formation of special technical units asked by Gen. Pershing will be made good by the April draft.

Failure of Congress to pass the amendment to the selective Service Act, which would permit the fixation of State quotas on the number of men in class one necessitated temporary adherence to the old system. Local boards have been officially advised, however, that they are to ignore "quotas" for the time being and to simply continue calling up men until they have obtained the number they have been instructed to forward. When a basis for establishing State quotas has been found due credit against future increments will be given those already called.

Among the men to be called will be approximately 116,700 whites and 33,700 negroes.

The assessment of some of the Southern States follows:

Alabama 3,301, Florida 3,350, Georgia 6,356, Kentucky 3,396, Mississippi 2,204, North Carolina 5,054, South Carolina 1,969, Tennessee 4,751.

Urges Colored People to Buy Bonds.

To the Colored People of the County:—As many of you are readers of The Bamberg Herald, I take this means of speaking to you on the war question. Inasmuch as you know that I am profoundly interested in all matters which concern you and the honor and dignity of our great government, and inasmuch as I have been and am a constant reader of the many war issues which concern us and the life of the whole nation, I wish to say that the time has come when we colored people have got to act. We have got to do something. We have got to buy a liberty bond, or buy war stamps, to help win the war. For, if the white people lose this war, we colored people will lose it. Let us do our part as a race. There was an important meeting held at the court house yesterday. I was present and many colored ministers and people, and the fact is we are all up against it. God only knows what will become of us if we fail to do our part in helping our government in this critical hour of its hardest struggle. There were papers, cards and information sent out yesterday into all the districts of the county. See the white people in your community and fall in line. They are acting upon information they have received from high authority.

D. J. SANDERS.
Bamberg, S. C., April 9.

Each Plane Needs Extra Equipment.

After three years of warfare the total number of airplanes able to take the air at any time on either side of the western front has not been over 2,500. Each plane in the air requires a force of 46 men, two replacement planes on the ground, and one training plane for every pilot who eventually reaches the front, with an extra engine for each plane.

The life of a plane is not more than two months, and the engine must be overhauled after each 75 hours. Now that American planes are going overseas, the great problem is to secure the thousands of skilled mechanics, enginemen, motor repair men, wood and metal workers needed to keep the planes in perfect condition. This engineering and mechanical force at the airdromes, the flying fields, and repair depots, both here and behind the lines in France, is a vital industrial link in the chain to air supremacy.

Removes Many Officers.

From the declaration of war to February 23, the Surgeon General of the army has removed 1,050 officers of the Medical Reserve Corps. In the following table the reason assigned for discharge does not isolate under "inaptitude for the service" all of those whose dismissal was in considerable degree due to inefficiency or incompetency, since these reasons had weight in many cases otherwise classified.

Discharged for physical disability, 411; inaptitude for the service, 154; to join other branches, 306; domestic difficulties, 59; resignation, 88; needed by communities, hospitals, schools, 32.

During the same period there have been 2,265 promotions, including some officers promoted more than once.

IN THE PALMETTO STATE

SOME OCCURRENCES OF VARIOUS KINDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

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

Judge Sease has upheld the constitutionality of the quart-a-month law.

Governor Manning has for the fourth time appointed W. H. Gibbs state game warden.

News was received Wednesday of the death in France of Bennie Martin of Vaucluse, aged 20 years. Young Martin enlisted three months ago and his death resulted from pneumonia. He is survived by his father, C. L. Martin.

Walter E. Duncan, a widely known newspaper man of Aiken, has been appointed publicity manager of the food conservation and productive section of the State food administration, under Col. August Kohn, chairman. Mr. Duncan has entered upon his duties.

Fred Johnson, white, about 23 years old, employed by the Big Salt-hatchie Cypress Company, of Varnville, as brakeman on their log train, Thursday afternoon while coupling two cars loaded with logs was so seriously injured that he died Thursday night about 8 o'clock.

Service Flag Unfurled.

Sunday morning, during the morning service hour, a service flag was unfurled at the Bamberg Baptist church, Col. F. N. K. Bailey, of Greenwood, being the speaker of the occasion. The flag contained thirteen stars, with two more to be added, representing the young men of the Baptist congregation who have entered the service of the country, either in the army or navy.

Col. Bailey made one of the finest addresses on the war yet heard in Bamberg. He urged the people to do not only their bit for the boys in the trenches, but to do their best, and appealed to the citizens of Bamberg county to uphold the government in all the phases of war work, the buying of liberty bonds, subscribing to the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A., etc. He reminded the people of the county that during the last liberty loan, the county fell short about \$120,000 of the amount allotted to this county, notwithstanding the fact that the people here are unusually prosperous, and the money conditions in the county are most favorable.

Col. Bailey made the point that every time we fail or refuse to help the government in its war programme, either in subscribing money or contributing to food conservation, we cause perhaps one of the very men represented in the Baptist church service flag, to suffer. "Is it unreasonable that we, who are surrounded by loved ones, living in comfortable homes with plenty all around us, should sacrifice to the very bone for those who are bravely fighting our battles on the terrible fields of France?" asked Col. Bailey. "We will fight our war in France or we will fight it in America; which will you choose? To win the war before the Germans invade America, it will take money, men and food."

Three little folks on the stage represented the American army, navy and the Red Cross. Special music added much to the service.

Harry White, son of Rev. G. P. White, was the only one represented on the flag who was present. He made a few remarks suitable to the occasion.

Get-Together Meeting.

A very interesting and beneficial "get-together" meeting was held at the court house last Friday night. The meeting was called for the purpose of arousing interest in the city in matters pertaining to the war, being called by the chairman of the local council of defense, Mayor C. W. Rentz. The meeting was attended by about a hundred persons, and was presided over by B. D. Carter, Esq.

Many matters of local interest were discussed by a number of gentlemen, and the people of the town were urged to wake up to their responsibilities in the war. It is felt that much good will result from the meeting, and those who attended are now more alive to the conditions that confront the people as a whole.

Among the interesting things of the meeting were the resolutions below, offered by J. F. Carter, Esq., and adopted by the meeting:

"Whereas the dastardly work of German spies in our midst has been brought to our attention, and believing it to be high time that quick and effective action be taken for the protection of our people. Be it resolved:

"1. That a committee of three be appointed from this body for the purpose of drafting suitable resolutions, memorializing our representatives in Congress, urging upon them the necessity of enacting drastic laws for the purpose of detecting and inflicting proper punishment upon all German spies and all enemies of our government.

"2. That this committee be instructed to appear before the Bamberg County Council of Defense and urge upon that body to take like action, and to bring the matter before every like organization in the State and before the State Council of Defense, with the hope that our representatives in congress may be impressed with the seriousness of the situation and the urgent need of quick and effective action."

HOW TO GET COAL.

Make Application to the City Clerk of Bamberg at Once.

The people of the city of Bamberg are assured of an adequate supply of coal for next winter by observing the following instructions given by the chairman of the fuel committee for the county:

The city of Bamberg has consented to handle the coal for its citizens, and the county chairman has secured twenty cars, if so much is necessary. The coal contracted for is Virginia Lee Black, which is considered an excellent grade of domestic coal. Five cars will be shipped in April, probably arriving during the latter part of the month. If you want any coal go to the office of the city clerk, Mr. H. D. Free, situated in the rear of the Bamberg Banking Company's building, fill out an application blank, sign your name, and leave with Mr. Free the amount of money necessary to pay for the coal you desire. When the cars of coal arrive, your coal, to the exact pound, will be delivered to you. The price of this coal will be \$6.00 per ton. You will have to pay the drayage charges, which you may pay to Mr. Free, or to the drayman, as you prefer. If you haul your coal with your own wagon, of course there will be no drayage to pay. It is optional with you how you manage about the drayage of your coal. There are certain circles or groups who have handled a car of coal among themselves. If any persons desire to secure a car to be divided among themselves, they will be accommodated. In this case it will be necessary for each member of the group to fill out and sign an application for coal, stating their individual requirements. When this is done Mr. Free will place a car of coal at their disposal. Any such group will pay Mr. Free for the car upon arrival. Some one member of the group must assume responsibility to Mr. Free, acting for the city, by placing in his hand a check for the number of tons of coal at \$6.00 per ton. The city will then turn over the car to the persons who are entitled to it, for distribution among themselves, in accordance with their requirements as shown by their applications. The above arrangement meets with the approval of Mr. J. W. Price, fuel administrator of Bamberg section.

The chairman of the fuel committee states that every citizen of the city of Bamberg may secure a sufficient supply of coal for their normal winter requirements, and it is the desire of the chairman that every one who uses coal have an adequate supply. The principal business of the county chairman is to assist the people of the county to secure fuel, and to see to it that it is properly distributed, and that no unreasonable charges are made for fuel. But it is equally the duty of the chairman to prevent hoarding or wasteful use of coal, and the public is warned that severe penalties attach to misrepresentations or false statements made on the application blanks, which must be signed before any one can obtain coal. Much latitude will be allowed, however, but anyone trying to take advantage of the situation, and obtain more coal than an adequate supply for the coming year, will certainly have their over supply confiscated, and otherwise dealt with as the case may warrant.

A supply of coal has also been obtained for the town of Ehrhardt. Mr. E. E. Hughes, fuel committee-man for that section, will have charge of the distribution of the required amount of coal at that point.

A supply of coal has also been obtained for the town of Olar, and Mr. G. M. Neeley, fuel committee-man for that section, will handle the coal shipped him.

Mr. Hughes and Mr. Neeley will notify those interested in their respective communities when to secure their coal from them.

As soon as Mr. W. H. Faust, fuel committee-man, at Denmark, completes his arrangements, a supply of coal for Denmark will be obtained.

The people of the county are again reminded however, that those who ordinarily use wood (and in a position to obtain a supply of wood, should make early arrangements for laying in a supply for winter. Every family in Bamberg county should use as much wood for fuel as possible, thus relieving the railroads of unnecessary hauling of coal from a distance, besides making available the amount of coal released, for government purposes.

W. S. S. Prize for Schools.

The Peoples Bank of Bamberg has offered a prize of \$25 to the school in Bamberg county buying the greatest amount of war savings stamps per capita. The prize will be war stamps. As the prize is for the greatest amount per capita, it puts all schools on an equality, the small and the large schools. The schools are urged to get busy and start to buying stamps at once.

Return From Honeymoon.

Ehrhardt, April 9.—Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Cope have returned from their honeymoon trip South. While on this trip they visited many points of interest in the land of flowers, taking in Jacksonville, St. Augustine and St. Petersburg. The bride's home is in Spartanburg, but she has many friends over the State, being a graduate of the class of '17 at Columbia Female college. Mr. and Mrs. Cope will be at home to their friends at Ehrhardt. Mr. Cope is widely known and has a host of friends. He was for years employed by the A. C. L., and he now holds a responsible position with the B. E. & W.

FORCE WITHOUT ANY LIMIT

RIGHTEOUS AND TRIUMPHANT FORCE TILL RIGHT RULES.

Nation's Chief Executive Warns Anew That Triumph for Our Arms Means Ruin for Our Ideals.

Baltimore, April 6.—President Wilson, at a great Liberty Loan celebration here tonight, gave America's answer to the German drive on the western battle front; to the renewed propaganda for a German made peace; to all proposals to end the war before Germany is awakened from her dream of world dominion. The President's answer was:

"Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world, and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."

President Wilson's acceptance of Germany's challenge that the issue between the Central Powers and her enemies be settled by force brought 15,000 persons cheering to their feet. The President opening the third Liberty loan campaign, carried his audience with him in his address.

The house cheered for several minutes when the President arose to speak, and it was some minutes before he could make himself heard.

At the conclusion of the President's address subscriptions were opened for Liberty bonds. The Savings Bank of Baltimore immediately took one million dollars' worth. Other large amounts were subscribed.

A few hours before the President spoke he had reviewed a division of citizen soldiers, called on a few months ago from the pursuits of peace, now transformed into fighting men to carry the ideals of America to the battlefields of Europe, at the moment, a million more of their kind all over the land were celebrating the opening of the third liberty loan, and the orders for mobilizing the first of the great army of a second million were going out to the country.

Those were some of the physical facts which backed his words, when, after reviewing briefly the evidence that Germany seeks a peace that would give her world dominion, the President declared:

"I accept the challenge. I know that you accept it. All the world shall know that you accept it. It shall appear in the utter sacrifice and self-forgetfulness with which we shall give all that we love and all that we have to redeem the world and make it fit for free men like ourselves to live in. This now is the meaning of what we do. Let everything that we say, my fellow countrymen, everything that we henceforth plan and accomplish, ring true to this response till the majesty and might of our concerted power shall fill the thought and utterly defeat the force of those who flout and misprize what we honor and hold dear.

"Germany has once more said that force, and force alone shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men; whether right as America conceives it, or dominion as she conceives it, shall determine the destinies of mankind.

"There is, therefore, but one response possible from us; force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion in the dust."

Warning anew that a triumph of arms for Germany means ruin for all the ideals America has won and lives for, the President reiterated he was willing to discuss at any time a fair just and honest peace, sincerely proposed, a "peace in which the strong and weak shall fare alike.

"But the answer," said he, "when I proposed such a peace, came from the German commanders in Russia, and I cannot mistake the meaning of the answer."

"They are enjoying in Russia," the President declared, "a cheap triumph in which no brave or gallant nation can long take pride. A great people, helpless by their own acts, lies for the time at their mercy. Their fair professions are forgotten. They nowhere set up justice, but everywhere impose their power and exploit everything for their own use and aggrandizement, and the people of conquered provinces are invited to be free under their dominion."

The President's declaration that nothing is proposed for Germany but was his statement that Germany's course in Russia is a cheap triumph. The President's arrival had been the signal for a great demonstration. The hall was packed with about 15,000 persons.

Thousands were at the doors unable to gain entrance. Long lines formed in front of the armory as early as 6 o'clock.

Former Gov. Goldsborough, introducing the President, declared that out of the war would come a new world, dedicated to liberty, Mr. Goldsborough, a Republican, said that all parties in the country must rally behind the Executive.

"This is no time," said Mr. Goldsborough, "to criticize the government. This is the time for everybody to get behind our flag."

The President's audience was plainly with him in his denunciation of Germany's military masters. It applauded his declaration that he is ready at any time to discuss a just peace sincerely proposed.

When the President declared that he accepted Germany's challenge and that force might decide the issue the audience arose to its feet and cheered for several minutes.

PERSHING WINS FRANCE.

American General Stirs People With Manly Words.

Paris, March 31.—General Pershing's sincere and manly words in placing at the disposal of General Foch the entire resources of the American army have gone straight to the heart of the French people who dearly love what the French call "fine gesture." The newspapers of all shades of opinion reflect this grateful appreciation, both by the prominence they give the incident and their comments. Echo de Paris says that France as a whole does grateful homage to the United States, adding "to use the language of surgeons, we may say there has been and there is more than ever today a transfusion of blood between the two countries."

The Petit Journal says: "General Pershing's act asking so nobly to share in the honors and sacrifices of that battle of nations now in preparation, is a solemn warning to the central empires of the grim resolve of free nations to conquer."

"General Pershing's words to General Foch have in their simplicity a deep warning," says the Figaro. "They bring out the magnitude of the stake at issue. On the events on the Somme hangs not only the fate of England and France, but of civilization and progress for which Germany victorious, would substitute her coarse methods of human exploitation."

L'Oeuvre says: "Certainly the boches did not foresee such rapid intervention. They will soon have opportunity to judge its growing importance. They shall see these new soldiers, pressing on in serried ranks, impatient to try their virgin weapons. Turning to the eastward, they will see behind them the Japanese, trembling with eagerness, ready to spring."

The Temps, in an autologistic editorial, says: "The German offensive intended to dislocate the allies has led the United States to offer more than its soldiers—to engage solemnly its military prestige and give an example of discipline and unity. We have no selfish ends to serve," said President Wilson in asking the American congress to declare war against Germany.

"A year has passed. Russia has crumbled, the American people have lost their illusions, as we knew and suffered privations of which we do not know enough."

"The Americans," the Temps concluded, "fight a fight of faith and peril itself exalts their courage. By what aberration can Germany imagine that she can conquer for such as those!"

Submarines Directed at Neutrals.

Germany's war leaders are using the submarine to prevent fulfillment of America's agreements to feed and relieve European neutrals, according to a statement by the War Trade Board. It says:

"A mass of cumulative evidence and indications in the possession of the War Trade Board shows that Germany is employing the submarine menace to prevent neighbor neutrals receiving any food or favors at the hands of the United States and its associates in the war, and to coerce these neutrals through starvation and political and economic dependence upon Germany, quite as much as to strike at the communications of its opponents—Germany's ostensible aim in proclaiming the ruthless submarine campaign.

"Further indications tend to show that the submarines are being used along similar dog-in-the-manger lines, to destroy neutral shipping without regard to its employment."

New U. S. Army Rifle.

The United States rifle, model of 1917, commonly called the modified Enfield, has now been tested in the service of the Army a sufficient time to warrant the assertion that it more than justifies the claims made for it, according to a statement authorized by the Secretary of War.

The new rifle takes a 30-caliber cartridge, which has the advantage over the British Enfield of being rimless. It has been found that unless rim cartridges are fed through the magazine uniformly with the rim of the top cartridge ahead of the rim of the one immediately below, jams are likely to occur.

The model of 1917 has an over-all length of 46.3 inches; a total weight including oiler and thong case and bayonet of ten pounds and 5 ounces. The breech mechanism is of the bolt type.