

The Bamberg Herald

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1891.
Published Weekly at Bamberg, S. C.
Entered as second-class matter April 1891, under Act of March 3, 1879.
\$1.50 PER YEAR.

Volume 27 No. 29

Thursday, July 18, 1918.

WHAT WE ARE FIGHTING FOR.

If there are any in whose minds it is not entirely clear as to what America is in this war to achieve, we commend the four cardinal principles laid down by President Wilson in his fourth of July speech. Without a doubt the president gave the greatest deliverance on that occasion that has ever been made. These things, says the president, cannot be achieved by debating and seeking to reconcile and accommodate what statesmen may wish. Read what the president says:

1. The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it can be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotence.
2. The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement, or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence of mastery.
3. The consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct towards each other by the same principles of honor and of respect for the common law of civilized society that govern states in their relations with one another; to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and mutual trust established upon a handsome foundation of a mutual respect for right.
4. The establishment of an organization of people which shall make it certain that the combined power of free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that can not be amicably agreed upon by the people directly concerned shall be sanctioned.

Bamberg county enjoyed the distinction two years ago of giving the largest majority against the former governor of any county in the State. The majority will be considerably larger this year.

The Bleasite line-up is as follows: U. S. senator, C. L. Bleas; unexpired term, Thos. H. Peebles; governor, John G. Richards; lieutenant governor, George W. Wightman; attorney general, Claude N. Sapp; railroad commissioner, A. A. Richardson. Be certain that none of these names remain unscratched when you vote.

The opponents of Congressman Lever have put their personal ambitions above their patriotism. The president asked Mr. Lever to quit the senatorial race and stand for reelection to the house. This is no time for the gratification of personal ambitions. The patriotic thing would have been for all candidates to immediately have withdrawn in Mr. Lever's favor. It was Mr. Wilson's desire.

The former governor of South Carolina is on the run. He could not stand the gaff when Dial, Pollock and Benet got behind him at Florence. When he was accused of disloyalty by Dial "from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet," the former governor could not stand it, and he announced that he would not speak; thereupon, he peremptorily left the meeting. This is not a healthy campaign for the pro-Germans, the slackers and the disloyal. Especially since Pollock came in. Everybody can, of course, put their own construction upon it when a dog tucks his tail and runs.

Attorney General Peebles, candidate for the unexpired senatorial term, vociferates his patriotism and Americanism in a card printed in the daily newspapers Monday. The fact remains, however, that he is the accepted candidate of the Bleasite faction, according to the Charleston American, that prince of Bleasite newspapers. The same paper also quotes the former governor of South Carolina as coming out squarely for Mr. Peebles. If Mr. Peebles has ever repudiated any of the sayings of the former governor last summer, we have never heard of it. It will be borne in mind that the former governor is the recognized leader of the so-called "reform" faction. Until Mr. Peebles repudiates in no uncertain manner the anti-war and anti-administration utterances of the leader of the faction which claims him as its candidate, his protestations of his Americanism and patriotism cannot be accepted by true friends of the administration.

AIKEN CO. BOY IN FIGHT

THRILLING DESCRIPTION BY
LIEUTENANT TYLER.

Although Badly Wounded He Manages to Save Himself From the Huns.—Interesting Letter.

The following interesting letter was written from France by Lieut. Gerald Tyler, of Aiken, to his mother: American Red Cross Hospital, Paris, June 3rd, 1918.—Dear Mama: Have been wanting to write for several days but have been changed about a great deal and had fever part of the time. I'm getting along first rate now. Was wounded six days ago by rifle bullet which passed through my right thigh. Have been in five different hospitals, as we have to go through a certain chain of them on our way to the rear. Am in Paris now but only stay here a day or two longer. Then they will send me to a base hospital somewhere. This one is a splendid place, very large and more like a palace than a hospital. American nurses and doctors. Many of my friends are right here with me all wounded the same day that I was. My fever has about left me and the surgeon tells me that it will not be long before I will go back to my company. Am sorry I cannot tell all the circumstances that led to my getting hit with a bullet but censorship rules forbid. The last two weeks have meant much to my regiment. We had a tour in the trenches in a very active sector, where the German lines made a salient and dipped into our lines. Of course our lines dipped back and we made an ugly salient. Right in the point of the salient was a ruined town, held by the Germans. We were in this sector about a week when it was decided to let our regiment attack and we made all our preparations accordingly. Well, it happened that just twenty-four hours before our regiment was to go over the top, Fritz decided to pull a raid on the very spot. Lieutenant Daniels and myself were walking along (he is another officer from my company, we call him cracker because he is from Georgia,) while we were walking along a communication trench a shell exploded quite near, then another and another. Then they began hitting everywhere. No such thing as a dugout in the sector, so we lay like lizards in the bottom of the trenches. The awful explosions would come, the ground would rock, then dirt would fall in on us. Things were getting embarrassing. I looked at Daniels and said, "This is no place for us." So we got up and dashed around to the next fire bay and hit the bottom of the trenches. Hardly had we done so when a 105 hit the place we had just left and blew it off the map. Shells were falling thick and fast, the ground parting all around. Our faces were blackened with smoke and we were getting quite enough of the strafing. Our communicating trench led on for about 150 yards to a front line so we decided to break for that company. This minute I do not know how on earth we ever got there falling down over picks and shovels, knocking off corners of traverses and firebags, part of the time I was turning over and over. When we reached the front line we found that things were in much the same shape. Two privates attached themselves to us and we huddled ourselves up in the bottom of the trench. Finally a message came down that Germans were coming across just to our left. We could tell that the barrage was lifting a little but here a steady hail of machine gun bullets which combed our parapet. So we laid out a good supply of hand grenades in a handy place, got rifles and bayonets and simply waited for Fritz to come over. I was trusting great to my Colts automatic. Meantime this was just what some other Americans 200 yards to our left were doing and when 50 of the Huns came across they just knocked the little part for a fare-you-well. The Boche didn't come over where we were; where he'd come over to the most of his number were killed; two were captured but they captured some of the Americans. When everything was quiet we disentangled ourselves from the bottom of the trench. I looked at Daniels and he gave me his hand without saying a word. We looked around and found in less than 200 feet of us several dead men and one almost dead. When one side or the other wants prisoners they put on a raid. Fritz evidently wanted one of us but failed in the attempt. In the official communique here is the account given of such things as this: "The enemy was unsuccessful in a raid he attempted near—this a. m." That night Daniels fainted and was sent to the hospital for shell shock.

The next morning was to be our show. We were to go over the top at 6.45. Our troops came in quietly during the night and we guided them

to their places. Everything was quiet for two hours before our going over. Our men were resting, calmly awaiting the hour. My platoon was to go over with the first wave who had about 700 yards to go. Then the French artillery, our artillery and all the heavies opened up in concerted action to blow C— (the town we were to take) off the map. One could see half a building rise a hundred feet in the air, then spread out in all directions. We were to follow our own barrage. A hail of our own shells would be bursting about 50 yards in front of us, moving forward all the time. We were to follow this until we reached our objective 700 yards away, then dig in. When 6.45 came the — Infantry as one man got up and climbed into No-Man's land and started for the Germans. The French tanks were right along with us, but were not needed very much as the German machine gunners either ran or threw up their hands. Just before we reached their front lines they swarmed out and soon began trying to put as much distance between themselves and us as possible. Run! They simply faded away. Our rifles got many of them. Most of the Boches however came out of their trenches running toward us waving hands frantically over their heads, and yelling "Kamerad." These were taken prisoners. Finally we reached the place where it had been agreed we would stop, well beyond the town. Everybody was digging in just as fast as possible before Fritz organized himself and opened up with machine guns and artillery. I was distributing my men out and getting them on a line so we could dig a more effective trench by connecting up shell holes, when somebody said my platoon was too far from the one on my left. I went over to tell the lieutenant on my left that he would have to move his platoon to the right flank a little more. By this time machine gun bullets were filling the air, and snipers were active. The Boches had found where we stopped. When I went over to see the lieutenant something hit me in the right thigh and knocked me down. It was the sniper's bullet. I crawled to the hole a couple of men were digging and not a moment too soon for the Huns played a machine-gun right over the top of it nearly all day. The lieutenant of this platoon was wounded also, and several other men around us. So I spent the day in that hole. For about ten hours I stayed there not daring to stick my head up, because machine gunners and snipers were active. After several hours a corporal (who had been sniped also) concluded to crawl back to get some kind of first aid. He had hardly gone ten feet when I heard something crash and a bullet hit a clod of dirt in front of my head. The way I got back into that hole would startle you. The corporal was not so lucky as he was shot a second time just as he was crawling into the hole. Then in the afternoon they began shelling us. For two hours I stood just the same thing that I had stood the day before. This means a counter-attack. He shells the trenches until he thinks he's killed everybody in them, then he comes over. The way he shelled us for two hours was a fright. I lay in the bottom of the trench and wished for a chance to fight him on an even basis, knowing that I was as helpless as a drowning rat in a cage. I absolutely gave myself up as lost and could see no earthly chance of getting out alive.

No place to go but through death over land to a communication trench to the rear which started about three hundred yards away. I would have given twenty years of my life to be in that trench which was 300 yards away, because there was a chance. I had been wounded for many hours, my wound needed dressing badly and I was weak from loss of blood and lack of water. I ventured to peep over in the direction of the communication trench, between it and myself several shells were at that instant exploding and the machine gun bullets were flicking up the dust everywhere. I concluded I'd be a fool to try it but I got right up and beat it through that hell, for the communication trench. I shall never know how I made it but I remember running from one shell hole to another as best I could with my lame leg, bearing shell fragments, shrapnel and bullets whiz about my ears. I saw those vile pieces of steel knock the dust up from my very feet. I passed horribly mangled Germans and Americans, some not altogether dead. I looked at the communication trench and said to myself, "All hell can't keep me from making it!" After a little while I fell into it, then nearly fainted from exhaustion. I was three-fourths back to the aid station, so I took my time about getting there. They were shelling everywhere all the way back, but a trench is safer than the open except for a direct hit. I finally reached the aid station and since then have let other people worry over me. When they gave me a bath and put me be-

(Continued on page 5, column 1.)

GERMAN WAR PRACTICES
Edited by Dana C. Munro, Princeton University; George C. Sallery, University of Wisconsin, and August C. Krey, University of Minnesota
Issued by the Committee on Public Information

Hindenburg's Responsibility for Deportations.

The responsibility for this atrocious program rests upon the military rulers of Germany, who had labored so zealously to infect the army and the people with the principles of ruthlessness. It is significant that the decree of October 3, 1916, followed hard upon the elevation of Hindenburg to the supreme command with Ludendorff as his chief of staff. In his long report of January 16, 1917, Minister Whitlock says: Report of Minister Whitlock (Continued.)

"Then, in August, von Hindenburg was appointed to the supreme command. He is said to have criticized von Bissing's policy as too mild; there was a quarrel; von Bissing went to Berlin to protest, threatened to resign, but did not. He returned, and a German official here said that Belgium would now be subjected to a more terrible regime—would learn what war was. The prophecy has been vindicated. Recently I was told that the drastic measures are really of Ludendorff's inspiration; I do not know. Many German officers say so."

If von Bissing opposed the policy of deportation when his own judgment was overruled, he consented to become the "devil's advocate" and defended the system in public. Especially instructive is the following conversation reported by Mr. F. C. Walcott:

Von Bissing's Conversation With Mr. Walcott.

"I went to Belgium to investigate conditions and while there I had opportunity * * * to talk one day with Governor General von Bissing, who died three or four weeks ago, a man 72 or 73 years old, a man steeped in the 'system,' born and bred to the hardening of the heart which that philosophy develops. There ought to be some new word coined for the process that a man's heart undergoes when it becomes steeped in that system."

"I said to him, 'Governor, what are you going to do if England and France stop giving these people money to purchase food?'"

"He said, 'We have got that all worked out and have had it worked out for weeks, because we have expected this system to break down at any time.'"

"He went on to say, 'Starvation will grip these people in 30 to 60 days. Starvation is a compelling force, and we would use that force to compel the Belgian workmen, many of them very skilled, to go into Germany to replace the Germans, so that they could go to the front and fight against the English and the French.'"

"As fast as our railway transportation could carry them, we would transport thousands of others that would be fit for agricultural work, across Europe down into southeastern Europe, into Mesopotamia, where we have huge, splendid irrigation works. All that land needs is water and it will blossom like the rose."

"The weak remaining, the old and the young, we would concentrate opposite the firing line, and put firing squads back of them, and force them through that line, so that the English and French could take care of their own people."

"It was a perfectly simple, direct, frank reasoning. It meant that the German Government would use any force in the destruction of any people not its own to further its own ends." (Frederic C. Walcott, in The National Geographic Magazine, May 1917.)

A brief general view of the character of the deportations can perhaps be gained best from the report of Minister Whitlock.

Report of Minister Whitlock, (Con.)

"The deportations began in October in the Etape, at Ghent, and at Bruges, as my brief telegrams indicated. The policy spread; the rich industrial districts of Hainaut, the mines and steel works about Charleroi were next attacked; now they are seizing in Brabant, even in Brussels, despite some indications and even predictions of the civil authorities that the policy was about to be abandoned."

(The Etapes were the parts of Belgium under martial law, and included the province of western Flanders, part of eastern Flanders, and the region of Tournai. The remainder of the occupied part of Belgium was under civil government.) "During the last fortnight men

have been impressed here in Brussels, but their seizures here are made evidently with much greater care than in the provinces, with more regard for the appearances. There was no public announcement of the intention to deport, but suddenly about ten days ago certain men in towns whose names are on the list of chomeurs received summons notifying them to report at one of the railway stations on a given day; penalties were fixed for failure to respond to the summons and there was printed on the card an offer of employment by the German Government either in Germany or Belgium. On the first day out of about 1,500 men ordered to present themselves at

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the patrons of Ehrhardt school district No. 22, Monday afternoon, July 22nd, at 4:30 o'clock, held in the new school auditorium, at Ehrhardt, S. C. Those interested in the school are urged to attend.
A. F. HENDERSON,
Clerk of Board.

BANK STATEMENT.

Statement of the condition of the Bank of Denmark, located at Denmark, S. C., at the close of business June 29, 1918.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$282,665.90
Overdrafts	2,210.00
Bonds and stocks owned by the bank	9,850.00
Furniture and fixtures	1,500.00
Banking house	5,691.98
Due from banks and bankers	64,081.15
Currency	6,577.00
Gold	60.00
Silver and other minor coin	851.15
Exchanges for the clearing house	820.17
Total	\$374,307.35

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$50,000.00
Surplus fund	2,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	14,078.19
Individual deposits subject to check	\$216,066.60
Savings deposits	89,059.00
Cashier's checks	3,103.56
Total	\$374,307.35

State of South Carolina—County of Bamberg.

Before me came J. Arthur Wiggins, Cashier of the above named bank, who, being duly sworn, says that the above and foregoing statement is a true condition of said bank, as shown by the books of said bank.

J. ARTHUR WIGGINS,
Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of July, 1918.
T. U. COX,
Notary Public for S. C.
Correct-Attest:
D. N. COX,
W. H. Faust,
J. ARTHUR WIGGINS,
Directors.

BANK STATEMENT

Statement of the condition of the Peoples Bank, located at Bamberg, S. C., at the close of business June 29th, 1918.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$246,131.80
Overdrafts	10,068.87
Bonds and stocks owned by the bank	11,750.00
Furniture and fixtures	2,850.00
Banking house	4,481.72
Due from banks and bankers	14,638.62
Currency	1,109.00
Gold	5.00
Silver and other minor coin	556.40
Checks and cash items	226.32
Total	\$291,817.73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$25,000.00
Surplus fund	15,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	7,789.74
Dividends unpaid	28.00
Individual deposits subject to check	\$157,277.79
Time certificates of deposit	10,700.00
Cashier's checks	1,022.20
Bills payable, including certificates for money borrowed	75,000.00
Total	\$291,817.73

State of South Carolina—County of Bamberg.

Before me came C. E. Black, cashier of the above named bank, who, being duly sworn, says that the above and foregoing statement is a true condition of said bank, as shown by the books of said bank.

C. E. BLACK, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of July, 1918.
W. E. FREE, (L. S.)
Notary Public.
Correct-Attest:
A. M. DENBOW,
GEORGE F. HAIR,
J. F. CARTER, Directors.

CANDIDATES' CARDS.

Cards inserted in this column charged for as follows: All county offices, excepting magistrate, cotton weigher, and county commissioner, \$5.00; magistrate, cotton weigher and county commissioner, each \$3.00; congress and U. S. senate, \$10.00; all State offices \$10.00. Cash with card. Please don't ask us to insert card unless check accompanies same.

FOR CONGRESS.

I hereby announce my candidacy for reelection to Congress, pledging myself to abide by the rules and regulations of the Democratic party and to support the nominees thereof.
JAMES F. BYRNES.

I am a candidate for Congress from the second congressional district composing the counties of Saluda, Edgefield, Aiken, Barnwell, Bamberg, Hampton, Jasper and Beaufort, subject to the present and future rules and laws of the Democratic party. Platform—one hundred per cent. American.
G. L. TOOLE.
Aiken, S. C.

I hereby announce my candidacy for election to Congress from the second congressional district, pledging myself to abide by the rules and regulations of the Democratic party, and to support the nominees thereof.
T. G. CROFT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

I hereby offer to the people of Bamberg County my services as a member of the House of Representatives and announce my candidacy for that office under the rules of the Democratic party.
J. CALDWELL GUILDS.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the House of Representatives, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party, and promise to support the nominees thereof.
W. L. RILEY.

In compliance with the request of a number of our citizens I have decided to offer for election to the House of Representatives and hereby pledge myself to abide the result of the Democratic primary and to support the nominee of the party.
JONH F. FOLK.

AUDITOR AND SUPT. EDUCATION.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Auditor and Superintendent of Education, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary, and pledge myself to support the nominees thereof.
F. O. BRABHAM.

Being thoroughly familiar with the affairs of the office and having had active charge of the duties thereof for the past several months, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Auditor and Superintendent of Education of Bamberg county, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary.
W. D. ROWELL.

COTTON WEIGHER BAMBERG.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Cotton Weigher at Bamberg in the primary; subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.
A. P. BEARD.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Cotton Weigher at Bamberg, pledging myself to abide by the result of the Democratic primary and to support the nominees thereof.
W. M. SANDIFER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Cotton Weigher at Bamberg, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic primary, pledging myself to support the nominees thereof.
CLARENCE B. FREE.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Cotton Weigher at Bamberg, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic primary, pledging myself to support the nominees thereof.
D. K. SANDIFER.

MAGISTRATE AT EHRHARDT.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for reelection to the office of Magistrate at Ehrhardt, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.
J. H. KINARD.

Having been induced by a large number of my friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Magistrate at Ehrhardt, pledging myself to abide by the rules and regulations of the Democratic party and to support the nominees thereof.
E. D. GRANT.

MAGISTRATE BAMBERG.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for reelection to the office of magistrate at Bamberg, pledging myself to abide by the rules of the Democratic party, and to support the nominees thereof.
E. DICKINSON.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Lower District.
I hereby announce myself a candidate for reelection to the office of county commissioner for the lower district of Bamberg county, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic primary.
O. L. COPELAND.

SHERIFF'S TAX SALE.

In accordance with the executions to me directed by G. A. Jennings, treasurer of Bamberg county, I have levied upon and will sell to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, August 5th, 1918, during the legal hours of sale, the following described lots in the town of Denmark, county of Bamberg, and State of South Carolina, said lots to be sold for taxes due and owing the said county and State by John Stephens:
Lots 13 and 14 in Block No. 23; lots 15 and 16 in Block 23; lots 3, 4, 5 and 6 in Block 57; lots 25, 24, 22, 21, 29, 19, in Block No. 52; also lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, in Block No. 24. All lots on line of South Bound railroad company.
S. G. RAY,
Sheriff Bamberg County.
July 15, 1918.