

The Bamberg Herald

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One thing mere male of the species cannot understand: Why it is that a good looking woman will insist upon hiding and spoiling her beauty by putting paint on her face.

Ever notice how so many of these candidates "offer their services" to the government? It is really amusing to hear them prate about how they wrote to the president or somebody and "offered" their services. We often wonder how many of them ever tried to enlist in the army. As a matter of fact you could scarcely get half of them within a mile of a recruiting office. But they offer their services—of course, provided they can get a commission as major, colonel, or something. Oh, yes, they offered their services; of course.

Major John G. Richards takes it as a personal reflection to even be asked if he approves of what the former governor said in his Filbert and Pomaria speeches. Yet Major Richards affirms his allegiance to the former governor. And he refuses to say whether or not he approves of the Filbert and Pomaria speeches. Major Richards has a son in France, but he refuses to tell the people whether or not he approves of a man saying this is an unrighteous war, and that the blood of those who fall in France is on the head of President Wilson. Silence gives consent.

John G. Richards is the "reform" candidate for governor. He is the choice of the former governor, now a candidate for United States senator. Major Richards is the candidate of the faction whose leader stated in speeches last summer that he was opposed to the war, because it was an unrighteous war, and who would oust from office every man who favored the war; in other words the factional leader would oust President Wilson and every South Carolina congressman except Mr. Dominick. Major Richards has spoken with the ex-governor at various Bleasite meetings. Let none be deceived by the smooth manners of Major Richards; he is the Bleasite candidate for governor. If you do not want a Bleasite governor, do not vote for John G. Richards.

The report of one of the campaign meetings last week in the Charleston American says: "Mr. Wightman (candidate for lieutenant governor) announced that he was prepared and intended to support for the United States senate the man whom he knew to be the friend of the poor man and the laboring classes," meaning the former governor of South Carolina. In other words, to change the phraseology a bit, Mr. Wightman announced that he intended to support for the United States senate the man who four months after the war was declared said that this is an unrighteous war, that he was opposed to it, that the president and those voting for it would be held responsible for those who lose their lives in France—the same man who said that he did not care what kind of country we have after he is dead. We are glad to know where Mr. Wightman stands, and who he stands for.

The Newberry Herald and News, in regard to Mr. Bethea taking Maj. Richards to task by asking him if he approved the utterances of the former gover at Filbert and Pomaria, says: "If he is such an ardent supporter of the righteousness of the war it would be in a great deal better taste, and he could do more real service in going to the front with our boys than in running around over the State trying to besmirch other people." The Herald is not holding any brief for Mr. Bethea in this or any other phase of his race for governor—he seems to be able to attend to that pretty well himself—but we call attention to the fact that what prompts the Herald and News to accuse Mr. Bethea of trying to besmirch other people is Mr. Bethea's question to Major Richards if the latter, who had previously said he intended to vote for the former governor, approved of what the former governor said. We agree with the Herald and News that a candidate would be guilty of besmirching another candidate if he accused him of approving what the former governor said; but he did not accuse Maj. Richards. He merely asked the question. And Maj. Richards has not yet seen fit to answer it. Maj. Richards, although a Bleasite, has acted like he thinks he has been besmirched even by Mr. Bethea's question.

The former governor at Wagener is reported as saying that "if elected" he would go to the president and "offer" to raise a regiment and raise cain with the Germans; also he would urge the president to stand for election to a third term. This is contingent, you will bear in mind, upon his election. What if he is defeated? Which he will be. Are we to infer that the government is to receive no consideration in that event from the former governor? In other words the country can go to the Germans if he is not elected. We see.

No candidate, whether for township, county, State or national office, who, in the light of utterances made at Filbert and Pomaria, is still an adherent of the former governor of South Carolina, need look for or expect either any votes or support of any nature whatever from The Bamberg Herald or anybody connected with The Bamberg Herald. Regarding county or local offices, The Herald, as a newspaper, has no choice between loyal Democrats and supporters of President Wilson and the administration but we cannot reconcile loyalty with approval of the Filbert and Pomaria and other speeches of the former governor. And, inasmuch as the former governor has never retracted or apologized for what he has said, it naturally follows that any candidate who still swings on to the former governor must give silent approval if he does not openly repudiate the leader of the Bleasite faction. We do not mean by this that there are not many honest men—but sadly deluded—who still support the former governor, but the fact that they permit themselves to be deluded disbars them from our vote or support.

A situation full of possibilities has arisen on the western front in France. If you have not already done so, get a map and note the position of Rheims and Soissons. Between these points the Germans made a salient last spring extending some twenty-odd miles into allied territory. The distance from Rheims to Soissons is about 19 or 20 miles. The salient pushed into the allied lines, however, carried the battle line to a distance of 60 miles between Rheims and Soissons. The number of Germans engaged in this salient is, of course, not known, but one may reasonably suppose that on a 60-mile front there must be several hundred thousand of the enemy. If General Foch can succeed in closing the neck of this pocket, the Germans will lose scores of thousands in prisoners. Even if the allies cannot succeed in closing the neck before the escape of the Germans, it now seems certain that nothing but a pell-mell retreat could save the German army from annihilation. French and British big guns now control the railroad leading to the apex of the salient, and the Germans will not be able to transport their heavy artillery to the rear. We have good reason to hope that within the next few days we will read of the greatest coup of the war—perhaps it has already happened when you read this.

Those people who have conscientiously been opposed to Congressman Byrnes on account of his alleged attitude toward the selective draft act will be quite surprised when they hear him speak. At the Baldock picnic Thursday Mr. Byrnes told of his connection with this bill, and not only did he convince his hearers of his absolute loyalty, but he also convinced them that he had been the victim of misrepresentation. Mr. Byrnes has never been opposed to the selective draft act that is now a law. Numerous measures were introduced in congress looking to the raising of an army. These measures were thrashed out in committee, and were finally consolidated into the act which became law. Many of the measures before the committee were without merit; some were unjust and unfair and some were very imperfect. We have not the record before us, but we believe we will be safe in saying that not a Democrat in congress supported all of them. Mr. Byrnes's opposition to one of these measures, which, by the way, never came to a vote in the house, has brought forth all kinds of silly charges of disloyalty to the administration. Mr. Byrnes candidly admits that he did at first favor a volunteer system while putting the draft into effect. With the light before congress at that time, he was not unjustified in doing so. The proposition at that time was to raise an army of a half million. Mr. Byrnes believed that a half million could be raised through volunteer recruiting, but, in case the volunteer plan failed, he was in favor of the draft system. When the administration settled upon the draft act, as finally perfected, Mr. Byrnes, of course, voted and worked for it, as did all other loyal Democrats. Is there anything disloyal in that? While, of course, everybody now agrees that the selective draft act is the fairest method of raising an army, it is also true that for the

purpose of raising an army of 500,000, the volunteer system would have been entirely adequate. In support of this assertion, it may be cited that in figures made public by the committee on public information last December it was stated that approximately 1,400,000 men of the army and navy forces, which at that time numbered something over 2,000,000, had voluntarily enlisted. The forces of the navy at that time numbered about 270,000, leaving over 1,100,000 volunteers in the army. Mr. Croft stated in his speech at Baldock Thursday that none would have volunteered for service overseas. The figures do not bear out Mr. Croft's assertion.

The New Law. No. 511.

An Act to require all mercantile and industrial establishments other than corporations, having a place of business in this State, to disclose the names and addresses of the proprietors thereof, and to provide a penalty for failure to do so:

Sec. 1. Names of owners of mercantile and industrial establishments to be filed with Clerk of Court and exhibited at place of business. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, That from and after the passage of this Act all mercantile and industrial establishments, other than lawfully chartered incorporations, having a place or places of business in this State shall file with the Clerk of Court of the county in which the principal place of business of each mercantile or industrial establishment is located, the name or names of the owner or owners, proprietor or proprietors thereof, in case of copartnership, the name of each and every partner having any interest therein, and shall exhibit on a sign over or along side the entrance of each place of business of each mercantile or industrial establishment the name or names of the owner or owners, proprietor or proprietors thereof, including the name of each partner of a copartnership; such name or names to be printed in Roman letters of such size as to be read easily.

2. Retiring owner or partner to be liable for debts unless sign changed and notice filed. In case there be any change in the owner or owners, proprietor or proprietors of any such mercantile or industrial establishment, any person retiring from such ownership or partnership shall file in the office of the Clerk of Court of the county in which the principal place of business of such mercantile or industrial establishment is located a notice of such change, and shall have the sign or signs herein provided for changed, and until both such notice made on such sign, such person shall be liable for all debts and contracts of such mercantile or industrial establishment according to the interest he or she formerly had therein.

3. Record of Statements—Clerk's Fee—The Clerk of Court shall keep all such statements of ownership or proprietorship on file and shall record the same in a book to be provided for that purpose, and shall keep such book indexed. He shall receive for a fee for filing any such statement or notice of change the sum of One Dollar.

4. Violation a misdemeanor—Penalty—Any person violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined ten dollars or be imprisoned for five days for each day such mercantile establishment shall do business. In a case of a fine being paid one-half of the amount paid to the person swearing out the warrant. In case of a copartnership each partner shall be severally liable.

5. When Act effective—That this Act shall take effect on the first day of July, 1918.

Approved the 9th day of March, A. D. 1918.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned executor of the estate of George W. Beard, deceased, will, on August 22, 1918, offer for sale to the highest bidder at the residence of the late George W. Beard, the following personal property of the said estate: 1 buggy, 1 wagon, cane mill, kettle, etc. Terms of sale, cash.
G. W. BEARD,
Executor.

July 23—4t.

CARD OF THANKS.

We, the undersigned, wish to take this method of expressing our heartfelt appreciation for the kindness and sympathy extended to us by friends and relatives in our late bereavement, and especially those who assisted as pallbearers and those rendering automobile service in the burial of our brother, Geo. E. Crouch. Yours very sympathetically,
MRS. R. S. SIMMONS,
JAS. R. CROUCH.

NOTICE!

Owing to the great advance in the price of everything connected with the printing business we are compelled to increase the subscription price of THE HERALD to

\$2.00 PER YEAR

The new subscription price will be effective October 1st, 1918, and until that date we will accept new or renewal subscriptions at the present rate of

\$1.50 PER YEAR

We will give our subscribers the privilege of renewing for two (2) years in advance at the present price of \$1.50 year, provided the same is in our hand by

OCTOBER 1st

On and after that date all subscriptions, both new and renewals, will positively be \$2.00 per year in advance.

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