

PERSONAL MENTION.

People Visiting in This City and at Other Points.

—Mr. F. M. Simmons, of McColl, spent Monday in the city.

—Mr. J. S. Breland, of Olar, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

—Mrs. N. P. Smoak is spending some time at Glenn Springs.

—Mr. F. H. McCrae, of Denmark, was among the visitors in the city yesterday.

—Miss Ethel Black has gone to Lake Junaluska, N. C., to spend a few weeks.

—Miss Ethel Strom left Monday for Aiken and other points to spend a few weeks.

—Dr. and Mrs. F. B. McCrackin are spending this week with relatives at Newberry.

—Mrs. W. P. Jones and Miss Mildred Jones are spending some time at Glenn Springs.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Johnson, of Charlotte, N. C., are spending a few days in the city.

—After spending some time at Spartanburg, Miss Ottawa Easterling has returned home.

—Messrs. Emile B. Price and Glenn Hutto left Sunday for Baltimore to spend a week or so.

—Miss Lalla Byrd has gone to Hartsville, where she will spend some time visiting friends.

—Miss Ligon, of Orangeburg, spent a few days in the city last week with Miss Leona Brabham.

—Miss Tibbie Padgett, of Walterboro, is spending some time in this county visiting relatives.

—Mrs. Lizzie M. Free left Tuesday for the mountains of North Carolina to spend a few weeks.

—Mrs. Frances Folk is spending this week with her daughter, Mrs. P. K. Rhoad, near Holly Hill.

—Mr. Tom Lynch has returned to the city from North Carolina where he spent some time visiting relatives.

—Mrs. R. B. Still and children, of Blackville, are spending this week in the city with Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Folk.

—Mrs. L. E. Livingston and Miss Mary Livingston left Tuesday for Asheville, N. C., to spend several weeks.

—Miss Margaret Easterling has returned to her home in the city from Spartanburg, where she visited friends.

—The many friends of Mr. I. B. Felder will learn with regret of his illness, and trust that he will soon recover.

—Rev. E. K. Garrison is spending this week at Providence, Orangeburg county, where he is conducting a revival meeting.

—Rev. R. H. Jones and family have returned to the city from Anderson, where they spent some time with relatives.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Beard and family and Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Beard and family motored to Augusta Sunday and visited Camp Hancock.

—Rev. George P. White conducted a revival meeting at Olar Baptist church last week. This week he is conducting a meeting at the Cope Baptist church.

—Mr. M. G. Cooner, after spending a few weeks at Hendersonville and other points, has returned to the city. His friends are glad to see him back at his old position in the Bamberg Banking Co.

—Mr. and Mrs. LaVerne Thomas and children, of this city, and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Rentz and little son, of Blackville, have returned home from Barnesville and Atlanta, Ga., where they spent ten days.

Now We Are Fighting Everything German.

A million men lie dead or torn by wounds upon the fields of Picardy. In ten million homes there is mourning for son or daughter, brother or sister, father or mother. The bones of a hundred thousand little children mark the path of the most terrible scourge the world has ever known.

Germany and the Germans have become a pestilence, a world disease, a stench in the nostrils of all good men and clean peoples.

The idea that we are not fighting the German people turns out to be sadly wrong. No people would allow themselves to be killed by the million if they did not believe in the propaganda of their barbarous leaders.

The "cannon fodder" which a crazed Kaiser is throwing to destruction on the western front must be beaten, as well as Hindenburg, Ludendorf and Eithel Frederick.

We are fighting German thought, German institutions, German civilization. There can be no safety in the world until these things are torn, root and branch, from among us, and from among the nations of the earth.

Our government has realized this, and the law now provides severe

penalties for enemies at home. This is not enough. German propaganda must be removed from among us as an epidemic of loathsome disease is removed—coldly, scientifically, and without mercy.

The firing squad and the cold stone wall are none too harsh for those who strike for Germany from behind the screen of religion, politics, philosophy, or a foreign language press.

There comes a time when all good citizens must turn out to hunt down an individual murderer. A ravisher is execrated by every decent man. A man or woman who wantonly robs and destroys churches is banished by society.

Germany and the German people have done all these things a thousand times. They have no place in the family of nations—no claim to membership in the brotherhood of man.

Once a man was crucified by a rabble—a mere handful of irresponsible people, yet for that deed the nation to which that rabble belonged was ostracised by the world for a thousand years.

Today, a league of nations, heretofore thought to be civilized, led and held together by Germany, has crucified whole nations. Belgium, Poland, Serbia, and Armenia bear witness. And the end is not yet, for this same German controlled power is attempting the crucifixion of the world. Neither written history nor the traditions of mankind record any crime comparable to that now being committed by Germany.

She is trampling upon every principle beloved of free peoples since the creation of man. She has violated every law of humanity in the intercourse of nations in peace and war, which civilization has built up in two thousand years. Her people have broken every law of conduct for folks living together in the world.

No house, no church, no woman's honor, and no child's life is safe.

Against this sublimely savage nation we are sending the flower of our sons. These sons face, not clean warfare against a civilized enemy, but cold-blooded murder at the hands of "picked brutes" duly selected for that purpose.

Instances might be mentioned indefinitely to prove that the German people have placed themselves beyond the pale. They deserve no sympathy and no mercy, either here or over there. They recognize no law but might, no force but the sword. By the armed hand of war they must be broken, and whoever, by word or deed, hinders the progress of the war, or delays the day of victory, is as surely a traitor as though he marched with Hindenburg's brutes.

"Made in Germany," from this war on is something to be avoided as one would shun the mark of Cain. What years of travail the Teutonic people must undergo to wipe away this stigma, no man can say. It is enough to know that today three-fourths of the world want none of them.

We turn to the future with confidence. Germany MUST be defeated. Only our best blows can beat her. Let us fight, then, with all honorable means, and with the high faith that our cause is just and must prevail.

But we must fight, while we believe and trust.—Household Journal

BYRNES ROUTS OPPONENTS.

(Continued from page 1, column 2.)

a patriotic manner, and told of his love for statesmanship which knew no dishonor or questioning, and urged the people again to vote only for men who have nothing to explain. A few of the ladies present in the pavilion, and perhaps two or three men, were moved to an outburst of patriotism through the medium of a half dozen hand-claps when he rounded out his speech.

And Now Comes Our "Jimmie."

When the chairman announced that Jimmie Byrnes would be the next speaker, everybody gathered up around the pavilion and in it, believing that something was coming. And it came.

But before Mr. Byrnes had uttered many words, Mr. Toole, who was seated very near, became quite excited, and made some remarks to the speaker. Mr. Byrnes then asserted that he had been slandered by his opponents for months past in his absence in newspaper advertisements and otherwise, but that they could not slander him to his face. This brought forth from that erstwhile candidate, Mr. Toole, a volley of pent-up wrath, and he said "You lie, you lie, I did not slander you." It looked as if trouble might be brewing, for Mr. Toole seemed to have lost all his self-control, although what there was to arouse such deep resentment was not clear to anybody but Mr. Toole. Mr. Byrnes contented himself by ignoring the evident effort to "start something," and proved to the satisfaction of the crowd that he had not departed from the straight and nar-

row.

Mr. Byrnes frequently found it difficult to speak for being interrupted by constant applause. He explained that he had been delayed by a railroad accident, and stated that he was hardly physically fit to make a speech as the arduous duties of congressman had made a tremendous drain upon his physical resources. He had been working day and night day after day. He had stayed on his job, although he had been slandered and misrepresented continuously. It was at this time that Mr. Toole made a display of his wrath.

Regarding Toole's challenge to debate last fall, Byrnes said that he had something else to do, and that even if John T. Duncan had challenged him he would not have quit his congressional duties to meet him. Mr. Byrnes then answered fully all the "questions" which Toole had defied him to discuss last fall. Only one of these questions appears worth giving space to, that of Mr. Byrnes's alleged opposition to the draft law. Regarding this Mr. Byrnes explained that the measure which he opposed, and the opposition to which had brought down such violent attacks by Mr. Toole, had been drafted by an army man, an enemy of President Wilson, who was afterward shelved on account of pro-German tendencies. The bill provided for the draft of all men between the ages of 19 and 25, and provided no exemptions except for industrial reasons. No agricultural or other exemptions were provided for. He denounced this measure as an infamous bill, and he still thinks so.

Mr. Byrnes called attention to the fact that many various measures of this sort were introduced. They were thrashed out in committee, and the greatest majority of them were killed, as this one was, before they were ever presented to the house to be voted on. The bill in question was opposed by a great many others besides himself, and after the committee had adversely reported it, the author did not even consider it of sufficient importance to ever call it up in the house.

He denied that he ever was opposed to the measure which became law, and he invited anybody to show by the record that he was opposed to it. He called attention to the fact that 134 administration war bills had been voted on in the house, and he had voted with the administration on every one of them. As an indication of his loyalty, he said that President Wilson had called him to the white house and personally thanked him for his work in behalf of the administration's war programme in congress. He had voted with and stood squarely with the president on every matter that came before congress.

In view of the fact that Mr. Byrnes's attitude toward the measure above referred to is the bone of contention in the opposition by his opponents, his explanation so completely cleared his record of any stigma that it rather knocked the props out from under his adversaries.

Mr. Byrnes admitted that he had favored, when the first influx of bills had been presented to the house, the trial of a volunteer system before applying the draft. "We did not know as much then as we know now," he said. He also admitted that in this he had made an error, but "if your boy makes one mistake in all his life are you going to turn him out of your home?" He considered his record a pretty good one when out of the 5,000 votes he has cast in the house they could attack him on only one, and by the cheers of the audience the people evidently thought that way too. He dared any of his opponents to say they would have voted for the draft bill he had opposed.

He had been attacked, too, because of his frequent absence from roll call. This was due to his work in the committee. He is a member of the appropriations committee, which had a large volume of work to do, and this necessitated his frequent absence. In addition to this he is a member of a sub-committee of the appropriations committee, which placed an added burden of work upon him.

From lack of information, some people had even accused him of voting against the war resolution, which he flatly denied, and defied any man to prove it by the record.

Mr. Croft here came in for a bit of criticism. Mr. Byrnes said that when he was in congress he did not even know enough to collect the salary of his secretary. Only 34 votes had been taken while Mr. Croft was in the house and he did not vote on half of them.

Enter Mr. "Tanlac" Toole.

The speaker charged Mr. Toole with having run a race with "Tanlac" to see who could use the most newspaper space. In this campaign of "exposure" Mr. Toole had made all kinds of slandering charges against him. Mr. Byrnes thereafter denominated Mr. Toole as "Tanlac" Toole, to the great amusement of his hear-

ers.

Mr. Byrnes asked his competitors if they would enlist in the army to prove their patriotism. None but Mr. Toole replied, he saying that he was willing to do so. Much laughter was provoked at Mr. Toole's expense when Byrnes said "Then why the devil haven't you done it?" Mr. Croft, he said, had written Mr. Lever asking him to get him a good job in the army, but none of them had ever attempted to enlist in the army. If defeated, said Byrnes, he would immediately enlist his services in the army, and would not try to get a fat job.

He is asking for reelection because he believes it his solemn duty to do so, as the country needs men in congress who enjoy the confidence of the president, who he said had been sent this country by the Almighty. "Defeat me and send word to the kaiser that you have refused to reelect a man who has voted with President Wilson 134 times out of 134; nothing would please him more." Great applause followed Byrnes from the stand, and most of the crowd also followed him. Ten or fifteen men and some ladies and children, remained on the pavilion to hear Mr. Toole, who made the closing address of the day.

Take "Tanlac" and Live Forever.

Mr. Toole labored under a very great disadvantage throughout his speech. He had evidently become greatly upset during Byrnes's speech, and had not succeeded in calming himself when he arose to speak. He vociferated angrily to Mr. Byrnes to stay on the stand "and take your medicine," and when Byrnes did not heed his timely advice, he took vengeance by calling him a "slacker," "pro-German," "coward," and a few other endearing and fondly affectionate pet names, and proclaimed to the world that Byrnes was a beat man and he knew it. Mr. Toole came armed with "the record" voluminously bound in a couple of books so big that it required an assistant to handle them, but he did not take the people sufficiently into his confidence to read any from them.

The speaker lost no time in preliminaries, contenting himself with a personal reference that he came of valiant forbears. He then literally "waded" into the record of Congressman Byrnes, first accusing him of thinking he was the only patriot in the second district. His opposition to the draft law, said Mr. Toole, was only a small part of his vile record as "misrepresentative" of the district. He said that Byrnes had always fooled the people of the district, but that he would not do it again. He indicated that if the people wanted to be saved from dire calamity they had to beat Jim Byrnes. He quoted Collier's as saying that Byrnes had been absent from the house for about one-fourth of his time, and he figured that the congressman owed the people of the second district a huge sum of money, which he should rebate to them.

Mr. Toole defied Mr. Byrnes to show "by the record" where he had ever introduced and had passed any bill of benefit to the people of the whole country; and said that all his bills were little local affairs. He charged Byrnes with "disloyalty," and said he had "the record" to prove it. He did not read from the record, however. He took a special flogging at Byrnes because the latter had declined his invitation to debate the "questions" propounded last fall. All he had said in his newspaper advertisements was the truth, "and more," he said, and he is going to have his record printed and broadcasted throughout the district. Had nothing to apologize for for "exposing" Byrnes—in fact he is due much credit for having done so. Said Byrnes could not stand the gaff and had run off the stand.

Mr. Toole confined his speech almost entirely to the alleged faults of the incumbent. The people were left to draw their own conclusions as to his own ability to serve them in congress. He did not offer any reasons therefor. He varied from the other attacks on Byrnes, by going one further and accusing Byrnes of always having been a "misrepresentative" of the second district. Said he was against preparedness before the war. Was positive, however, that he had not slandered Byrnes.

From various expressions heard on the grounds, it is appeared that somebody had endeavored to arouse feeling against Byrnes and give him the cold shoulder. In fact, some people even went so far as to say that "something would be started" on the grounds. Whatever efforts were made along this line, however, met with dismal failure. It was a Byrnes crowd all through, and the other candidates must have felt their ground slipping from under them after seeing how the first meeting Byrnes had attended in the campaign had given its hearty approval to the congressman, and the general feeling among the numbers of people talked with was that Byrnes had been misrepresented, especially in regard to his attitude toward the war.

It is a difficult task to fathom a shallow mind.

Philadelphia shipyards employ over 75,000 workmen.

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 comprising 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.

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 by 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.

The Need of Capital

Before the European war started this country borrowed heavily from Europe to secure means for commercial and industrial expansion.

Now the United States must supply capital not only for its own needs but for other nations also.

Savings are capital. Thrift is the cause of capital.

Insure your own future by aiding in the production of capital.

One Dollar Starts an Account!

4 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Savings Deposits.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$100,000.00

Bamberg Banking Co.

MEN WHO GO ASTRAY

If you will look up the Law Reports you will find that a great many millions of dollars of Trust Funds which have been placed in the hands of individual Executors and Trustees have been lost. Some through useless law suits, some through inexperienced management, some through shortcomings. All these risks you can avoid by appointment of our company as your Executor and Trustee. May we talk the matter over with you?

BAMBERG BANKING COMPANY

Bamberg, S. C.