



# The Bamberg Herald

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BAMBERG, S. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1918.

Established 1891.

## OUR BIG ARMY GROWING

1,750,000 MEN SENT OVERSEAS UP TO SATURDAY.

News From Battles Continuously Good.—Germans Started Drive. Nothing to Show For Effort.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Striking proof that the German power is fast crumbling came today in the announcement by General March, chief of staff, that the news from all battle fronts "was continuously good and that 1,750,000 American troops have now been embarked for overseas service."

Just six months ago today the enemy flung his full military power against the British lines in Picardy in the great drive that was to end the war in a smashing victory. Today he is fighting desperately to hold the tottering Hindenburg line, the defensive system from which he struck that blow and back into which he has been hurled. The side by side British, French and American armies have broken definitely the German offensive power, in official opinion here. Already the American forces in France are more than half as strong as the whole German army and the tide of American fighting men towards France is continuing at an even pace.

The situation on the various battle fronts were tersely summarized by Gen. March today as follows:

"News during the week from all fronts has been continually and continuously good. On the Western front our new line in Lorraine was quickly stabilized. The enemy has been hurriedly strengthening his line of defense, the so-called Kriempild line which lies only a mile or two in front of the new lines on a front of about 20 miles from near Maizeray to the Moselle River at Vandieres. We are now ten miles away from Conflans and 12 miles away from Metz.

Steady Progress Made.

"In Picardy the British and French renewed their advance on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front toward the old Hindenburg line. In spite of the concentration of the enemy forces defending this sector, the British have made steady progress, and the enemy is reported to have lost very heavily. It is now officially confirmed that 10,000 prisoners have been captured.

On the plateau northwest of Soissons the French have continued to force back the enemy's best troops until they are now within half a mile from the junction of the Maubeuge road and the Chemin-des-Dames, and within ten miles of Laon, which is being shelled.

"The reports in the press about the successful operations of the Serbian army on the Balkan front are correct. The Serbian army attacked the Bulgarians on a front of 25 miles and drove them back about 20 miles. According to official reports the British have reopened activities in Palestine."

The western battle wall has been rebuilt by the allied and American forces, according to observers here. When the first American army swiftly trampled out the St. Mihiel salient, the last possibility of a German strategic stroke passed. The enemy faces now a straight line from the North Sea to the Swiss border. There are no salients to give an opportunity for flank operations. Even if the power for a counter offensive should be found, and military authorities here see no chance of that, the German high command would face the costly business of front attack. They have nothing, it is pointed out, not a single strategic position to show for their great drive.

Fighting Night and Day.

But it is more than restored offensive line that faces them, officers say. Along the center of the great sweep on the front, British and French armies are storming ahead night and day, harrying and harassing the battered German divisions without rest. Pershing's men stand before Metz and Conflans and against that new threat the enemy must gather reserves on the new front at the very time when every available reserve division is sorely useful to meet the allied rush to the north. Signs of further withdrawal are manifest along wide sectors.

In payment for their lavish expenditure of lives in the abortive offensive the German leaders have been compelled by formal decree to reduce the fighting strength of every infantry unit from 980 men to a battalion to 850. In no other way could the drain be met. Every German battalion or company when at full strength

## HAVE PERFECTED PLANS.

The Women of Bamberg County and the Fourth Liberty Loan.

The women of Bamberg county have about perfected their plans for the fourth liberty loan. The various chairmen are the same as in the third liberty loan, and thus are familiar with the work to be done.

October 4th has been selected by the women as "Rally Day." Out-of-town speakers are expected and a most interesting programme is being arranged. The meeting will be held in Carlisle hall. We were most fortunate in securing Mrs. Slatter, of the State of Alabama, as one of the speakers. Those who have heard her report a most interesting speaker and charming personality. Do not fail to hear her.

A luncheon will be tendered the guests of honor, on that day, at the Mayflower Inn. It is hoped that the ladies of Bamberg will co-operate in making this a most enjoyable affair. Now, women of Bamberg county, as this appeal comes from our government for more money, let us heed it. Let us be up and doing for our boys over there. Every bond bought, brings this horrible war that much nearer an end. Do not miss this opportunity to do your bit.

PUBLICITY CHAIRMAN.

A. R. C. News.

At the meeting of the Bamberg chapter, A. R. C., Friday afternoon, Denmark was granted permission to organize a canteen service. Mrs. J. H. Cope was appointed to confer with Mrs. F. V. James to see in what way the Bamberg chapter can best help in this matter.

Mrs. J. C. Guilds was elected treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. H. L. Hinnant.

Mrs. E. O. Kirsch resigned as chairman of the transportation committee. Mrs. J. W. Barr was elected to fill this position.

Mrs. Mamie Murdaugh was elected to fill the position of secretary, in place of Mrs. C. E. Black, who resigned, and Mrs. Black was made purchasing agent for the chapter.

Do your ironing at home with a Universal Electric Iron. Best service—cost reasonable. Faulkner-Electric Service Co.—adv.

The wheels of the Russian war machine are accomplishing many revolutions.

must face an allied or American unit of the same type which is at least 15 per cent. stronger in fighting men.

There appears good reason to believe that the German losses in prisoners alone since the tide turned against them in July would reach up toward 200,000 were the truth known. The losses in guns and other material have not been computed.

With the steadily increasing superiority in both manpower and war material at his command, military authorities here feel that perhaps the most striking asset Marshal Foch has acquired in his two months of swift and victorious counterblows is the power to take the enemy by surprise at will.

Foch Has Forces.

No longer need he wait for months or even weeks to organize an attack of more than local value. It is now possible almost overnight to bring up the men and the mobile artillery for a thrust at any sector. Under the direction of the great French leader the whole front virtually is kept in a constant state of preparation for attack.

But desperate as the situation must appear to the enemy leaders on the West front, as General March pointed out today, it is only the main theater of reserves for him. On every other front the allied forces are hitting hard against Germany's allies. The Bulgarian army in Macedonia has been broken and disaster of an irretrievable nature may come to the enemy there.

In Palestine Turkish forces have been routed by the British. In Siberia events are swiftly shaping for the restoring of an eastern front which will in its turn be a front of allied attack. In Italy there is a flicker of activity which may mark an Italian drive against a foe discouraged and still exhausted from the Austrian failure along the Piave this summer.

Military officials, both allied and American, are very cautious in predictions. They have been unable to conceal completely, however, their growing elation and there is no doubt that many of them here are looking forward to new and greater success before winter slows down the fighting.

## TO REBUKE BOLSHEVIKI

BLOODY REIGN OF TERROR CAUSES ACTION.

Suggestions Made to Civilized World. Action Quite Apart From Conduct of War.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Horried by the bloody reign of terror in Russia the United States today called upon all allied and neutral nations to consider what they may do to impress upon the Bolsheviki the aversion with which the civilized world regards their wanton crimes.

By direction of President Wilson, Secretary Lansing dispatched an identical instruction to every American diplomatic representative in the foreign capitals. The action aligns the United States with that of Great Britain and France in declaring the Bolsheviki outlaws responsible for the murders, crimes and excesses which have shocked the world.

Whatever action may be decided upon by the nations, separately or in concert, it is made clear, will be quite apart from the prosecution of the war against Germany.

The instruction to the United States representatives at foreign capitals follows:

"This government is in receipt of information from reliable sources revealing that the peaceable citizens of Moscow, Petrograd and other cities are suffering from an openly avowed campaign of marked terrorism and are shot without even a form of trial and are subject to wholesale executions. Thousands of persons have been shot without even a form of trial; ill-administered prisons are filled beyond capacity and every night scores of Russian citizens are recklessly put to death; and irresponsible hands are venting their brutal passions in the daily massacre of untold innocents.

Desire to Help.

"In view of the earnest desire of the people of the United States to befriend the Russian people and lend them all possible assistance in their struggle to reconstruct their nation upon principles of democracy and self-government, and acting therefore solely in the interest of the Russians themselves, this government feels that it can not be silent or refrain from expressing horror at this state of terrorism. Furthermore, it is believed that in order to check the further increase of the indiscriminate slaughter of Russian citizens, all civilized nations should register their abhorrence of such barbarism.

"You will inquire, therefore, whether the government to which you are accredited will be disposed to take some immediate action which is entirely devoid from the atmosphere of belligerency and the conduct of the war, to impress upon the perpetrators of these crimes the aversion with which civilization regards their present wanton acts."

Report of Alliance.

The reported action of the Bolsheviki in effecting an alliance with Germany for offense and defense, is an added cause for the step.

Official reports from Russia, many coming through neutral countries have told of revolting acts that have astounded and shocked the world. The reign of terror has already greatly hindered the efforts of the United States to alleviate an impending famine in Russia, as it is impossible to furnish much needed supplies to that part of the country under Bolsheviki control without actually feeding the German army and the German population. It is conceded that there is enough food in Southeastern Russia and western Siberia to feed all the Russian people if a means of distribution could be effected to keep the supplies from falling into German hands.

The alliance between the Bolsheviki and Germany presents a dangerous situation to the allies in that it may afford Germany an opportunity greatly to increase her waning man power.

Secretary Lansing today reiterated that the efforts of American troops at Vladivostok and Archangel were solely to aid the Czecho-Slovaks to leave Russia for the western front and not to establish an eastern battle front or in any way to interfere with the internal affairs of Russia.

The conduct of the Bolsheviki against which today's protest was directed, is considered an entirely separate phase of the Russian situation. A protest which the United States made some years ago to Turkey against the Armenian massacres is a precedent for today's action. At that time the Armenians were being

## TROOPS' HEALTH GOOD.

Surgeon General Issues Statement Showing Low Death Rate.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Health of American troops at home and overseas continues remarkably good. The surgeon general announced today that for the two months' period ending August 31, the death rate of the entire army was 2.18, compared with the death rate of men in civilian life of military age of 6.07.

Health conditions are better among soldiers overseas than among those at home. This is due, the surgeon general said, to the fact that only men of the best physical condition are sent to France.

Dr. Brabham Stays.

Dr. Vance W. Brabham, State director of rural sanitation, who last week received orders to report to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., has received word that these orders have been revoked and he will be allowed to remain here and continue his work.

Dr. Brabham only recently assumed the duties of sanitation director, succeeding Dr. L. A. Riser, who has been commissioned a captain in the medical corps of the army.

Immediately upon receipt of the orders, ordering Dr. Brabham to Camp Shelby, Dr. Hayne, State health officer, took the matter up with Governor Manning and the surgeon general's office at Washington, urging them to have the order revoked, as it was considered absolutely essential for the health of the State that Dr. Brabham be allowed to remain here. Dr. Hayne feels very much gratified that Dr. Brabham will remain as sanitation director.—Columbia State.

Union Meetings.

Following is the programme of the union meetings of the Barnwell association, to be held Sept. 28 and 29, at the following places:

First Division: Spring Branch. Preacher, D. H. Owings or Geo. P. White. Query, I.—W. E. Free, N. H. Fender. II.—G. W. Folk, Q. H. Sandifer. III.—M. J. Free, Geo. P. White.

Second Division: Ghents Branch. Preacher, D. W. Heckle or C. W. Jones. Query, I.—W. H. Hutto, St. Clare Guess. II.—L. W. Abstance, J. L. Proveaux. III.—J. M. Grubbs, W. H. Collins.

Third Division: Blackville. Preacher, M. W. Rankin or W. M. Jones. Query, I.—R. E. Woodward, H. J. Crouch. II.—R. B. Fickling, E. C. Watson. III.—J. W. Kennedy, W. M. Jones.

Fourth Division: Mt. Arnon. Preacher, J. R. Cullom or L. S. Shealey. Query, I.—J. K. Snelling, J. D. Angley. II.—Victor Lewis, J. R. Cullom. III.—J. C. Fields, L. S. Shealey.

Queries: I.—The Meaning and Importance of Christian Stewardship. II.—Family Worship and its Place in the Development of Christian Character. III.—The Characteristics of the Successful Church as Given in Acts 2:42-47.

massacred by the Turks indiscriminately as Russians now are being executed. This country, voicing its protest, called upon Turkey to put an end to the massacres and asked the remainder of the civilized world to join in the protest. Germany became alarmed at that time at the attitude of the world and used its influence, then practically paramount in Turkey to stop the massacres, and the Armenian people were saved for a time.

Most Serious Situation.

The situation in Russia, however, is regarded by officials of the American government as even more serious than was that of the Armenians. Russians are being executed by wholesale daily upon the slightest pretext or upon no pretext at all. The accusation that a citizen, Russian or alien, may be opposed to the Bolsheviki rule actually is sufficient excuse for his execution. It is known that the Russian people as a whole are opposed to the Lenine and Trotzky regime but are kept in subjection by the terrorists. And it is to save these loyal Russians that the United States has called upon the civilized world to take immediate action.

If the Bolsheviki be declared outlaws by the world, they could find no asylum when they are overthrown and could be put on trial for their deeds. It might result, it is believed, in the Russian people overthrowing Lenine and Trotzky as they would be conscious of the support and approval of the nations of the world.

## PRESIDENT MAY FIX PRICE

GOVERNMENT TO TAKE OVER THIS YEAR'S CROP.

Cotton States Congressmen Protest to Baruch and President, While Letters Poured In.

Washington, Sept. 20.—President Wilson will fix the price of cotton, placing the last of the principal commodities necessary in the prosecution of the war under government regulation, despite strong pressure from the Southern States. In addition to determining the price the government will take over control of the distribution of this year's crop.

The decision of the President, definitely announced at a conference this week with Senators and Representatives from the cotton States, became known today. Plans to carry out the decision are said to be under way.

Price-fixing Agitation.

Agitation for the fixing of a price for cotton has been prevalent for a number of months owing to the rapidly mounting cost of cotton products and the belief in many quarters that the staple should be placed on the same basis of wheat and other essentials, the price of which has been fixed. The principal factor in the action of the President is understood to have been the shortage in the present crop, the shortage estimated at between four million and five million bales.

The price to be named by the President or the means of controlling distribution have not been decided upon. The President is understood to have emphasized at his recent conference that a "fair price" would be fixed, but did not indicate in any way what this would be.

Various Prices Suggested.

Before price-fixing was first mentioned cotton sold at thirty-eight cents a pound. Secretary Houston, it is said, had recommended that twenty-five cents a pound would be fair. Southern Senators deny that this would be a fair price and declare that because of the increased cost of production a price above thirty cents should be named.

In determining a plan for controlling cotton distribution it is understood the President is endeavoring to work out a method of cooperation with the British and French governments. As the needs of these two governments and the United States represent more than 50 per cent. of the cotton produced, it has been pointed out that a price readily could be fixed which would control the world market. Commissions have been appointed by the British and French governments, which buy not only for their own governments, but for the private spinners, at prices fixed by those commissions.

Boy Scouts Not to Sell Bonds.

The Herald is requested to publish the following letter: "Washington, D. C. Mrs. F. S. Munsell, 17 Arcade Building, Columbia, S. C.

"My Dear Mrs. Munsell:—The Boy Scout organization has made arrangements with the Liberty Loan Organization that they will not work during this loan as a national body, but will place themselves under the direction of the local committees. The Treasury Department is very much opposed to the use of children, either boys or girls, in bond selling. The Boy Scout organization is, therefore, registered for service, of whatever kind the local committee designates. Sincerely yours, MARY SYNON, Treasurer."

Letter from Private Goodwin.

Private Frank B. Goodwin, son of Mr. S. M. Goodwin writes in part as follows from France:

"On active service with the American expeditionary force, August 30, 1918.

Dear Father:—How are you all now? Fine, I hope. I am all O. K., and hope you all are the same. Well, I guess you are picking cotton now. We don't see cotton or corn over here. It is all oats and wheat and things like that. Tell everybody hello for me and tell them to write to me. Well, it sure is warm over here and dry too. Well, will close for this time. Hope to hear from you all soon and receive a long letter. With love to all.

"FRANK B. GOODWIN.

"Co. F, 304th Inf., A. E. F."

We will soon have a more complete line of lighting fixtures of the best quality and of the latest designs. Faulkner-Electric Service Co.—adv.

## SOLDIER AND WIFE TAKE LIVES.

Double Tragedy Near Aiken Thursday Afternoon.

Aiken, Sept. 19.—A double tragedy occurred near Aiken this afternoon when John Murphy of Camp Wheeler and his young wife killed themselves on the place of Spann Holley. Mrs. Holley, had been married to Murphy but a few months. He had been ordered to duty overseas, and was to leave tomorrow. The young couple were devoted and had declared many times, it is said, that they would never be separated.

Murphy was on a furlough. On the pretext of going hunting, he and his wife shouldered their guns and went to the woods. The family after some time suspected trouble and on searching for them found the two dead bodies side by side on a bank. Murphy had placed his gun close to his face and the load had blown almost the entire side of his head off. The girl, using a Winchester rifle, placed it in her mouth and evidently pulled the trigger with a stick, causing instant death.

The family explain the tragedy by the dread of the long and uncertain separation which Murphy and his wife faced.

From Rev. D. J. Sanders.

By request I attended the first united war work campaign convention held in Columbia on the 18th and 19th inst. The object of the convention was for the purpose of hearing speakers fresh from the trenches, who were abundantly able to give instruction and inspiration for the work of uniting the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the K. of C., the Jewish Welfare Board, the American Library association, the W. C. C. S., and the Salvation Army. To say the least of the convention it was indeed a great source of inspiration.

Observations and experiences at the front show that the work of these great agencies is adding at least ten per cent. to the fighting efficiency of our men, and it is worth eighteen billions to keep our boys under arms next year; surely it is worth \$170,500,000 to make them fight ten per cent. more efficiently. Our boys are in camps, trenches, water and mud, and this fund is needed to give them comforts during the cold and bitter winter and spring.

Therefore, the citizens in each county, both white and colored, are asked to organize all the ministers, teachers, heads of lodges and all the school districts in order that the spirit of the country in this matter may be expressed without distinction of race or religious opinion in support of what is in reality a common service. Mr. F. B. Smith, of Orangeburg, will be here Monday of next week, Sept. 30th, to perfect the movement among us. Therefore, all the colored citizens of Bamberg county are requested to meet here Monday without fail. Respectfully, D. J. SANDERS.

Children's Day.

Children's day was observed at Trinity Sunday-school last Sunday afternoon. This seems to be the day of days with the children who attend Sunday-school. They look forward to it with keenest anticipation.

Quite a few United States flags were in evidence and over the rostrum were crossed a large Christian conquest flag and the stars and stripes. The pot plants, which were placed here and there at the front and side of the church, were beautiful. At the table, where the minister stood to baptize four infants, rich red salvia gave a touch of color.

The little chairs were arranged on the rostrum for the tiny tots who were our entertainers. Mrs. Newton Smoak, assisted by Misses Minnie Ayer and Nelle Black and Aegina Knight, had trained the children, who while no elaborate programme was undertaken, pleased us with their sweet childish voices and recitations. These little folks did well.

Rev. T. C. Odell, of the Epworth orphanage, spoke to the congregation relative to the two hundred boys and girls under his care. The children and the grown-ups listened attentively to what he had to say.

Mr. Guilds spoke of our beautiful new Wesley Bible class service flag, which was made by Mrs. Harry Murphy. Little Dorothy Johnson and Elizabeth Jones sweetly told Bible stories. A number of boys and girls assisted the children by singing in the Sunday-school choir.—One Present.

Get your school tablets and pencils at the Herald Book Store.