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The Bamberg Herald

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Established in 1891.

27 NATIONS IN CONGRESS

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP WILL BE 100 TO 120 DELEGATES.

Americans Express Hope That Actual Negotiations Will Begin Early in January.

Paris, Dec. 26.—The personnel of the peace congress gradually is taking form, so that the American delegates express the hope that the various countries' delegates will be announced and the delegates arrive for the actual commencement of the negotiations soon after the opening of the new year.

A number of the main details of the composition of the congress are now fairly well settled as a result of recent conferences. These indicate that the total membership of the congress will be between 100 and 120. Twenty-seven countries will be represented by delegates, including those which declared war and a number which have come into existence as a result of the war.

Five Representatives. The great Powers, notably Great Britain, France, the United States and Italy, each have allotted five delegates, while the other delegations will vary from one to four members, according to the size of the country and the interests involved.

Word has been received that the Belgian and Portuguese delegations soon will join the representatives of the United States, who thus far are the only members of the peace congress to arrive. The non-arrival of the others has been the subject of considerable surprise and adverse comment, the Americans taking the ground that they are here ready to proceed to business but with the personnel of the congress not yet announced. It is understood that President Wilson's visit to England is likely to result in conveying quite definitely the view that it is highly desirable that the congress should be put into motion at the least possible delay.

Use of Lists. While the personnel of few delegations have been announced, unofficial advice indicates that most of them will be listed substantially as follows:

Belgium—P. Ryams, foreign minister; Emile Vanlerweide, minister of justice; Jean Van Heuvel, minister of the interior.

Portugal—S. R. de Aguiar, foreign minister; F. de Azevedo, minister of justice; A. de Vasconcelos, minister of the interior.

Brazil—Nilo Cabanha, foreign minister; Ruy Barbosa, Admiral Huet Baellar and Gen. Thompsonsky.

Japan—Viscount Chinda, ambassador to Great Britain; Baron Matsui, ambassador to France, and two other delegates now on their way to Paris.

Serbia—Nikola P. Pachitch, premier; Dr. M. R. Vesnitch and Dr. Cumbitch.

Greece—Premier Venizelos and M. Politis, foreign minister.

Italy, England, France. Italy—Premier Orlando, Baron Sonnino, foreign minister; Leonida Bisolati-Bergamaschi, minister of military aid and war pensions; Gen. Diaz, commander-in-chief of the Italian army; Admiral Paolo Thaon Di Revel, former chief of the naval staff.

Great Britain—David Lloyd George, prime minister; Arthur J. Balfour, former secretary; Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, and Geo. Nicholl Barnes, labor member of the war cabinet, and one other delegator who has not yet been designated. Lieut. Gen. J. G. Smuts and Gen. Boha, representing South Africa, are expected to accompany the British delegation, in which probably also will be representatives of Canada, Australia and India.

France—M. Clemenceau, premier; Stephen Pichon, foreign minister and three others who have not yet been announced, although of those mentioned as probable members include Leon Bourgeois, former premier; Jules Cambon, general secretary to the ministry of foreign affairs, and Capt. Andre Tardieu, head of the general commission for Franco-American war matters, or former Premier Aristide Briand.

The foregoing delegations comprise those of virtually all the European countries which have taken part in the war, except Rumania and the four enemy countries whose delegates have not yet been announced. China will be represented by one person, probably the ambassador to France, Siam and Cuba, a number of South and Central American republics have

HIS FIRST PAY DAY ABROAD.

President's Attorney Deposits Salary Check in Bank.

Washington, Dec. 31.—President Wilson today had his first pay day outside of the limits of the United States and the treasury warrant for \$6,250 drawn to his credit probably was the first presidential pay-check ever endorsed by any one other than the chief executive. When the President left the country he designated N. P. Webster, disbursing clerk at the White House, as his "attorney in fact," and Mr. Webster today received the warrant, endorsed it with Mr. Wilson's name, then signed his own as attorney and deposited the warrant in the bank to the President's credit.

Writer Uses Desk of Hun Sub Chief.

Aboard Under-Sea-Chaser U-117, Harwich Harbor.—The U-117, during June, July and August cruised up and down the American Atlantic coast sinking sailing vessels, tugs, barges, and coastwise passenger steamers, lies under a thin fog tonight in Harwich Harbor. Reduced to a curiosity.

Just up the harbor floats a fleet of 89 other former German U-boats, tied up in twos and threes.

Stripped of her crew and potentiality for frightfulness, the monster submarine is nestling alongside a sister diver, while English sailors search her for booty traps. In the empty control room the butt ends of her two periscopes—one for navigation and the other for range-finding—swing useless, with no one to look through them.

She returned last September to Kiel from a 3-months cruise in American waters, with a record of 40,000 tons of shipping sent down, according to her crew.

From her mine racks in the rear to the torpedo tubes in the prow—through a greasy queer-smelling jungle of steel rods and tubes, tiny steel walled compartments joined by manhole doors, through crews quarters, the officers and captain's cabins, the control room, the kitchen and the engine and switchboard rooms—is close to 300 feet.

The only variation in the steel lining of the passageway is the captain's cabin, where I am writing this—a pretty little den about 8 feet square, with oak-paneled walls. Each panel is the door of a cupboard. There is just enough room for a lounge, upholstered in beautiful imitation leather (the captain's bed) a little oak desk, where he wrote his log, and a small oak armchair, with an upholstered cushion.

The only other hint of luxury in the ship is the leather upholstery on the officers' berths in the adjoining cabin.

Both are simply enlargements of the direct end-to-end passageway of the ship.

The U-117 could shoot 28 torpedoes without returning to base. She had a mine-carrying capacity of 40 inches, and a 4-inch gun on her deck in front of the conning tower.

She has 3 places of control—on top of the conning tower for surface travel, in the upper control room (in the lower part of the conning tower) for semi submerged or near-surface travel, and the lower control room, still further down for deep submerged sailing. A slippery steel ladder, running through the manholes in the ceiling connects the three.

Here, squinting into the periscope, with one hand resting on the engine room telegraph beside him, the captain directed the actions. Behind him, with his back to him, stood the pilot, at an iron steering wheel sat perpendicularly in the wall.

The life of a German submarine sailor was a series of restrictions. He climbed from his narrow iron bunk in the morning to bump into the narrow passageway to the tiny wash-room. He ambled a little further along to another small compartment, where the cook bends over a square electric cooking range with a cooking surface about 30 inches square on top and a small oven below.

He probably returned to his bunk to eat his ration, for there is no dining room. Perhaps he went back to the torpedo or mine room, where there is a small open floor space about 10 by 8 feet.

Or, if the submarine happened to not been heard from.

On the whole, the lists given above, though unofficial and subject to change, indicate that the delegates have been virtually formed and that they soon will be in a position to take up the work of the congress.

They Lie in France Where the Roses Bloom

They lie in France
Where lilies bloom;
Those flowers pale
That guard each tomb
Are saintly souls
That smiling stand
Close by them in
That martyred land,

And mutely there the long night shadows creep
From quiet hills to mourn for them who sleep,
While o'er them through the dusk go silently
The grieving clouds that slowly drift to sea
And lately round them moaned the winter wind
Whose voice, lamenting, sounds so coldly kind,
Yet in their faith those waiting hearts abide
The time when turns forever that false tide.

In France they lie
Where lilies bloom
Those flowers fair
For them made room.
Not vainly placed
The crosses stand
Within that brave
And stricken land;
Their honor lives,
Their love endures,
Their noble death
The right assures,

For they shall have their heart's desire,
They who, unflinching, braved the fire,
Across the fields their eyes at last shall see
Through clouds and mist the hosts of victory.

—Percival Allen in New York Times.

FLORIDA IN DRY COLUMN.

No More Liquors, Wine or Beer to Be Had Under New Law.

Tampa, Fla., Dec. 31.—The entire State of Florida became "dry" at midnight tonight, when the constitutional amendment making sale, manufacture or transportation of liquors, wines or beers illegal in this State went into effect.

This city was really the last stand of the whiskey interests in the large cities of Florida and in only one other county was the sale of liquor being carried on. The mail order and package houses operating here managed to get rid of their last remnants of stock today. One large concern carried on an auction sale for two days this week to close out.

A feature of the new law is that a fine of \$500 or six months' imprisonment, or both, is the minimum penalty for drunkenness, first offense, and a fine of \$3,000 or three years in jail, or both, for the second offense.

War's Cost in Dead.

London, Dec. 20.—With the issue of the official figures of the French losses in the war it is possible to arrive at the approximate estimate of the appalling toll of life. The dead, so far, number 5,936,504. The individual national losses in dead thus far announced are:

British 706,726, French 1,071,300, American 58,478, Russian 1,700,000, Austrian 800,000, German 1,600,000.

The total German casualties are given by the Berlin Vorwaerts as 6,330,000, and the Austrian total was placed at 4,000,000. Serbia in killed, wounded and prisoners, lost 320,000 men.

Of Course She Got It.

Maid (about to leave)—"Might I ask for a recommendation, ma'am?"
Mistress—"But, Mary, what could I truthfully say that would help you get another place?"

Maid—"Just say that I know many of your family secrets, ma'am."
Boston Transcript.

be running on the surface, he climbed up the narrow steel ladder through the hatch (a manhole with a water-tight lid) to the deck.

Then, if he were an engineer's helper he worked in a narrow aisle between two sets of Diesel engines.

If he were in the torpedo crew he would sweat under a constellation of steel-gaged electric bulbs in a long low-ceilinged compartment on the lowest deck of the boat. He entered through a manhole in the wall, squeezed down an aisle between two rows of torpedo racks to the tube ends, where he had a small free space.

FARMER KILLED BY NEGRO.

W. Preston McAlhany Slain by Willie Barnes.

Branchville, Dec. 24.—W. Preston McAlhany, one of Branchville's largest and most progressive farmers, was killed this afternoon about 4 o'clock by a negro, Willie Barnes, who lived on a farm adjoining Mr. McAlhany's. About noon Mr. McAlhany heard a shot down in his pasture a short distance from his house. He suspected that someone had shot some of his hogs, so went over and investigated. He found where the hog had been shot and from all evidence it pointed to Barnes, so about 4 o'clock Mr. McAlhany with Frank Berry and Johnnie Berry went to the negro's house. When they approached they saw him get off the front steps and go inside.

When the party was in the yard and a short distance from the front porch, Mr. McAlhany called to the negro to come out, saying that he wanted to see him relative to some of his hogs that had been shot. Before Mr. McAlhany had hardly spoken the negro shot him in the throat, killing him instantly.

The three eye witnesses say Mr. McAlhany shot while falling and hit the negro in the abdomen, the negro dying a few hours later.

Mr. McAlhany was held in high esteem by the whole community. He was a constant worker in the Methodist church, being a steward for a number of years, school trustee and counsel commander of the Woodmen of the World. He is survived by a widow and infant daughter. His wife was Miss Jessie Paysinger, of Newberry, where she is now on a visit. He is also survived by his father, S. S. McAlhany and Mrs. D. S. McAlhany. Mr. McAlhany was 44 years of age. Interment will be Thursday morning at the family burying ground about four miles from Branchville.

WIERSE GOES TO PRISON.

To Serve Sentence in Connection With Sinking Liebenfels.

Chester, December 27.—Paul Wierse, a former editorial writer on the staff of the "Charleston American" and four others, one of them a negro, started on the way from Charleston to the federal penitentiary in Atlanta yesterday afternoon. United States Marshal James L. Sims was in charge of the prisoners. None of the men appeared badly depressed when they were lined up preparatory to the trip, but a reflective countenance appeared to light up Wierse's face as one little negro boy in a nearby street yelled to another a Christmas greeting.

The other four prisoners who accompanied Wierse are: Joseph Taffat, who was convicted of violating the federal status in Columbia; John Myers, convicted of white slavery violations in South Carolina. He is a resident of North Carolina. Calvin, colored, goes to serve a term at hard labor for violations of the liquor laws, and his employer, Daniel Jackson, goes to serve a longer term in connection with the same offense.

Wierse goes to serve a term of two years on conviction of conspiracy in the sinking of the German steamship Liebenfels in the Charleston harbor in 1917. He was at the time of the sinking an editorial writer on the "Charleston American" and a pronounced pro-German. After his conviction his lawyers attempted to free him of the penitentiary sentence by resorting to every means known to American jurisprudence.

He was found guilty of conspiracy in the sinking of the Liebenfels after she had been scuttled and put out of commission. He was fined and sentenced to two years by Judge Henry A. M. Smith, of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina. Then his attorneys appealed the case to the United States circuit court. That court upheld the opinion of the court below. The United States Supreme Court was asked to review the case and declined on the ground that the trial and sentence of the court of first resort had been regular and sound. President Wilson was appealed to for a pardon, but declined to act. The Liebenfels was brought to the surface soon after she was sunk by United States engineers and she is now in the service of United States under the name of the Houston.

"Who gave the bride away?" asked mother as her daughter and Johnny, aged ten, came back from the wedding.
"Bobbie did," replied Johnny. "He whispered to his mother: 'Hurrah for Blanche—she's got him at last!'"

NEWS OF THE THIRTIETH

ROBT. B. PLATT GIVES A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF ITS RECORD.

Took 3,900 Hun Prisoners.—Fought For 19 Days Consecutively and Lost One-third in Casualties.

Mr. C. H. Platt, of Adams Run, sends the News and Courier the following from his son, Robert B. Platt, which will be of intense interest to every reader of this newspaper. Young Platt is with the famous Thirtieth division, having been formerly in the Charleston Light Dragoons. In this letter he tells something of the experiences of this now celebrated division, following its fortunes in a general way from start to finish:

"Nov. 24, 1918.
"My Dear Dad: Will try and tell you a little of what we have been doing since I left home. Our trip across the Atlantic consumed exactly twelve days, the first four of which were marked by the quietness of the sea and absence of any signs of submarines, but later there came about a great change. The sea got rough; we received wireless messages of Boche submarines having been observed at certain locations. Our course was bent much to the north where the sea was still rougher and the remainder of our trip was spent very much 'not at ease.' We landed at Liverpool. From there we went across the southern part of England to Dover where we boarded a channel boat and crossed over to Calais, France.

"Our first life in France was spent in a little town called Nordquesque, where we spent one month in the severest kind of training for the task in front of us, and I can well say in front of us, because as you remember Calais was at that time in imminent danger of being taken by the Huns. After our training at this place we moved up into Belgium, established headquarters at a little town known as Watou, where our division first faced the enemy. We were all a bit raw and perhaps a bit excited but the intelligence section found out that the Germans were planning to abandon the historical Kemmel hill and the ground just north of it, so they let us pull off a little attack to spur them on. This, as you know, was entirely successful, and we began to feel that we were as good, if not better soldiers than the Germans. The portion of the line we had was just south of the famous town of Ypres. This town, by the way, is only a mass of rubbish, having been totally destroyed by shell fire.

"After our relief in Belgium, we were sent down to the third British army for recreation and more training. Then we were transferred on still further down the line and affiliated with the Fourth British army, which is commanded by Gen. Rawlinson, of whom much has been written in the States. There was one American corps composed of the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth divisions, one corps known as the Australian corps composed wholly of Australians, and in addition two British corps. It is with these people that we did our noted fighting, breaking the Hindenburg line just north of St. Quentin. The Thirtieth division alone took 3,900 German prisoners, advanced the line of the Allies about thirty-six kilometers and fought with the exception of two nights and one day, for nineteen straight days without stopping. How is that? During this time we lost almost one-third of our division in casualties, so we had to be sent back for a rest and refilling.

"We were assigned the area near Amiens with Kerrien as our headquarters, and we were at this place when the armistice had been signed. We were then relieved from duty with the British and transferred down to the American sector at Le Mons, about 100 miles southwest of Paris, in a little town known as Ballou.

"When this letter reaches you Xmas will be drawing near and it is my profoundest wish that both you and all shall have the happiest Christmas day ever. It isn't impossible but that I might blow in about that time, but should I not be granted that pleasure, be assured that I am thinking of you and longing for the day to hurry up when I may again sit down to the old table with Dad and Mama.

"Very best love, always,
"ROBERT H. PLATT."

"Remember our 'Everready' battery service when your flash light needs a new bulb or battery. Faulkner-Electric Service Co.—adv.

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