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# The Bamberg Herald

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## LIEUT. D. G. COPELAND PAYS VISIT TO GERMANY

The following very interesting letter has been received by Mrs. J. D. Copeland from her son, Lieut. D. Graham Copeland:

U. S. Naval Headquarters, 30 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S. W. 1, January 23, 1919.

My Dear Ma:—This is the very first opportunity I have had since my return from the trip to Germany to write and tell you about it. I trust that you took my letter, sent just before I sailed for Germany and to the effect that there was no need for worry, to heart, and that you have not been worrying over the non-receipt of news from me for the last three weeks.

And now I will tell you about the most unique and wonderful trip I have ever had the good fortune to be sent on—and since I have been attached to this headquarters staff it has been my privilege to go on a number of missions many of which were highly interesting.

First, is the idea of the mission:

You see among the many conditions imposed upon the Germans by the armistice there was one to the effect that the navy and air force should be demobilized and remain so until peace was declared or the armistice revoked. To make sure that this condition was being properly observed, it became necessary to send a commission to Germany shortly after the signing of the armistice. This commission reported that in general the terms were being carried out; but that there was no way of telling whether as soon as the commission returned to England the Germans would not replace their vessels and air craft in a state of war. Accordingly, it was necessary to send a second commission to see that the demobilized state in which the craft had been placed was being maintained. I was selected to go as the engineer for these headquarters.

The Personnel of the Commission.

Besides myself, there were on the commission, Commander Child, U. S. N., an expert on dirigibles and lighter than air craft; Lieut. Commander Ramsey, U. S. N., an expert in sea planes and heavier than air craft, two ensigns as interpreters; Lieut. Commander Payne of the Royal Navy; Major Pritchard of the Royal Flying Corps; and Lieut. Theus of the French Navy. The members of the commission gathered in London from various parts of the British Isles and France and left for Harwich, England, by train on the afternoon of January 6th. At Harwich we went aboard the U. S. N. Aphrodite, a converted yacht, to make the trip across the North Sea. Before telling about the voyage, however, I should digress a moment and tell you something about Harwich.

This port, as you are probably aware, is a small village on the east coast of England and was extensively used during the war by the various kinds of vessels that undertook to make the North Sea and English Channel dangerous for the Hun submarines. That they did this is part of another story. At the time of our arrival at Harwich, the river channel was lined on both sides with a great number of Hun subs that had been brought over and surrendered shortly after the signing of the armistice. They were of all kinds and descriptions—fast cruiser subs, mine-laying subs, old time subs, long subs, short subs, every kind of sub, indeed, for the allies decided it was best to leave none at all in the lairs along the North Sea and Baltic.

They are all very peaceable looking now for the "fangs" have been removed and only a watchman or two looks out after them. They are gaily camouflaged with red, green and yellow stripes and are almost invisible at a few hundred yards. Owing to my being sent to Paris at the time of the president's reception there, I was not able to witness the surrender of the vessels but I am told by officers who participated that it was about the most humiliating spectacle they had ever witnessed. The ships were all in disorder and the crews dirty and unkempt, showing how quickly the lack of authority in a military organization brings about disintegration. It was said that the crews could scarcely be induced to bring the subs to England as they feared they would be maltreated by the infuriated people ashore. The matter was finally settled by the allies guaranteeing the personal freedom and

safety of each member of the crews that came over and the Germans paying them a tremendous bonus.

Another story that was told, which shows how bad the morale of the German Navy had gotten, is that one sub which all during the war had been on strictly military duty—that is duty which did not involve the sinking of merchant and passenger steamers—desired not to be included in the ignominious surrender. The officer in command is reported to have requested the British admiral to permit him to return to Germany with his colors flying. To support his request he stated that he had fought and sunk three British cruisers in a fair battle and that frequently he had been in action with British men-o'-war. The British admiral granted the request; but when the German officer returned to his ship, his crew refused to return with the ship to Germany, because they would not receive the bounty, which was paid by their government to those who took their subs to England and turned them over to the English! Can you imagine anything worse than that? It surely was like selling your country for a bit of gold.

And now about the vessel on which we took passage.

The U. S. S. Aphrodite.

The Aphrodite is a converted yacht of about 2,000 tons and is one of the fleet of small vessels rented to the government by wealthy Americans. She is valued at \$1,000,000 and is rented by the estate of the late Col. Payne to the navy for the magnificent rental of \$1 per year! She is a palace indeed, and it is hard to describe her. State rooms are gorgeously fitted up, bath rooms all in marble, real beds, wonderful tapestries hang in the dining salon, pianos, etc., without end. She is captained by Capt. Billard of the Coast Guard Service, who very courteously turned his cabin over to Commander Child and myself, who were the senior members of the commission. Her executive officer and second in command is Lieutenant Vincent Astor, who himself has rented his floating palace, the Naoma, to the navy for a dollar a year.

The Trip Across the North Sea.

The first thing we learned on arriving on board was that there were reported to be numerous mines floating in the North Sea and that the trip across might be attended with some danger. Sure enough, when less than two hours out from Harwich we passed several and stopped enough to shoot at and sink one or more. There were so many, however, that it caused such a great loss of time, that we from then on contented ourselves with merely radioing back where we had passed the mines. The second night out we anchored off The Hague, capital of the Netherlands, and in the early morning had a chance to see the picturesque villages that border on the Dutch coast. Of course, being theoretically still in a state of war with Germany, we could not come closer and had we entered closer in shore we should have been liable to internment until peace was signed.

The North Sea is, I think, with the possible single exception of the China Sea, about the roughest body of water that it has ever been my misfortune to traverse. It was simply terrific and the little Aphrodite bobbed around on it like a cork. Sea sick? I was never so ill in my life; but at least I disproved an old saying, which I know you have often heard to the effect that one who is sea sick "at first thinks he is going to die; and then fear that he won't." Well, that is all bosh! And what proved it to me was

A Mine.

At 8:53 on the morning of January tenth, when the sea was at its roughest and waves were continually breaking over the ship, we struck one of those dainty little missiles called a mine. I was in bed, sick, and had about decided that I didn't want any breakfast and was beginning to fear that I wouldn't die, when I heard a scraping noise along the keel of the ship. I didn't think much about it; but a moment later a terrific explosion threw me out of the bed and placed the cabin in darkness. It took only a moment to say "mine," forget sea sickness and get ready for a boat. Couldn't find my clothes, of course, so proceeded on deck in pajamas, over which I wore

(Continued on page 7, column 1)

### WANT REAL PROHIBITION.

Bill Would Prohibit Sale of Extracts.

Columbia, Feb. 9.—The judiciary committee reported favorably last night a substitute for the Hart bill prohibiting the selling and purchasing of bitters and other compounds containing more than 1 per cent. of alcohol, also toilet preparations and antiseptics which can be used as a beverage.

The bill prohibits the sale of "tonics, bitters, drugs, medicines or compounds containing alcohol, if the alcohol contained in such compounds or preparations is in a greater quantity than is necessary for the purpose, solution or preservation, and unless such compounds or preparations are sufficiently medicated so they can not be used as beverages, and the sale of such tonics, bitters, drugs, medicines or compounds is hereby prohibited."

The measure likewise forbids the sale of toilet articles and antiseptic preparations containing alcohol that can be used as a beverage. The retail selling of flavoring extracts in other than small quantities is prohibited. No one person is allowed to purchase more than two ounces of extracts each day, and that must be for culinary use and not for beverage.

The bill makes it "unlawful for any person to purchase as a beverage any compound, toilet article or flavoring extract containing more than 1 per cent. of alcohol."

Conviction of the violation of any of the provisions of the bill is punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment of not less than three months or more than one year, for the first offense, and imprisonment from one year to two years, without the alternative of a fine, for the second offense in the discretion of the court.

### FOUR DIE IN WRECK.

Many Others Injured in Accident on Piedmont Northern.

Greenville, Feb. 8.—Four persons are dead, six are seriously injured, two probably fatally, and fourteen others are suffering from minor injuries as a result of a wreck on the Piedmont and Northern Railway near Chick Springs this morning, when the rear coach of a northbound train jumped the highest trestle on the road about 150 feet and plunged to the ground ninety feet below. The car was almost completely demolished by the fall; and virtually all of the passengers received injuries. The forward coach miraculously remained on the trestle after both trucks had jumped the rails and carried the car to within a few feet of toppling over.

The dead are: James E. Thomason, age 11 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Thomason, of 151 Rutherford street, killed instantly. He was en route to Spartanburg with his mother, who was seriously injured.

G. W. Roobs, of Patrick, age uncertain, identified by tag on key ring. Died from fractured skull a short while after being taken to the base hospital at Camp Sevier.

John C. Bright, sailor, 18 years of age, home address, Victor Mill, Greer, S. C.; stationed at Charleston and it is thought that he was en route to his home on furlough.

M. H. Walker, address unknown, died about 3 o'clock this afternoon at the base hospital.

Manning Planning to Go to France.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 6.—Governor Manning has received his passports to France, where he will go as a delegate for the league to enforce peace, provided he can get passports also for Mrs. Manning. Governor and Mrs. Manning wish to visit the grave of their late son, Major William Sinkler Manning, who was killed five days before the armistice was signed. President Riggs has also been granted a leave of absence from Clemson to visit France for the institution.

### Good Showing Made.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Commercial Bank of Blackville, held a few days ago, Mr. A. M. Denbow and Dr. Geo. F. Hair were re-elected as directors of the institution. At the subsequent directors' meeting, Mr. Denbow was re-elected president of the bank. Although only the second year of the bank, an eight per cent. dividend was declared, \$6,000 passed to surplus, and \$2,500 added to undivided profits.

### ROY HUNTER IN GERMANY.

Bamberg Boy Tells of Thip Up the Rhine and of Stay in Enemy Land.

The following letter is from Mr. Roy M. Hunter to his home folk. Roy is with the U. S. Marines, 2nd division, now in Germany. He is a hospital assistant, 1st class.

Reim Brohl, Germany, Jan. 11, 1919.

We have been almost continually on the march since Nov. 10th, 1918, and at last reached this place. Arrived at the front Nov. 16th and left the next day with the 2nd division on the march to Germany. Went through Belgium and Luxembourg to the famous Rhine. I was quartered in the Hotel Bender for a few days; from my room could see the boats going and coming. The river is wide and the current is very strong. The tug boats have a hard time going up stream; there are no bridges in this sector. On Friday morning, Dec. 13th, in a ferry boat we crossed the river and hiked up the stream about three miles to this place. Traffic is carried on by boats of all kinds, mostly tugs and barges. I am sending you some views and photos of the river and town's scenery and so forth. Along for several miles the hills are so high that it takes the sun a long time to peep over and goes down so early that it makes our days very short and a long time from "chow" in the evening till taps at 9 o'clock.

Well, I saw the battle fields and the great havoc wrought by the armies, the shell holes and the trenches where so many poor soldiers suffered last winter in the cold, as no fire was allowed. I have been told by some of the men who fought in the trenches that the suffering, cold, shell and machine gun fire was intense.

I must tell you a little about Christmas. We had a very good dinner, more than we could eat, and each one was given a chocolate bar and half pound of chocolates. There were several small Christmas trees in the different companies. We have two bands, the marine and the artillery, both very good. Movies are here for our amusement; had a German picture show one night, but had to have an interpreter. At the "Hindenburg" theater was shown some real American pictures which were very much enjoyed.

One of my friends received his Christmas box this morning, Jan. 5, and shared it with me. Some "real" candy was in it, which was much enjoyed. I have not up to Jan. 11th got mine; no letters or papers from home yet. I don't know who was elected in the State or county last summer. Hope all things went right and that no news is good news. I have very little to do in the hospital, no sickness; some times a pain to alleviate, a boil to dress, and a number of the boys have sore feet, caused by the long march.

We had religious services at the "Y" yesterday and on Christmas day two services. I have a map of the Rhine and towns along the river which I will send when I get a large envelope.

Several men from this company were awarded the Croix de Guerre and D. S. crosses, which shows that our company has seen some service. The latest news is that the 2nd division may be relieved at this place. My birthday will soon come and I will be 22. The boys here say that I don't look more than 18. I am feeling fine and hope to get home this summer. Best wishes.

### ROY M. HUNTER.

H. A. 1 C., 2nd Division, 6th Regt. 80th Co., U. S. Marines.

### Two Die in Fire.

Spartanburg, Feb. 9.—Fire here early today destroyed a three-story brick building on South Liberty street, owned by T. B. Ross, resulting in a heavy property loss and the death of two persons, Perry Burnett and his daughter Miss Lila Burnett, who occupied rooms on the second story of the building. The first floor of the building was occupied by the T. B. Ross Wood Working Plant and by Burnett & Garlington, who had stored in their portion of the building a number of automobiles. Mr. Ross is said to have sustained a loss amounting to \$30,000 with insurance of less than \$10,000. Burnett & Garlington's loss of \$20,000 is said to have been practically covered.

All the German parties except the Liberals elected women delegates to the national assembly. Maybe that is why the Liberals disappeared as a political force.

## 10,000 MEN ARE YET UNACCOUNTED FOR

Official tables of the major battle casualties of the American forces in France made public by Gen. March, chief of staff, last Saturday, show that approximately 10,000 men remain wholly unaccounted for nearly three months after the ending of hostilities. The deaths, missing and known prisoners are tabulated up to January 10, for each of the thirty combatant divisions of Gen. Pershing's army. The total is 56,582, of whom 17,434 are classified as missing or captured. An appended statement shows that only 29 American military prisoners were believed to be still in Germany on January 8, and that 4,800 prisoners had been checked up as returned and 118 died in captivity.

Some portion of the great body of missing men may be located as the return of the army thins out the American forces in France. Indications are, however, that the majority of the 10,000 finally will be added to the roll of honor shown in the tables of those killed or died of wounds, now recorded as 39,158 men.

To that figure also must be added 1,551 men of the marine brigade, figures for which, not carried in the tables, were obtained from official sources. This brings the grand aggregate of deaths from battle up to 40,709 on returns estimated officially to be 95 per cent complete. As figures on missing and prisoners of the marine are lacking, the number

of unaccounted for which finally will be added to the roll of the dead can not be accurately estimated.

The army table, however, gives a total of 14,649 men missing in action and 2,785 known prisoners, making up the 17,434 missing or captured. The appended statement shows that the army rolls record 4,918 American military prisoners accounted for. Admittedly there are many possibilities of error, but the statement says it is anticipated that the indicated unaccounted for list of 12,516 will be brought "down to less than 10,000."

The tables do not furnish any data as to the wounded or deaths other than those resulting directly from battle. A new estimate of the complete figures on American casualties therefore is not possible. It is significant, however, that up to Saturday night the war department has published the names of 43,882 men killed or died of wounds as against 39,158 shown in the 95 per cent tables. The difference is made up by additional returns since the tables were closed January 10.

On November 27 General Pershing estimated that his total killed and died of wounds would be 40,455. Presumably publication of the lists of these known deaths and exclusive of the unaccounted for is nearly completed, having exceeded the estimate by more than 3,000, due in part to additional deaths from wounds and to the listing as dead of men formerly reported as missing.

### PREPARE TO INVADE POLAND.

Germans Refuse to Evacuate Territory Claimed by Poles.

London, Feb. 8.—When the supreme inter-allied war council met in Paris today one of the questions which was discussed was the gravity of the relations between Germany and Poland, according to dispatches from Paris. The military danger with which Germany menaces Poland, it is felt, may threaten France later on. So far, it is declared, the Germans have turned a deaf ear to the injunction of Marshal Foch in regard to the evacuation of territory claimed by the Poles. The Germans are holding an army in readiness to march into Poland and are concentrating troops in the east.

The war council is resolved, according to an Exchange Telegraph Company's dispatch, to compel Germany to carry out the clauses of the armistice and in the renewal of the armistice on February 17, will probably impose such conditions that from the point of view of demobilization and disarmament all the danger threatening Poland will be removed.

A Reuter dispatch from Paris says it is declared in well informed French quarters that in view of the German attitude toward the Poles, the associated powers may think it advisable to consider the question of the occupation of the port of Danzig, and the railroad from Danzig to Thorn with allied and Polish forces.

At the meeting Marshal Foch and Gen. Weygan were present for France; Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss for Great Britain; Gen. Bliss for the United States, and Gen. Robilant for Italy.

### St. Matthews Man Takes Own Life.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 6.—Kirkland Banks, of St. Matthews, Calhoun county, took his own life at noon today by cutting his throat. He is the son of Senator J. A. Banks, the father being called from the sessions of the senate today because of the suicide.

The young man was 24 years old. He was a Clemson College man, where he was graduated with honors a few years ago, winning the Norris medal, one of the highest scholarship medals awarded. Upon graduation from Clemson he went to Cornell, where he pursued post-graduate courses and was immediately placed on the faculty of that institution as an instructor.

His duties were of such a character that the faculty and trustees requested that the war department assign him to this chair at the university, which was regarded as of more importance than services he might render in the army. He came home a few weeks ago in bad health this morning about 10 o'clock sequestered himself and took his own life. He was in Columbia only

### HATS OFF TO ALLENDALE.

Governor Cooper Signs Bill Creating New County.

Columbia, Feb. 6.—Governor Cooper today signed the act creating the new county of Allendale. This is the first legislative act signed by the executive as governor of the State. There was a considerable ceremony surrounding the proceedings, which were attended by the delegation responsible for the formation of the new county. A photograph was taken of the group, while the governor was signing the document.

### Two Strange Phenomena.

On Christmas morning The Tribune published the story told by Mrs. Ellen Flynn, of Jersey City, who related how a blue star in the service flag displayed in her home turned to gold about the time Peter J. Mahon, her nephew, was killed in France. Yesterday the Tribune received the following letter from Mrs. Kilburn Kilmer, mother of Sergt. Joyce Kilmer of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth infantry, the poet, who was killed in action:

"Dear Editor Tribune: I have just read in this morning's paper an account of the blue star changing to gold, and it has emboldened me to tell you a true incident quite as strange, perhaps, as that narrated in your paper.

"Before my son, the late Sergt. Joyce Kilmer, sailed for France, he gave me a little gold service flag—red border, white enamel, and blue star—and I always wore it and shall always wear it.

"He was killed in action July 30. I was in Litchfield, Conn., when the news reached me in August, and I said to my husband: 'I shall always wear the little service flag he gave me, but I'll pin on a bow of black ribbon.' While I was doing so, to my great astonishment I saw the blue star had changed to gold.

"There is no chipping of the enamel. It simply turned to gold, just as it is today. I have shown it to many and none can explain it. Many jewelers have seen it and they offer no solution.

"I have not made it public before, but I thought I must when I read the account in this morning's Tribune. I have no doubt it changed when he died—it certainly did so when I looked at it closely two days after I received the notice of his death.

"ANNIE KILBURN KILMER."

Craocolor, the best colored crayon made, at Herald Book Store.

Last Wednesday meeting many of the young men here who knew him intimately and valued highly his friendship for his scholarly and manly qualities.