



If your subscription expires 1 May 19, please renew before that date. Unless renewal is received by May 1, paper will be discontinued.

The Bamberg Herald

**HOLD YOUR COTTON
REDUCE YOUR ACREAGE
USE LESS FERTILIZER**

\$2.00 Per Year in Advance.

BAMBERG, S. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1919.

Established in 1891.

NEGROES FOUGHT LIKE DEMONS

NOT ONE MAN OF THE FAMOUS
369TH EVER TAKEN ALIVE.

Loved to Cut, Not Shoot

Sent to Hold Abandoned Trenches
With But Little Chance for Their
Lives They Came Back Safe.

Like most good officers, Col. William Haywood, of the famous 369th negro regiment, thoroughly believes in his men and is eager to testify to their soldierly qualities. In the course of his first public address since his recent return from France, he told a vivid story of real fighting by his "boys," who never wanted any weapon but "something with a good cutting edge on it." Declaring his opinion that a bit of strategy brought in to play by General Gouraud on July 15, 1918, turned the tide of the war, the colonel said, as reported in the New York papers:

We were at one end of the line held by General Gouraud and were a part of his army. At the other end of the line was that famous fighting Irish outfit, the 165th (69th New York), and other units of the great Rainbow division.

The first thing I knew all there was between the German army and Paris on a stretch of front a little more than four miles long was my regiment of negroes. But it was fair enough at that; all there was between us and Berlin was the German army. They tried pretty hard to get by, but they never did. No German ever got into a trench with my regiment who did not stay there or go back with the brand of my boys on him.

In 191 days of battle we never had one of our men captured—alive. When those Germans would come into our trenches after what our boys called a million-dollar artillery preparation, the thing just got down to a regular he-man, street-corner fight. They fought with knives, bayonets, and the butts of guns. All those boys of mine ever wanted to fight with was something with a good cutting edge on it.

On July 14 the Germans reenforced by prisoners released by Russia were at their maximum strength. The allies were at the lowest ebb they had reached during the war. That night we captured some German prisoners in a raid and they told us that at a certain time the Germans were to launch a great attack that was to last for five hours and twenty-five minutes.

General Gouraud started a counter-attack on a great scale five minutes before the German attack was to start. As we afterward learned from prisoners, this attack greatly upset the Germans and hampered their own attack disastrously.

General Gouraud knowing the hour when the German attack was to begin took what was probably the longest chance that a general ever took. Before the attack began he ordered his whole army to abandon the first trenches on a front of fifty kilometers. These trenches had cost thousands of lives and men had toiled months and months to gain those positions. If Gouraud's plan failed he was ruined.

When the troops were withdrawn, only sixteen of the 1,600 men in my regiment remained in the front-line trenches, who fully expected to lose their lives, took refuge in shell-holes, specially constructed dug-outs, armed with signal-rockets, mustard-gas shells, and a few machine guns of an old type, which could be started and then abandoned, as they would keep on firing without manipulation until their ammunition belts were exhausted or they got jammed.

When the handful of men in the trenches saw the German infantry coming, after a terrific artillery shower had rained down on the first-line trenches, they set off the signal-rockets to notify us, set off the mustard-gas shells in the dugouts, started the machine guns going, and then ran for it, with the German barrage in front of them and the advancing German infantry behind them. Strange to say, most of them got back.

When the Germans poured into our trenches they failed to find a single man alive. Those Germans who went into the dug-outs stayed

30TH DIVISION MEN RETURN

TWELVE THOUSAND RETURN
FROM FRANCE.

Given Rousing Welcome

Debar at Charleston in View of Im-
mense Throng.—Proceed at
Once to Camp Jackson.

Charleston, March 28.—Sixty-nine officers and 3,042 men debarked at the Charleston Port Terminal from the American transport Mercury yesterday morning. They belonged to the units of the famous Thirtieth (Old Hickory) division, composed of former National Guardsmen from South Carolina, North Carolina and Tennessee. Actual debarkation, under the personal supervision of Col. Lawrence C. Brown, debarkation officer, was achieved in only fifty-six minutes.

It marked the beginning of the Port Terminal for debarkation and the pronounced success of the initial undertaking brought general congratulations. Cooperation was manifest in the handling of the soldiers who have just returned from their gallant service overseas. The large steamship was broadside against the wharf at 9:30 and at 1:30 the last of five troop trains was on its way to Columbia. It showed splendid preparation by the railroad officials, Mr. P. J. Walker, as federal manager of the terminal, having directed the movement out of the terminal.

Only Five on Hospital List.

Particularly noteworthy was the appearance of the men who debarked. They were literally pictures of robust health and excited the admiration of all onlookers. They were in jubilant spirits at having reached their home shores and they were as playful as so many children, while they were at ease on the warehouse platform. According to Lieut. Col. Edward C. Register, medical corps, U. S. A., port embarkation surgeon, only five cases were on the hospital list when the Mercury docked. The maximum on the sick list for the whole trip was only fifteen.

More Men Return.

Charleston, March 28.—Seventy officers and 2,141 men from the transport Koeningen der Nederlanden and 77 officers and 2,839 men from the transport Pocahontas were debarked today at the Charleston port terminal, special military trains carrying the men to Camp Jackson, from which they will be demobilized. The next transport due here is the Madawaska, which will probably arrive Monday, with the transport Huron arriving soon after her.

Charleston gave a riotous demonstration of welcome to the Pocahontas as she passed up the Cooper river from her place of anchorage over night, officers and men declaring themselves in enthusiastic terms about the quality of the welcome. The demonstration for the Koeningen der Nederlanden occurred Thursday afternoon, her arrival at the terminal being too late to start trains for Camp Jackson.

Again the canteen section of the Red Cross radiated cheer and comfort among the soldiers, the Charleston battalion in the former National Guard being congratulated by men from other towns on the way in which Charleston women were treating the soldiers. Charleston men were permitted limited conversation with their families over the transport rail while the Koeningen der Nederlanden was in dock awaiting the approach of debarkation.

there, because they were filled with the deadliest gas.

Behind the easily taken trenches the French had massed the most inconceivable amount of artillery. Of course, they had to a mathematical exactness the range of the trenches they had abandoned. Immediately they poured a terrible fire down into those trenches, and you can imagine the result. My boys afterward found enough Mauser rifles to equip the whole regiment. The Mausers looked like the old Springfield, and my boys liked them. So they threw away their own rifles. When the ammunition we had captured gave out, of course they were in a bad way.

The most wonderful thing I saw over there was the great faith of the

ACREAGE REDUCTION 30.90 PER CENT.

Mr. J. J. Heard, secretary of the Bamberg County Cotton association, has handed The Herald the following list of farmers who have signed the pledge to reduce acreage this season. The county association requests publication of the names, which The Herald is glad to do.

The totals are as follows:
Acreage 1918 28,103
Acreage 1919 19,036

Acreage reduction 9,069
These figures show a reduction of 30.90 per cent. Reports of the committees indicate approximately 90 per cent. of the farmers signed the pledge. It will be borne in mind that small farmers are not asked to reduce one-third, but reduce according to the schedule.

M. P. Willis, Denmark.....	150	100
Greene Ayer, Olar.....	12	9
L. M. Ayer, Olar.....	35	21
C. E. Ritter, Olar.....	105	71
J. F. Breeland, Olar.....	16	14
J. B. Ritter, Olar.....	64	40
John Gilberts, Olar.....	23	18
Sherman Williams, Olar.....	30	20
H. C. Brabham, Olar.....	20	20
Abraham Smith, Olar.....	16	20
Mrs. A. Johns, Olar.....	50	40
Peter Kearse, Olar.....	16	16
J. W. Hyckes, Olar.....	12	4 1/2
Seymore Platt, Olar.....	15	10
S. A. Ayer, Olar.....	17	18
G. R. Ayer, Olar.....	20	20
J. Smoak, Olar.....	9	4 1/2
J. V. Kearse, Olar.....	121	96
M. O. Barnes, Olar.....	10	3
J. B. Brown, Olar.....	67	30
L. W. Ritter, Olar.....	67	38
A. W. Brabham, Olar.....	51	45
W. S. Sanders, Olar.....	24	20
G. Lecorr, Olar.....	50	30
H. H. Clayton, Olar.....	115	50
Fay Sanders, Olar.....	14	12
Ogelo Brabham, Olar.....	18	20
Geo. Carter, Olar.....	20	20
W. M. Copeland, Olar.....	35	25
Geo. Kearse, Olar.....	28	20
H. J. & W. H. Ritter, Olar.....	225	175
R. C. Bassett, Olar.....	27	20
J. Breeland, Olar.....	24	15
H. L. Kearse, Olar.....	200	110
Miss Miriam Rice, Govan.....	189	80
C. H. Brabham, Olar.....	92	75
A. L. Kirkland, Olar.....	120	65
Brabham & Morris, Olar.....	75	30
C. F. Rizer, Olar.....	225	75
A. H. Neelley, Olar.....	250	125
Frank Kusdy, Olar.....	37	25
L. A. Hartzog, Olar.....	68	45
J. E. Brooks, Olar.....	140	119
G. O. Barker, Olar.....	75	50
B. V. Kearse, Olar.....	179	123
E. L. Lard, Olar.....	245	170
O. J. C. Lain, Olar.....	115	89
S. J. Stib, Olar.....	35	24
H. D. Drawdy, Olar.....	50	30
W. B. Chitty, Olar.....	90	60
Joe Fail, Olar.....	15	7 1/2
G. Victor Kearse, Olar.....	90	65
H. B. Breeland, Olar.....	100	75
J. B. Kearse, Olar.....	37	28
Alfred Smith, Olar.....	15	8
James Odum, Olar.....	45	30
J. W. Sellers, Olar.....	42	28
E. J. Curry, Olar.....	55	35
H. H. Kearse, Olar.....	697	464
P. M. Kinard, Ehrhardt.....	25	25
C. M. Kinard, Ehrhardt.....	22	25
G. F. Kinard, Ehrhardt.....	15	15
C. D. Brant, Ehrhardt.....	30	24
E. F. Padgett, Ehrhardt.....	9	8
Joe Orr, Ehrhardt.....	30	20
W. H. Mitchem, Ehrhardt.....	64	43
C. H. Walker, Ehrhardt.....	12	9
Henry Mitchem, Ehrhardt.....	30	22
J. A. Johnson, Ehrhardt.....	16	12
J. A. Peters, Ehrhardt.....	50	30
H. W. Chitty, Ehrhardt.....	44	40
H. L. Carter, Lodge.....	70	40
Marvin Bishop, Ehrhardt.....	10	8
C. F. Warren, Ehrhardt.....	3	2 1/2
H. M. Bishop, Ehrhardt.....	16	16
J. F. Chassereau, Ehrhardt.....	250	150
L. N. Bishop, Ehrhardt.....	30	20
M. L. Warren, Ehrhardt.....	24	22
D. E. Copeland, Ehrhardt.....	140	105
W. A. Feader, Ehrhardt.....	60	20
B. T. Zeigler, Ehrhardt.....	38	36
B. H. Carter, Ehrhardt.....	37	26
O. L. Copeland, Ehrhardt.....	33	27
J. W. Copeland, Ehrhardt.....	60	30
L. H. Carter, Ehrhardt.....	56	37
J. L. Cothran, Ehrhardt.....	37	27
Mrs. C. C. Smith, Ehrhardt.....	60	40

J. W. Goodson, Ehrhardt.....	24	18
E. F. Kinard, Ehrhardt.....	10	6
E. F. Kinard, Ehrhardt.....	10	6
W. H. Kinard, Ehrhardt.....	7	4
E. F. Padgett, Ehrhardt.....	9	8
Henry Mitchem, Ehrhardt.....	15	11
C. H. Walker, Ehrhardt.....	12	9
G. S. Shaw, Ehrhardt.....	14	10
T. E. Anderson, Ehrhardt.....	9	8
J. C. Coheans, Ehrhardt.....	16	12
T. P. Rivers, Ehrhardt.....	78	18
A. M. Kinard, Ehrhardt.....	28	26
G. A. Copeland, Ehrhardt.....	12	6
Jno. E. Carter, Ehrhardt.....	12	10
G. F. Hiers, Ehrhardt.....	56	37
J. Frank Folk, Ehrhardt.....	13	9
Jacob Folk, Ehrhardt.....	107	74
J. F. Hiers, Ehrhardt.....	60	54
M. O. Kinard, Ehrhardt.....	45	39
E. Kinard, Ehrhardt.....	26	20
D. P. Smith, Ehrhardt.....	110	90
G. F. Williams, Ehrhardt.....	57	45
O. E. Kearse, Ehrhardt.....	63	48
L. R. Clayton, Ehrhardt.....	55	30
John J. Hiers, Ehrhardt.....	100	70
H. M. Carter, Ehrhardt.....	10	8
W. C. Ehrhardt, Ehrhardt.....	11	7
O. E. Folk, Ehrhardt.....	7	5
W. Brabham, Ehrhardt.....	31	21
W. L. Warren, Ehrhardt.....	18	9
Geo. R. Bennett, Ehrhardt.....	9	7
H. L. Smoak, Branchville.....	9	7
J. B. McCormack, Branchville.....	30	20
E. F. Monday, Branchville.....	17	10
G. O. Hunter, Branchville.....	25	18
Charles Williams, Branchville.....	25	18
J. B. Kinsey, Branchville.....	30	20
A. G. W. Hill, Branchville.....	64	48
J. R. W. Williams, Branchville.....	30	24
W. T. Jones, Branchville.....	33	23
R. J. Jenkins, Branchville.....	30	20
L. M. Jenkins, Branchville.....	13	10
William White, Branchville.....	15	10
W. B. Brunson, Branchville.....	36	30
T. C. Salley, Branchville.....	54	40
Sam Williams, Branchville.....	18	12
James Walker, Branchville.....	35	23
B. M. Groves, Branchville.....	10	8
Jesse Carter, Branchville.....	15	10
Jesse Carter Jr., Branchville.....	15	10
Peter Johnson, Branchville.....	15	10
Jas. Carter, Branchville.....	22	14
York Jennings, Branchville.....	14	10
W. B. Bunyan, Jr., Branchville.....	14	10
W. S. Jones, Branchville.....	15	10
M. J. Jenkins, Branchville.....	25	18
Marcus Jenkins, Branchville.....	24	16
R. D. Binson, Branchville.....	21	14
Frank Garvin, Branchville.....	18	13
Ben Freeman, Branchville.....	31	20
J. W. Wilster, Branchville.....	20	14
G. B. Kearse, Olar.....	16	11
J. J. Kearse, Olar.....	16	13
J. C. Breeland, Olar.....	220	155
G. E. Kearse, Olar.....	45	27
J. F. Kearse, Sr., Olar.....	64	48
E. H. Kearse, Olar.....	46	32
B. Faust, Govan.....	90	60
C. N. Odum, Govan.....	27	14
J. B. Browning, Govan.....	45	26
R. A. Lain, Govan.....	50	34
R. L. Lancaster, Govan.....	100	60
McP. Eubanks, Govan.....	225	145
Joseph Gunnels, Jr., Govan.....	100	60
J. F. Lancaster, Govan.....	300	200
J. W. Ray, Govan.....	87	40
R. A. Templeton, Govan.....	21	12

(Continued on page 3, column 1.)

ALLEN'S ATTACK STIRS FARMERS

GOV. COOPER MAKES REPLY TO
GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.

Says It Is Uncalled For

State Chairman Also Makes State-
ment Concerning Remarks Re-
fusing to Join Movement.

Columbia, April 1.—The bitter, unjust and uncalled for attack made on the cotton acreage reduction campaign by Governor Henry J. Allen, of Kansas, last week has stimulated the movement as nothing else could have done. From every State in the cotton belt letters come to J. Skottowe Wannamaker, chairman of the central committee of the South Carolina Cotton association, assuring him that the attack of the Kansas executive had but helped the campaign which the Southern farmers are making for commercial freedom and had insured the success of the fight they are putting up to save themselves from bankruptcy.

Governor Allen last week gave out a statement in which he said that the cotton growers of the South in their efforts to limit the acreage of cotton to maintain high prices are "trading on the misery of the world." He declined an invitation extended him by Chairman Wannamaker to attend a conference at which representatives from every State in the cotton belt are to be present, saying that cotton growers are making as much money "with cotton at thirty-five cents a pound as Kansas farmers are making from their wheat."

Chairman Wannamaker gave out a statement replying to Governor Allen saying that the latter was either distorting the facts or else was very poorly posted on the same. "The Southern cotton farmer cannot sell his cotton at 35 cents as Governor Allen states," said Mr. Wannamaker. "For middling cotton, if he decided to sell today at prevailing prices, which are below the cost of production, he could get around 15 cents a pound. The cotton farmer cannot afford to sell his cotton for less than it cost to produce it. Many of them are confronted with financial ruin unless they can get more for their product."

Mr. Wannamaker said that in the security of a wheat price fixed by the government, Governor Allen is entirely ignorant of the condition surrounding the Southern cotton farmers. "He cannot know," said Mr. Wannamaker, "that the Southern cotton farmers are not only carrying a large part of the cotton crop for which they are offered a price below the cost of production, but they are unable to sell their cotton seed at any price whatever. The cotton farmer held his cotton seed as a matter of patriotism and in response to the government's request placed it on the market very slowly. Now he cannot sell his seed at all."

Mr. Wannamaker declared that the farmers of the South, by curtailing their cotton acreage, would assist in the production of food with which to feed the world. Food, he said, comes ahead of clothes. "The poor starving people of Europe are going to buy something to eat even before they buy something to wear," said Mr. Wannamaker. "The shortage of food is just as great as the shortage of clothes."

Governor Cooper's Statement.

The statement issued by Governor Cooper follows in full: "The people of the cotton growing States have not criticized the fixing of the price of wheat by the government. They are glad for the Kansas farmers to receive a profit on their products. Two dollars and twenty-six cents may or may not be an adequate price for wheat. I don't know any more about the cost of production of wheat than Governor Allen does about the cost of production of cotton. I do know and every well-informed man of the cotton belt knows that the farmer cannot today get a profit for his cotton. If Governor Allen will induce some of the wheat growers of his State to come to the south and grow cotton under present conditions, they could give him some valuable information on the subject about which he evidently knows so little, or else he would not have made the statement he did."

Extra fine box paper in all the different shades, also pound paper, at The Herald Book Store. Adv.

5,500 MISSING, SAYS PERSHING

TOTAL COMPARES WITH ENGLAND'S 161,800.

List Already Reported

Access to Prison Camp Sites in Ger-
many Leads to Many Ameri-
can Graves.

Washington, March 27.—Gen. Pershing reported to the war department today that there are still 5,500 officers and men of the expeditionary forces listed as missing. This total compares with the British official figures of 161,800 missing and the French of 290,000.

All of the 5,500 names have been reported as "missing" in the casualty lists already published, the report said. Reinterments of bodies from isolated graves in the centralized cemeteries is furnishing additional identification in a number of cases, and for this reason the records of the grave registration service are being carefully studied.

Reexamination of grave registration reports, and also of hospital records, referred to by Gen. Pershing was said by officials at the war department to explain the "killed in action" and "wounded in action" casualties still appearing in the daily casualty lists sent out by the department.

British Policy.

The British war office, Gen. Pershing's report said, had adopted the policy of considering twenty-six weeks in the case of an officer and thirty weeks for an enlisted man as the length of time after the man had been reported as missing before death is presumed. In the French army, he said no definite period had been fixed.

"No accurate estimate of unreported deaths can be given," said Gen. Pershing's report. "There are, however, 5,500 missing to be accounted for, all of whom have been reported to Washington as missing. Reinterment of bodies removed from isolated graves to centralized cemeteries is furnishing additional identification of deaths hitherto reported as missing. This is especially true of reburials of bodies originally buried by allied units to which American troops were attached, identifications being either incomplete or imperfectly registered at interment."

Many American Graves.

"Deaths of American soldiers in French hospitals, of which only meagre and often incorrect records on file, are likewise disclosed by reburial of these bodies, resulting in complete identification. Access to sites of prison camps in Germany and to territory formerly within enemy lines is leading to discovery of many American graves and identification of casualties previously reported as missing."

"Each company or other unit of the American expeditionary force has heretofore been furnished a complete list of officers and men carried as missing up to February 1. All units are required to display such list in places accessible to members of command for the purpose of securing casualty information from every possible source. This expedient is resulting in locating hitherto unknown graves and identification showing present status and whereabouts of many battle casualties."

Exceptional Difficulties.

"Consideration should be given to the fact that methods of warfare as well as the extent of terrain fought over lent exceptional difficulties to discovery and burial of dead. Burial parties frequently completed their mission under heavy fire and often could only be done under cover of darkness, thus making identification in a great majority of such cases. For this reason grave registration and chaplain reports are being again investigated. A small percentage of such reports investigated are proving to be cases of American dead previously unreported as such. As rapidly as identification can be completed from information originally filed or subsequently obtained from every possible source, correct present status of each case is being reported by cable."

Read The Herald, \$2.00 per year.