

The Bamberg Herald

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Thursday, April 10, 1919.

Judging from the attendance at the called meeting of citizens Tuesday afternoon, there must be very little interest in the city politics of Bamberg. Only a handful of men responded to the call. This is a mistaken attitude on the part of the people. In our opinion the time has arrived when Bamberg will either go forward or backward. There is not much hopes of the town going forward with such a lack of interest on the part of the people. There is the matter of street paving which the next city council will be called upon to work out, and it is very important that progressive business men be on the council. There are many other phases of civic advancement that should be looked after, and it would be folly to fail to elect men who have the business ability and progressive ideas to attend to these matters. Inasmuch as it is not likely that any ticket will have the backing of a citizens' meeting, such as was held two years ago, let the voters see to it that the proper pressure is brought upon capable men to offer their services to the city for the good of the community.

While we would not pose as a judge of such matters, it appears certain that the farmers of the South, at least the majority of them, are in dead earnest about reducing cotton acreage and thus increase the price of cotton. Some men have taken the stand that the matter of forcing up the price and the cutting off of the production of cotton is not right, but we cannot bring ourselves to see it in this light. If it were true that to reduce cotton production would cause the people of the world to suffer from a lack of clothing, we think that it would not be right; but such does not appear to be the case. Governor Manning, who is in Europe, writes that the people of the war stricken countries will be unable to buy cotton this season. This condition would work against the interests of the farmers. The planters should not, and are not, called upon as a matter of right to grow cotton or any other crop unless there is an apparent market for the product at a profitable price. There does not now appear to be such a market for cotton this season. If a big crop of cotton is grown this year, it will be gobbled up at a low price by the speculators, who will later sell it at high prices, when the markets of Europe open up.

NEGRO STABS WHITE MAN.

W. M. Kirby Seriously Cut by Charlie Williams.

W. M. Kirby, foreman at the Congaree Fertilizer Works at Royster's is a patient at the Baptist hospital suffering from knife wounds inflicted by Charlie Williams, a laborer around the plant. The knife blade pierced the right lung and gashes were made in several places. Dr. A. E. Shaw was the first physician to reach the wounded man and he accompanied him to the Baptist hospital. The exact extent of the wounds could not be determined last night, but it was stated that the man is dangerously injured.

Constable Palmer and Rural Policeman Dunaway went to the fertilizer works and arrested Williams who offered no resistance. The negro made no attempt to escape. From the best information obtainable it appears that Kirby saw Williams working at some point in the plant and when spoken to by the foreman, the laborer made some curt remark. The foreman ordered the negro to go to another part of the plant. Words followed which resulted in Williams slashing Kirby with his knife. Kirby dealt the negro a blow on the head but that did not stop the enraged laborer who used the knife until his boss was severely injured. Williams was taken to the county jail for safe keeping. He carries the marks of two old bullet wounds on his body.—Columbia State.

His Notes Are Good.

"Is the living he makes on a sound basis?"

"You bet it is. He beats the bass drum in a band."—Baltimore American.

Impossible.

Hub—I don't believe in parading my virtues.

Wife—You couldn't anyway. It takes quite a number to make a parade.—Boston Transcript.

MANNING WARNS FARMERS.

Normal Crop Means 10 Cents Pound, Says Former Governor.

Columbia, April 7.—That Europe lacks money and credit with which to buy cotton, and that if the South plants a full cotton acreage and makes a normal crop, conditions in this section will be worse than at the beginning of the world war in 1914 is the opinion of former Governor Manning, of South Carolina, who is now in France.

A letter received by the chairman of the South Carolina Cotton association yesterday from the former governor and given out last night sounds a strong note of warning to the planters of the South. In his letter Governor Manning said:

"I spent some time in New York and Northern points for the purpose of making a personal study of the cotton situation at first hand. The information gathered at those points was a revelation to me. The situation is just this: Europe needs food, Europe needs clothes. She can postpone buying clothes, but she cannot postpone buying food. Europe lacks both money and credit with which to buy. Speculators will, of course, buy cotton as cheaply as possible. Competition will be lacking, there being no funds for credit for competitors; the big syndicates will have an open field. If the South plants full cotton acreage and makes even a normal crop she will reap a whirlwind. It means eight and ten cents and possibly even lower prices. It certainly means far worse prices and conditions than prevailed in the South just after the commencement of the world war in 1914."

NEW SHOES FOR OLD.

People Learn to Be Thrifty in Footwear.

War prices for shoes and the patriotic desire to conomize in leather so that the army could be provided sent everybody to the cobbler. From this experience the public has learned to be thrifty in footwear; and the cobbler, as well, has learned good counsel to give his customers.

For instance, it is poor thrift to put a dollar's worth of labor on a shoes larshrdtaoicmfwtetacmfwa nickel's worth of material when shoes are to be mended; likewise it is poor thrift to do cheap cobbling with good materials.

In prewar days the cobbler ran a little shop in a basement, where he patched and mended footwear, making it serviceable, if not very sightly, for a few months longer. War cobbling brought such a new volume of business that shoe repairing is now done by machinery and by trained factory shoemakers, using the best leather and materials. Thrifty people have learned to spend a couple of dollars for the complete rebuilding of a pair of shoes instead of makeshift mending and patching.

Where clumsy hand stitching was thought good enough before, the shoe repair shop will not stitch by machinery and the job will be finished with a nice machine edge. The down to date shoe repair shop will have workmen skilled in putting new counters on shoes, or new box toes, or cutting a shoe down at the top, or putting new fancy heels on women's shoes. Good leather is used for soles, heels, and uppers. Silk and linen thread make a strong and sightly job. The best quality is demanded in burnishing inks, finishing waxes and cements.

Some idea of thrift possibilities in shoe repairing is given in the fact that Uncle Sam will spend in the first six months of this year nearly \$8,000,000 for cobbling army shoes. This provides for repairs costing about \$1.20 a pair on army shoes that cost \$7.15 a pair new, and each American soldier will have three pairs of shoes mended within that period. With shoes for civilians costing \$7 to \$10 a pair, it is considered thrift to spend \$1.50 to \$2 for modern mending by the latest machine methods. Money thus saved can be well invested in interest bearing war stamps.

Who's Who in Wartime.

He—"Have the car ready at the admiralty at 4:30."

Chauffeur—"Very well."

He—"I am accustomed to being addressed as 'My Lord!'"

She—"I am accustomed to being addressed as 'My Lady!'"—London Opinion.

Try This Before Easter.

Wife—"There are times when I wish I were a man."

Hubby—"When?"

Wife—"When I pass a milliner's shop and think how happy I could make my wife by giving her a present of a new hat."—Cleveland Leader.

Read The Herald, \$2.00 per year.

Blackville Items.

Blackville, S. C., April 5.—Miss Eddie Belle Boylston, of Coker college, is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Boylston.

Mrs. Emmett Gribbon and children, who have been visiting Mrs. I. M. Gribbon, have returned to Charleston, S. C.

Misses Genvieve and Isabelle Murphy, of St. Mary's convent at Greenville, S. C., are spending a few days with their aunt, Miss Mary Gribbon.

Mrs. Sam Lowe and little son, Sam, Jr., are visiting in Aiken, the guests of Mrs. Lowe's brother, Mr. H. E. Gyles.

Miss Pena Brown, of St. Angela's academy, Aiken, S. C., was home for the week-end.

Miss Mathilda Keeler, of St. Angela's academy, Aiken, is home for a few days.

Mrs. Julian Sanders and children spent Monday in Columbia.

Mrs. S. S. Maloney, who has been visiting her son, Mr. H. G. Maloney, of Louisville, Ga., has returned.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bock and Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Milner and little son, George, Jr., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John O'German Sunday.

Miss Louise Duncan entertained the younger set with an enjoyable party Wednesday night. Those present were: Misses Fairy Belle Hutto, Louise Nevils, Florrie Storne, Vera Creech, Elizabeth Altman, Myrtice Boylston, Sadie DeWitt, Rebecca Blatt, Mamie Mills, Theo Richardson, Cecile Fickling, Ruth Creech, Margaret Chisholm, Dorothy Ninestine, Sara Fickling, Geraldine Still, Fred Stevens, James Nevils, Earle DeWitt, David Fickling, Harold Hair, Belton Fanning, Ericdon Still, Malcolm Dyches, Earle Partain, Bill Ray, Solomon Brown, George Fickling, Edgar Fickling, Arnold Lee, David Matthews, Bryan Powell, O'Neil Lott, of Williston.

Mesdames A. H. Ninestine and E. H. Weissinger spent Monday in Orangeburg.

Miss Lucielle Moloney spent Sunday in Aiken, S. C.

Misses Bertha Rich and Rosa Brown left Tuesday for an extended visit to Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Edgar Fickling, of the U. S. S. Morris, has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Fickling.

Among those who motored to Columbia to see the 30th division parade on Monday were Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Boylston, George Boylston, Mr. Sam Boylston and family.

The Wednesday afternoon Book club was entertained by Mrs. T. R. Chisholm. Those present were Mesdames D. K. Briggs, C. Risher, H. L. Buist, Thos. Wragg, H. Doderhoff, Charlie Martin, Willie Johnson and Misses C. O'Gorman, Rosa Rich and Isabelle Free.

Mrs. Maggie Murphy, of Augusta, is visiting her mother, Mrs. I. M. Gribbon.

"Victory Sunday" 4th Day of May.

Richmond, Va., March 29.—May 4 has been fixed as Victory Liberty Loan Sunday, it was officially announced by the war loan organization here. Lewis B. Franklin, director of the war loan organization of the United States treasury, stated in a telegram received in Richmond that the above date had been set to avoid any conflict with the Easter services of Sunday, April 20.

Coming just after the middle of the Victory Loan campaign, it is hoped that this Sunday will be observed as a special day of thanksgiving for victory. Every minister in the Fifth Federal Reserve district will be asked to cooperate to this end. Ministerial unions will also be expected to participate. Sunday schools and Bible classes will be requested observe "Victory Sunday," as the Easter season seems a fitting time for a day of rejoicing and thanksgiving.

German Potato Bugs.

"The way Germany prepared for a generation for this war was positively uncanny," said a congressman. "Yes, Germany's forty years of minute preparation is as uncanny as the story of the potato bugs."

"On an autumn evening a group of Minnesota farmers sat around the fire in the general store and complained of the potato bugs' ravages."

"The pests ate my whole potato crop in two weeks," said one farmer. "They ate my crop in two days," said a second farmer "and then they roosted on the trees to see if I'd plant more."

"A drummer for a seed house cleared his throat."

"Gents," he said, "all that's very remarkable. Let me tell you though, what I saw in our own store. I saw a couple of potato bugs examining the books about a week before planting time to see who had bought seed!"—Washington Star.

Read The Herald, only \$2.00 year.

TRIED TO CAPTURE KAISER.

Colonel Lea is Said to Have Entered Dutch Castle in Search of Bill.

Columbia, S. C.—While Col. Luke Lea, former congressman from Tennessee, who returned home with the thirtieth division the other day spent several days in Columbia, denies it, one of the most thrilling episodes of the war is credited to him by officers of the Old Hickory outfit. This exploit was nothing less than an attempt on the part of Colonel Lea, so the story runs, to kidnap William Hohenzollern.

When it is remembered that Colonel Whittlesey is now denying that that when his lost battalion was called upon by the Germans to surrender he told them "to go to hell," and it has also been denied that Pershing are here," one is inclined to believe said anything like "Lafayette, we there may be reasons for these denials. Particularly in the case of Col. Luke Lea and his reputed run-in with the former kaiser.

That something happened which provided a basis for all these stories that are being told is apparent. Moreover, advices from Washington state that Secretary of War Baker admits that officers of the American army attempted to kidnap the kaiser, but the secretary will not state who the officers were. An official report of the incident was filed with the war department and this described in detail how the officers made their way into the quarters of the Hohenzollerns at Amerongen and sought an appointment with him. The fugitive refused to give them an interview, so the report runs, and they were obliged to retire.

Furthermore, it is known—and admitted by Colonel Lea—that he was in Holland at the time, having gone into that country on a mission for Colonel House, the president's adviser. Whether or not he was the officer who attempted to capture the former kaiser, he is nevertheless getting the credit for that exploit, and he is given that credit by the men who were with him for many months in France.

The story has originated partly from the official report made to Secretary Baker and partly from what Colonel Lea's brother officers are telling, and in many quarters it is believed that Colonel Lea's denial is conditional, and that he refuses to admit the attempted kidnapping because of the fact that he is not allowed to disclose details in connection with such war incidents.

Colonel Lea, say the officers, was at Luxemburg, and securing a leave of absence went into Holland. He went to the same town where the German ruler was stopping and to the same building. He got through various lines of soldiers, claiming to be on a mission for the American government in neutral territory. He even got into the building where the kaiser was stopping. He had asked permission to see the kaiser, but on second thought the ruler asked that the officer show his credentials from his government. In some way the real purpose of the colonel's mission was guessed, and Colonel Lea had to leave. Machine guns were turned on him as he fled, but he escaped uninjured from the premises.

With Colonel Lea was another officer, a captain, and also a non-commissioned officer. Officers who tell the story state that Colonel Lea and the other soldiers were placed under arrest for having made the attempt to kidnap the kaiser, for he was acting without orders to do so, but he was later released and is now in Tennessee, having returned with his troops,

LEXINGTON DRUGGIST SHOT.

Dr. Rice B. Harmon Wounded by Policeman Harmon.

Lexington, April 6.—Dr. Rice B. Harmon, head of the Harmon Drug Co., was shot and dangerously wounded late this afternoon by Reuben D. Harmon, town policeman. The bullet, 38 calibre, struck the right thigh, completely shattering the bone. Dr. Harmon was rushed to a hospital in Columbia in an ambulance after being attended here by Dr. G. F. Roberts, his physician. The shooting occurred in front of the store of Dr. Harmon and many bystanders were present and witnessed the occurrence. Dr. Harmon, it is said, fired three shots at the policeman, none of which took effect. While nothing definite has been learned it is known that the difficulty happened as a direct result of the Sunday blue laws recently passed by the town council. The two men first engaged in a heated controversy, followed by a fist-cuff. Dr. Harmon is small in size and this, it is stated is why he drew his weapon. All during the day Dr. Harmon was besieged with persons wanting prescriptions filled and these he had accommodated, and had just walked out of his store, when he encountered the policeman, who had been continually on the watch.

Policeman Harmon was prevented from shooting further by Hon. Frank W. Shealey, railroad commissioner, who happened to be near and who commanded the officer to cease. Dr. Harmon is widely known. He conducts one of the largest drug establishments between Columbia and Augusta.

Policeman Harmon is being held by Sheriff Miller at the county jail pending the outcome of Dr. Harmon's injury.

WOMAN SHOT BY GRANDSON.

Mrs. Simeon C. Cross Fatally Wounded at Home.

Hartsville, April 2.—A deplorable tragedy occurred last Saturday in the New Providence section of Darlington county, about five miles from here. Mrs. Simeon C. Cross was accidentally shot and killed at her home by her little grandson. Just how the little fellow managed to discharge the shotgun, which he playfully took hold of, is not known. The husband was in Hartsville at the time.

The funeral took place at New Providence Baptist church on Sunday and was largely attended.

Rubber Chewing Gum.

The chewing gum material from Pontianak rubber patented by W. O. Snelling is stated to result from a few minutes' action of ozone on the rubber with suitable exposure to the air afterward. The unpleasant taste is removed by washing with dilute caustic soda solution, then with water, and the product is claimed to resemble chicle very closely. A similar change of the rubber is reported from hydrogen peroxide.

Medical Officer—"Have you any organic troubles?"

Recruit—"No, sir. I ain't a bit musical."—Tit-Bits.

who were landed at Newport News.

What Colonel Lea had planned to do with the kaiser when he got into his presence is not known, but his friends are not finding it hard to guess, and they admire the spirit that prompted him to undertake such a mission in the face of grave danger. Had he been successful the whole world would have rejoiced with him in his attainment.

U-BOAT VISIT CHARLESTON.

Surrendered German Subs Now on Way to America.

Washington, April 5.—The U-117, a big ocean mine laying submarine which planted mines on the Atlantic coast during the war, will visit Charleston and other Southern ports, according to announcement by the navy department.

Surrendered German submarines now being brought to the United States by American crews will be exhibited at ports on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts, the Great Lakes and Chesapeake Bay and on the Mississippi and Hudson rivers. The five subs will arrive at New York late this month while the victory liberty loan campaign is in progress.

The navy department announced today that after the fleet reached New York motion pictures would be made for display over the country. Two of the vessels then will visit Southern ports.

U-117, a big ocean mine layer which planted mines on the Atlantic coast during the war, will go to Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., Wilmington, N. C., Norfolk, Baltimore, Annapolis, Charleston, and then lay up at Washington.

U-B-88, a small type submarine will proceed to Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, thence up the Mississippi river to St. Louis, then to Galveston, Key West, through the Panama Canal, up the Pacific coast to the Puget Sound district, then lay up at San Pedro.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

Notice is hereby given that the regular spring examination for teachers' certificates will be held at the court house in Bamberg, S. C., on Saturday the 3rd day of May, 1919, beginning promptly at 9 o'clock a. m., (new time.)

The usual subjects will be given as follows: Algebra, arithmetic, English grammar, pedagogy, geography, physiology and hygiene, history, civics and current events, and agriculture. W. D. ROWELL, County Supt. of Education. April 7, 1919.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Regular election of mayor and six aldermen and one commissioner of public works will be held Tuesday, May 6th, 1919.

All voters are required to register not later than 10 days before election.

Managers appointed are H. N. Folk, Harry Murphy, B. T. Felder, L. P. McMILLAN, Clerk.

NOMINATIONS FOR MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

We, the voters of Bamberg nominate the following ticket:

MAYOR:

J. J. Smoak.

ALDERMEN:

B. T. Felder.

LaVerne Thomas.

E. A. Hooton.

Dr. H. J. Stuckey.

E. L. Price, Jr.

H. N. Folk.

M. G. Cooner.

H. L. Hinnant.

COMMISSIONER PUBLIC WORKS:

W. E. Free.

VOTERS.

TOWN TICKET SUGGESTED.

The following names are suggested to the voters of Bamberg as suitable material from which to choose a mayor and aldermen in the approaching municipal election:

FOR MAYOR:

A. M. Brabham.

FOR ALDERMEN:

A. Rice.

J. F. Jennings.

C. J. Field.

W. P. Jones.

W. A. Klauber.


E. C. Bruce.

J. J. Bruce.

R. M. Bruce.

E. H. Henderson.

TAXPAYERS.



McKinley and Sound Money

It was the martyr President William McKinley who made the term "sound money" famous. President McKinley was a great believer in banks. He frequently advised his friends to bank their money.

A bank account is a cure for worry.

Are you a bank depositor?

If you are not, start an account with us today.

Bamberg Banking Co.

Capital and Surplus \$100,000.00

4 per cent. interest paid on Savings Accounts