

The Bamberg Herald

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1891.
 Published Weekly at Bamberg, S. C.
 Entered as second-class matter April 1891, under Act of March 3, 1879.
 \$2.00 PER YEAR.
 Volume 28. No. 22.
Thursday, May 29, 1919.

"Now I Know What a German Is."

A prominent citizen of Roubaix, France, who was held for a long time in Germany as a hostage, one of 200 taken from that city for that purpose, has recently been able to communicate for the first time with relatives living in New Jersey. In the course of the intimacy of a family letter addressed to one of his American kin, this Frenchman has given, with no thought that his words would ever reach the public, some account of the hardships endured. From that letter, omitting the purely family portion, we are permitted to publish a brief account of the barbarism of the Germans. In the course of his letter, this Frenchman said:

"There has been nothing and there is no language able to tell all the barbarism that the fierce enemy has made us endure. They took our supplies such as rice, coffee, lard, chocolate and flour and they gave us in return filthy, slimy, sour cabbage cut fine like tobacco. When a member of our supply committee rebelled for the people, he was put in prison and when he was given any food to eat or drink it was always a piece of hard bread and some water. The bread that they gave us has no name; it was terrible. The Germans had taken all of our flour. The cabbage they gave us had to be cooked for a long time before we could eat it, but they did not give us any coal to cook it with. One time we had been for seven weeks with only raw cabbage. It was terrible.

"We were not able to go from one city to another to get any provisions without penalty of prison or punishment. If one was given special permission to leave Roubaix he was given a pass which he had to turn over to the police upon his return. The use of meat was forbidden under the penalty of two years in prison and 10,000 marks of a fine. The recovery of all this deprivation and cruelty is almost impossible. In leaving our poor country devastated the Boche took and destroyed the bridges, all the railroad lines and all the waterways, making it impossible for us to reach our neighboring cities, and here and everywhere is always the same system of destruction. In the newspapers the Germans demanded the inhabitants to form their habits and their ways under penalty of punishment in prison. One could not have more than two pairs of shoes—one pair on their feet and one pair in reserve. The leather had all disappeared entirely, and one wondered where there was any to be had. Many times during the day throughout the occupation of the enemy each squad of soldiers had to demand different things at a time, in a manner that the taking of the things from the people was absolute uncertainty. They took the rugs from our floors, and after that the linen, then the underwear, and the balance in succession. The metals—copper, nickel, silver, lead, zinc, etc.—are all gone. At one time they would come and take away the works of our clocks, and later the clocks. For \$20 worth of copper they did not hesitate to destroy things that were valued at \$2,000. From the inhabitants they demanded all the objects of art. One time it was all the ornaments of the parlor, the artistic objects of bronze or copper; another time it was the candlesticks, the religious articles, and all the heirlooms of the family, large and small. Just to satisfy their wishes to get a handful of copper which were found on our furniture, pianos, on the doors, on the windows and other mountings, they destroyed everything. The excuse was made that they cut down the fruit trees for fuel, and they took and cut down even all the trees in our gardens. One could not have any chickens without being obliged to furnish the enemy almost all the eggs. Horses had to be taken care of and kept in good condition under penalty of prison. They did not give us during a period of six months any food, grain or straw for the horses. All this and what I have written is nothing, nothing, nothing.

"Besides this, they came at 2 o'clock in the morning and took away all of the young girls and boys of 14 years of age. This was done in all the houses without distinction, and the children were deported to Germany and put to work. The young girls who did not want to work were hung up by their hands. The work they were forced to do was to fill

bags with earth for the enemy to use in their trenches. The Germans took 200 hostages from Roubaix, the most prominent among the priests, ministers, lawyers and architects, and interned them in a prison camp in Germany. I have been a hostage with them and now I know what a German is.

"They took over all the factories, machinery, tools, etc. They even took away all of our knives and forks from our homes. But the most brutal and cruel thing which they did was to take away all of the beds. They took the beds and cots from the old and from the sick in the hospitals and from the inhabitants, and would not permit the use of straw for us to sleep upon because it was needed in the trenches."

Here is a story of inhumanity which, while it does not deal with some of the crimes committed by Germany, shows the wiliness of the campaign of that nation of looters as it looted Roubaix and forced its people to endure privations and sufferings which were enough to have broken the hearts and destroyed the lives of almost any people on earth. What was done in that town was only in keeping with the definite plan of the German nation to loot wherever things could be looted and carried back to Germany, and to destroy wherever looting was not profitable. Let it be borne in mind that a similar story could be written by a million Frenchmen, and even things far worse could be told by many tens of thousands. It was not simply the German government that carried on these crimes—it was the German soldiers backed by the government and by the people back at home, men, women and children who gloated in having their sons and their husbands and fathers in this campaign of murder and looting. And shall we let such people go unpunished?—Manufacturers Record.

Blackville Personals.

Blackville, May 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Faust DeWitt, of Washington, D. C., are spending a while with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Brown motored over to Orangeburg Sunday.

Mr. Heyward Williamson, of Pensacola, Fla., is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Hammond.

Mrs. Robert Ayer and little son, Robert, Jr., spent last week-end in Bamberg with Mrs. Ayer's mother, Mrs. C. E. Simmons.

Dr. Morris Rich, of Orangeburg, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Rika Rich.

Mr. Charles Duncan, of Bath, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. Duncan.

Miss Nanaline DeWitt, of Jackson, spent last week-end with her mother, Mrs. Pauline DeWitt.

Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt Browning spent several days in Columbia.

The Wednesday Afternoon Book Club met at the residence of Mrs. Sam Lowe.

Mr. Charles Lyons, who has been spending several months at the Shamrock hotel, returned to his home in New York.

Mrs. Charlie Kears, of Allendale, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Halford.

Mrs. J. M. Farrell has returned, after a very pleasant visit to Mt. Clemons, Mich.

Lieuts. Grones and Lewis, who have been stationed at Pensacola, Fla., for the past nine months, have received their discharge and are now with Dr. Grones's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Grones, at the Shamrock hotel.

Colston Clippings.

Colston, May 26.—We are still having heavy rains, and the crops are beginning to look yellow and bad, especially the corn, but we are in hopes that the beautiful sunshine will bring back its green color again.

The Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Bishop were Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Clayton, Mr. Sammie Clayton and Mr. Addie.

Messrs. Marion McMillan and Dawson Kears were visitors in Orangeburg Saturday afternoon and night.

The many friends of Mr. Jerald Kears are glad to see him home again, after being in Uncle Sam's service for some time past.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Clayton and little sons, Johnnie and Ernest, dined with Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Clayton Sunday.

Miss Laura McMillan, of Bamberg, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. McMillan.

The friends of Mrs. W. P. McMillan learn with regret of her illness, and we hope for her a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Zeigler, of Ehrhardt, dined with Mr. and Mrs. Joe Beard Sunday.

Beach Attendant (excitedly)—Do not go in. There are man-eating sharks in the water.

Fair Bather (coldly)—I'm not a man.—Judge.

HOLD CLASS REUNION.

Winthrop Graduates of 1912 Meet at College Next Week.

Union, May 24.—The members of the class of 1912 of Winthrop college for the first time since their graduation are planning a reunion at the college during commencement week, June 1-3. The president of the class, Miss Leona Thomasson, who has been in China as a missionary since her graduation, is at home on furlough, and her former classmates are especially anxious to meet together this year in order that she may be with them.

Indications are that a large number of the class will attend. Miss Alma Black, of Bamberg, who has been working up the reunion, has heard from the majority of the class, most of whom expressed great enthusiasm and promised to be present. Some, on account of the longer school term, will be prevented from coming. Many interesting features have been planned. One afternoon there will be a tea on the rustic bridge on the back campus, the parting gift of the class to their alma mater, at which each girl will give a brief account of her career for the past seven years.

All those who are unable to attend are requested to send to Miss Ludie Jordan, Union, S. C., a short autobiography, covering the period since 1912. It is hoped that from these sketches an interesting booklet may be made. Those who have not yet communicated with Miss Alma Black are requested to do so at once.

To Honor Miss Thomasson.

Miss Leona Thomasson, of Rock Hill, is to be honored by a reunion of the class of 1912 of Winthrop college, June 1, 2 and 3.

During her four college years she was the popular president of the class. After her graduation she taught in Bamberg for one year. In the fall of 1913 she left the States for China, where she has worked for more than five years.

Miss Thomasson was held in high esteem by the faculty at Winthrop college and was beloved by the entire student body. Her classmates take this opportunity to welcome her back to South Carolina.

Great Demand for Sugar.

The United States sugar equalization board issued a statement Sunday warning American distributors that unless they place orders early they may not be able to obtain sufficient sugar to meet the demands of the canning season.

"Reports from Europe," said the statement, "indicate an even greater demand for sugar than was expected. As soon as shipping is more plentiful so that Europe may begin importing its sugar supplies in larger quantities the demand on American refineries will be so heavy that they will find difficulty in caring for orders that will come in later from American dealers."

NOTICE

Of Special Meeting of Stockholders of Bamberg Banking Company, Bamberg, S. C.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Bamberg Banking Company, of Bamberg, S. C., is called to be held at the offices of the said Bank, at Bamberg, S. C., at 11 o'clock a. m. on the 20th day of June, 1919, to consider a resolution determined upon by the Board of Directors of the said Bank to increase the capital stock of the said Bamberg Banking Company to an amount not more than One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
 BAMBERG BANKING COMPANY,
 By G. Frank Bamberg, President.
 Dated May 23, 1919. — 4t.

LIFE INSURANCE

is the most effective of all teachers of

THRIFT

It provides the easiest, safest, and best known method of establishing and fostering the habit of saving.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States

A. B. UTSEY,
 Special Agt. Bamberg, S. C.

Effective Remedy.
 "Doctor," said he, "I'm a victim of insomnia. I can't sleep if there's the least noise such as a cat on the back fence, for instance."
 "This powder will be effective," replied the physician, after compounding a prescription.
 "When do I take it, doctor?"
 "You don't take it. You give it to the cat, in a little milk."
 Read The Herald, \$2.00 per year.

150 POUNDS ARSENATE OF LEAD
 1-Pound Cans.....\$.60
 5-Pound Cans..... 2.90
FENDER-SANDERS DRUG CO.
 EHRHARDT, S. C.

G. R. SIMMONS
FURNITURE
 PORCH SHADES MOSQUITO NETS PORCH SWINGS

Bamberg Banking Co.
 Capital and Surplus \$100,000.00
 4 per cent. interest paid on Savings Accounts

WILLIAM H. TAFT BORN 1857

Taft Praised Bankers' Work

President William Howard Taft in his talks to American bankers praised the work they are doing.

Did you ever stop to consider what this country would be without banks?

There never were as many bank depositors in the United States as there are today.

Are you a depositor?

If you are not, see us today about opening an account.

The undersigned represents one of the largest Trust Companies of Richmond, Virginia, which is in a position to loan money on improved city property and farm lands.

LOW AND ATTRACTIVE RATES

Communicate with

A. M. DENBOW
 President Peoples Bank