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All but four counties in the State have applied for federal aid in building good roads. This is very encouraging. Once a county has one or two good roads, built jointly with county and federal money, there will be a demand for more good roads. Every county in South Carolina should see to it that every dollar available from the government is employed. It is too good an opportunity to pass up.

A great many merchants and others have an erroneous idea of advertising. Many expect immediate and direct results. Such results would depend entirely upon the nature of the advertising, as is evidenced by an incident that occurred the other day. Some several weeks ago we carried an advertisement of land for sale. We do not know whether the advertisement resulted in the sale of the land of not, but a gentleman inquired of The Herald one day last week as to the name of the party, stating that he expected to take up with him the matter of buying the property. Although the advertisement appeared weeks ago, this gentleman remembered it, though he had forgotten the name of the advertiser. All of which goes to show that immediate results are not the only benefits of advertising. An advertisement may easily get business weeks and months afterward.

The serious scarcity of houses in Bamberg is a matter that will not down. People are being kept away from Bamberg because there are no houses to live in. Those people who have been waiting until building material gets cheap are afraid will be doomed to disappointment. Our idea, gathered from building conditions all over the country, is that it will be many years before there will be any material reduction in the cost of erecting residences. In the meantime there are those who want to come to Bamberg and cannot. Something should be done. Let those who intend to build some time investigate building conditions for themselves and if there is no likelihood of a reduction soon, go ahead with their plans. Many Bamberg people are contemplating building houses, and it is very likely that they will be able to build now as cheaply as at any time in the next few years.

Whether you like it or not, it seems certain that woman suffrage by federal amendment will be enacted. The house passed the amendment some time ago, and last week the senate followed suit. Now the amendment goes to the States for ratification, and if three-fourths of the States act favorably on the amendment it becomes a federal law. President Wilson was strongly in favor of the amendment and doubtless contributed largely to the passage of the act. We do not consider it wise to enact woman suffrage by federal amendment, but Mr. Wilson's attitude shows again the bigness of the man. After the haranguing he has received from certain of the violent suffragettes, it certainly required a strength of character everybody does not possess to still persist in the passage of the suffrage act. To our mind the matter should be left to the individual States, and we sincerely trust that a sufficient number of States will act unfavorably and kill the amendment. Suffrage should not be saddled on South Carolina if South Carolina does not want it, and it is nothing more than idle talk to argue that a majority of South Carolina women want the ballot or will use it if given them. Politics is not a part of the make-up of South Carolina women. So far as we are concerned, the women of South Carolina can have anything they want. But not even a considerable number either want or will have the ballot.

First Aerial Police Force Appointed in California.

Traveling its ethereal beat over the city of Venice, Cal., is the world's first airplane police force. Shown in the June Popular Mechanics Magazine are the Venice Aerial Police Station No. 1 and three patrol planes, ready for terrestrial law-breakers. A speedy biplane, the "Black Maria," and two 80-horsepower, 90-mile an hour, passenger-carrying planes constitute present equipment, which will be increased when occasion demands. Speed violations and surf accidents are the special assignments of the fliers.

SHOOTING AT BRANCHVILLE.

L. D. Fairey Killed on Public Road by J. P. Browning.

Branchville, June 10.—Mr. L. D. Fairey, of Branchville, was shot yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock by a Mr. J. P. Browning. He was rushed to Charleston for treatment but died soon after reaching the hospital. There were no eyewitnesses to the affair, but just before leaving Branchville Mr. Fairey gave a statement in substance as follows:

Monday morning, he said, he was operating a road machine on the public road leading from Branchville to Orangeburg. He was working the road in slips of about 150 to 200 yards, and in working one from the Southern railway track to a point in front of Mr. Browning's place the negro driver drove too close, and the swingletree of the lead mule knocked two or three pickets out of Mr. Browning's fence. The latter, Mr. Fairey said, became angry and abused the negro. Mr. Fairey turned the machine around and after going about 150 yards a bolt broke. Mr. Fairey sent the negro back to town for another bolt and a wrench. In the meantime, he said, he (Fairey) had come down from the machine and was working on the old bolt, being somewhat under the machine. Browning, Mr. Fairey said, had a shotgun and fired at him, Mr. Fairey falling and the mules pulling off rolled him to one side of the road.

The affair occurred very near Mr. J. A. Watson's house, members of whose family were the first to reach Mr. Fairey's side. He was hurried to Charleston and was operated on at once in the faint hope of saving his life.

Mr. Browning was placed under arrest by the mayor of Branchville and carried to Orangeburg yesterday afternoon.

HE HAD HARD LUCK.

Fate Certainly Has Not Dealt Lightly With This Man.

Here is the story—as he told it—of E. L. Cummins, who was tried last week in the United States court, charged with fraudulent use of the mails. If what he says is true, he has certainly experienced some "hard luck."

Cummins, charged with using the mails to defraud, presented an interesting defense. He lived at Johnsonville, and operated the Atlantic Coast Plant company, selling potato plants, and from Cummins's testimony he was the victim of circumstances. The government used nineteen witnesses from different parts of the country who testified that they had sent money to Cummins by money order in amounts from \$3 to \$20 and received no reply and never got any of the plants ordered.

Cummins, when he got on the stand, testified that he was doing a business of selling plants by mail; that he had placed an order with the Black-, of Blackshear, Ga., for a million potato plants, and that on getting an order he would forward it on to them to be filled. His shippers failed to fill the contract, he said, and he started then to getting his orders filled anywhere he could. In the height of the season, after the Blackshear people had failed him, his place of business at Johnsonville was burned and his records destroyed.

His adversities did not stop there, he said. He was telegraph operator and soon after the fire he was ordered to Dillon. He had a son living at Meggetts and turned his plant business over to him, and forwarded all orders to him, and he supposed that all was going well until he went to Meggetts and found that his son had been declared insane and sent to the asylum. A diligent search failed to find any of the records of the Atlantic Coast Plant company.

Cummins testified that the reason he had to leave Jacksonville was that the military service draft took many of the younger men to the army and he was ordered to a more important position, and had to shift his side line to his son.

Down With Poetic License.

"This poetry stuff is all right in its place," remarked the reminiscent man with the scar on his forehead, "but you'd better let the poets handle it. I found that out several years ago when I attempted to pay a pretty compliment to a handsome dame on whom I was calling. I had read somewhere of a poet's reference to the eyes as the 'windows of the soul,' and the sight of her beautiful eyes inspired me to reckless daring. I told her of her ravishing beauty, of her shapely arms and shoulders and then like a doddering idiot I exclaimed: 'Oh, I could gaze into your windows all night!'"

"Yes, they patched me up pretty well at the hospital, but I don't take any more poetic license in ordinary speech."

NO TRACE OF "DEATH TRAIN."

Box Cars Loaded With Prisoners "Lost" on Siberian Railroads.

The Red Cross has lost all track of the Death Train, which seems to be the essence of cruelty and infection. The Death Train, with its hundreds of famishing prisoners, was last seen by American Red Cross workers in December at Vladivostok. Since then it had been reported in Eastern Siberia and in Western Siberia. But the Red Cross Siberian commission has not been able to locate it.

The prison train was made up of ordinary box cars at the time the prisoners were emptied in one of the revolutions in Samara. Several thousand men and women, and even children, were placed in the box cars in charge of a small guard of Russian soldiers. Then the train began its endless journey over the Siberian railroads, shunted here and there, always moving or about to move.

Theoretically the prisoners were to have been fed by the officials along the railway. But this never was done. The kind hearted townspeople shared their scanty provender with prisoners. Soon the train was a pest train; the cars never clean, reeked and the prisoners, with no change of clothing nor water, soon became half crazed, animal-like creatures. Soon disease began to lessen the congestion in the cars. The dead were dumped out along the tracks.

The people of the towns along the railroad soon protested at the presence of the train, fearing plague as a result.

Of several thousand prisoners on the Death Train, only seven or eight hundred persons survived when the train was inspected at Vladivostok in December by Rudolph Berkley, formerly a banker of Honolulu; Mrs. Dorothy M. Thompson and other American Red Cross workers. The Red Cross officials succeeded in holding the train until the cars could be cleaned and succor be given the miserable ones confined there. But the Russian officials would permit no more, and the train continued on its endless journey.

"I have seen, through the windows of box cars, whose dimensions were 24x10 feet, 40 animals who once were human men, women and children," Mr. Berkley wrote in a report to the Washington headquarters of the Red Cross. "Faces glared at me which I could not recognize as those of human beings. Stark madness and terror stared from their eyes and over all the unmistakable sign of death. I have seen dead lying along the roadside and 50 or 60 men thrown to them by the sympathetic people of Nikolsky."—New York Herald.

Denmark Doings.

Denmark, June 7.—Mrs. S. G. Mayfield and Miss Christabel Mayfield have returned from Greenville, where Miss Mayfield has just graduated from the Greenville Woman's college. During commencement week they visited relatives at Dacusville.

Wednesday afternoon the Daughters of the Confederacy held a reception at the home of Mrs. Shelley Love. Their guests were the veterans, the elderly people of the community, and the returned soldiers. A male quartette sang songs of yore that appealed to all.

Mesdames Algernon and St. Clair Guess have been visiting Mrs. Strait, Mrs. Guess's mother, in Rock Hill.

Miss Willie Dell Hutto is at home from Winthrop college.

Mrs. W. D. Mayfield is visiting a classmate at Bennettsville.

Mrs. Wiggins and Miss Martha Wiggins have returned from Durham, N. C., where Miss Vera Wiggins has just graduated from Trinity college.

Miss Vicky Fogel is at home, after a short vacation in North Carolina.

Fighting the Boll Weevil With Lime.

Clemson College, May 30.—"The results so far secured with the use of arsenate of lime against the boll weevil will warrant thorough experimenting with a view of developing this remedy into a practical control measure," says Prof. A. F. Conradi, of the division of entomology, who announces that in addition to establishing a series of cooperative experiments at points in this State where serious weevil injury may be expected this season, the division will be glad to give any information to farmers who are interested in the subject. The division of entomology has available all of the important records of the bureau of entomology of the U. S. department of agriculture.

The time for starting the application of arsenate of lime for poisoning depends upon the severity of weevil infestation. Generally speaking, the grower is advised to start poisoning whenever fairly severe weevil injury is indicated by the fallen squares. In other words, it is not considered necessary to poison early in the season unless the weevils are very numer-

ous. Poisoning is usually started when the weevils are puncturing 15 per cent. of the squares, and is repeated often enough to keep the percentage of punctured squares below 25 per cent. until after laying-by time. This would mean starting some time from the first to the middle of July.

The material must be correct, the proper dusting gun must be used, the time of applying it is of great importance, as well as the conditions of the surrounding plantation.

The government laboratory at Tallulah, Ala., especially emphasizes the importance of having a sample of the material analyzed before using it, and this will be done at their laboratory at Tallulah. The government urges that the calcium arsenate should conform to the following specifications:

Not less than 40 per cent. arsenate pentoxide.

Not less than 0.75 per cent. water soluble arsenate.

Density not less than 60 cubic

inches per pound.

For large areas a powerful duster is necessary. Farmers greatly interested in this subject should get particulars before purchasing any material or machinery. There are many things to be worked out and the several States are cooperating with the bureau of entomology in attempting to perfect the method proposed by them, and any one who purchases supplies and machinery without proper advice and then loses should not blame any one but himself.

G. R. SIMMONS

FURNITURE

PORCH SHADES

MOSQUITO NETS

PORCH SWINGS

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.

Bamberg Banking Co.

Capital and Surplus
\$100,000.00

4 per cent. interest paid on
Savings Accounts

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