

The Bamberg Herald

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COMMUNICATIONS.

Some years ago The Herald made it a rule to publish no articles or communications in which the opinions of the writer are expressed unless permission is given to sign the writer's name. We are convinced that this rule is a good one, and we shall continue to adhere to it. This pertains to advertisements or communications for which no charge is made.

The Herald welcomes the expression of opinion on the part of its readers and friends, and we gladly give space to instructive or entertaining articles of this character. If you have a good idea that is worth passing along, you should not mind the public knowing you are responsible for it. In fact we think the public is entitled to know. It can the better judge the merits of the views so expressed.

THE TRUTH OF HISTORY.

In the north it is the popular belief that slavery was the principal issue at stake in the Confederate war. This belief is also shared even here in the south by those who are not well versed in the principles of the Confederacy. Under the head of "The Truth of History," Fannie L. Selph, of Nashville, Tenn., has presented some most interesting facts in regard to this question. "If this be true (that the south fought to retain slavery) then the personnel of the two armies presented a strange spectacle," says the writer, and adds:

"General Lee, the great leader of the Confederate army, freed his slaves before the war began, while General Grant, the great federal commander, continued his in bondage until after the war closed."

It will be news to many southerners that Grant was a slave holder. It is generally known that Lee had already set his own slaves free; and therefore he could not have been personally fighting to retain slavery.

It is also a popular belief that the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln on Jan. 1, 1863, set the slaves free. The above referred to writer makes it quite plain that this was not the case. The south had seceded from the union under a right guaranteed in the constitution of the United States. There is no question that the south acted constitutionally in this matter. When the emancipation proclamation was issued in 1863, the government of the United States had no legal control whatever over the states that had left the union. It, therefore, plainly follows that no proclamation of the president of the United States could legally affect an independent government such as the Confederate states was.

It is also to be borne in mind that the emancipation proclamation did not affect all the states, but specifically designated the states of Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and portions of Louisiana, Tennessee and Virginia. In several states the slaves were not freed until after the war.

If the traditions of the southern cause are to be preserved, it is high time the truth were written into history.

Farewell to the Overall Club.

(Published by request.)

When a manufacturer of overalls says that the "overall movement" is "a mistaken and misguided effort to reduce the high cost of clothing" the statement should be regarded as the last word which need be said on the subject.

It takes courage for a man to talk against his own interest and it is doubly hard to spend money to spread his views broadcast. What such a man says therefore is double effective. This extract from a half-page advertisement in the Cincinnati Enquirer published by the Crown Overall Co., Oscar Brennan, president, of that city, should be noted with more than passing interest:

"Public spirited citizens are practicing economy by donning a suit of

blue denim overalls to ride in their eight thousand dollar limousines.

"We are in sympathy with any movement that will help reduce the high cost of living and are at all times ready and anxious to help along a good cause.

"We profit by this movement, as the publicity and advertising given our product free by all newspapers of the country could not be bought for hundreds of thousands of dollars. BUT—

"In justice to the man who wears overalls, not from choice, but from actual necessity, we cannot conscientiously keep silent and profit from a movement which will have only one result, and that is that the man who must wear overalls will be forced to pay more for them.

"The immutable law of supply and demand is still in effect. Manufacturers of overalls have no control over this.

"Blue denim for the past two years or so has been the scarcest cloth on the market. Strange as this may seem, it is practically impossible to buy denims today from the denim mills at any price.

"Overall manufacturers who make good, serviceable overalls, are months behind on their orders.

"Every pair of overalls bought by a man who will use them only while this fad is on, simply leaves one pair less for the man who has to wear them.

"This fad will not reduce the cost of clothing. It will merely increase the cost of overalls."

Requiescat in pace.

The Overall Clubs deserve a place in history as noteworthy crystallization of public sentiment against oppressive costs of living, also as a noteworthy illustration of the ease with which public sentiment can be led along mistaken paths. They have

performed a distinct service in adding mightily to the army of protest, though their weapon was a boomerang.

If they lead to Old Clothes Clubs, truly effective weapons, their existence will be more than justified.—Alan H. Temple in Commerce and Finance.

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the Bank of Olar, located at Olar, S. C., at the close of business 4th May, 1920.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	.....\$293,402.13
Overdrafts	..... 4,628.21
Bonds and stocks owned by the bank	..... 21,526.12
Furniture and fixtures and banking house	..... 500.00
Due from banks and bankers	..... 128,518.19
Currency	..... 2,500.00
Silver and other minor coin	..... 210.42
Total	.....\$451,285.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	.....\$ 20,000.00
Surplus fund	..... 57,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	..... 23,828.95
Individual deposits subject to ck.	.....\$263,453.75
Time certificates of deposit	..... \$6,314.46
Cashier's cks.	..... 687.91 350,456.12
Total	.....\$451,285.07

State of South Carolina—County of Bamberg.

Before me came R. Fair Goodwin, cashier of the above named bank, who being duly sworn, says that the above and foregoing statement is a true condition of said bank, as shown by the books of said bank.

R. FAIR GOODWIN, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of May, 1920.

H. F. STARR,
Notary Public for S. C.
Correct—Attest:
C. F. RIZER, Director.

Mill Supplies

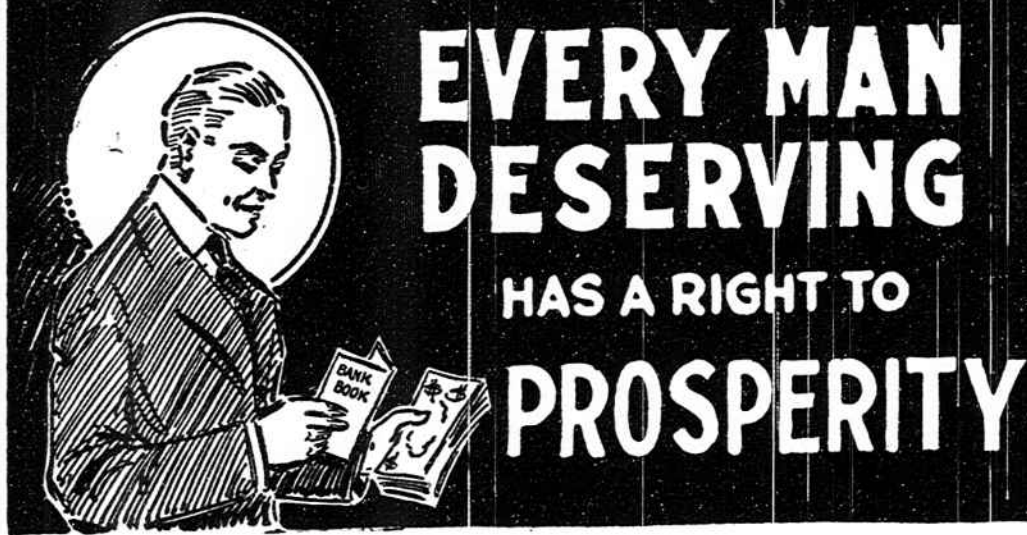
WE HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF MILL SUPPLIES ON HAND. CALL ON US WHEN IN NEED OF ANYTHING IN THIS LINE.

Belting
Pipe Fittings
Circular Saw Teeth
Grease Cups
Lubricators and Injectors.
Jenkins Valves, Etc.

PIPING CUT AND THREADED

G. O. SIMMONS

BAMBERG, S. C.



PARTICULARLY AS YOU ARE DEALING WITH A STRONG, LIBERAL BANK.

If your Bank is right and your account properly handled, your credit requirements will be taken care of as fast as they arise.

Whether or not you are in business today, we solicit your account as a foundation for your business requirements later on.

RESOURCES OVER \$1,000,000.00



A Practical Banking Idea

The policies of this Bank are based upon a definite banking ideal—that of taking the best possible care of its customers' interests.

It solicits new business on the strength of the character of service it is rendering its old customers.

It has aided in the development of many of Bamberg's most successful businesses, and the same service and facilities are available for your business.

INTEREST PAID ON SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

Deposits made before or on May 10th will draw interest from May first.

Total Resources Over \$500,000.00

Peoples Bank

BAMBERG, SOUTH CAROLINA

A. M. DENBOW, President
C. W. RENTZ, SR., W. S. BAMBERG, Vice Presidents
C. W. RENTZ, JR., Cashier.

Co-operating for Growth

The dollars of our savings depositors are multiplying—the number of people who are opening savings accounts at our bank is increasing—and the accounts of our old depositors are growing.

Our books show an increase in savings deposits of 42 per cent. since the first of January. Deposits of \$122,180.81 at the close of business, December 31, 1919, had reached \$174,582.28, at the close of business, April 30, 1920.

We know that every growing savings account and every new savings account means that the owner of that account is progressing. The figures of our growth show that the service we have rendered has proved efficient and helpful.

But it is our aim to be of even greater service, and to enlarge upon the service we are now rendering at every opportunity. We believe that the patronage and cooperation of our friends which have been so largely responsible for the progress we have already made will also be important factors in the growth we are looking forward to.

It will be our endeavor to continue to deserve your support. Thank you for the help you have given us.

Farmers & Merchants Bank
EHRHARDT, S. C.