

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 31. No. 9. Thursday, March 9, 1922.

The Sumter Herald contains an interesting editorial paragraph regarding a product that in the childhood days of the middle aged folks of today was a family by-word, and draws from the downfall of this product an object lesson in advertising. The Herald relates that some years ago Pearline, a washing compound, was seen advertised in every newspaper and magazine, perhaps the most widely advertised product of that day. And Pearline was used as extensively as it was advertised. When the originator, Mr. Pyles, died, his executors hit upon the idea that the product had made its place in the household secure already and decided to drop the advertising appropriation. Now, says The Herald, one never hears of Pearline; it is sold in very few stores and it is doubtful if one person in a thousand buyers ever ask for it. The advertising appropriation was saved and the sale of the product was lost.

By a vote of 79 to 9 the house of representatives last Wednesday night passed the tax extension resolution over the veto of Governor Cooper, following the action of the senate previously in overriding the governor's veto. The resolution thereby becomes a part of the law of the state and the time for the payment of state and county taxes, under the provisions of the act, has been extended until June 1, with no extensions to be served until September 1. Just how the legislators expect the people to be any more able to pay their taxes in April and May than now is rather difficult to deduct, however it seemed to be the almost unanimous opinion of the members of both houses that this action was wanted by the taxpayers. The legislators cannot be blamed, we suppose, for giving the people what they want, as they are the servants of the people. Although, the legislators were not so scrupulous about the wants of the people in some other respects, notably the killing of some of the useless commissions and boards which the dear people support with their delinquent and hard-to-pay taxes. The provisions of the tax extension act provide: Penalties are imposed on delinquent tax payers as follows: For taxes paid during March, 3 per cent; for taxes paid during April, 5 per cent; for taxes paid during the month of May, 6 per cent, and for taxes paid during and after June, 8 per cent. Executions for unpaid taxes will be drawn up June 1, but under the provisions of the resolution will not be placed in the hands of the sheriffs until September 1.

The sweet potato besides being one of the most valuable products of this section of the country, is decidedly one of the most appetizing products. A bulletin just issued by Winthrop college details 28 ways to prepare the sweet potato for the table, including puddings, pies, fritters, candied potatoes, etc. The bulletin says: "The southern sweet potato should always be distinguished from the northern, in that the southern is richer in sugar, softer and more moist when cooked." In regard to the food value of the southern sweet potato, the bulletin says: "The southern sweet potato should stand at the top of the line. It contains 558 calories per pound against 378 in the white potatoes, about 26 per cent starch and sugar, and an appreciable amount of phosphorus and iron, two most important ash constituents in the diet." This is all mostly known by most folks who eat sweet potatoes, and that includes very near everybody in the south, although some folks eating this delectable product may not know really how beneficial a food it is. It is further interesting, because, if the worst comes to the worst, our folks can live on potatoes very largely; and we do not have to send off to get them. The News and Courier, in discussing the Winthrop bulletin, says there is another method not detailed in the bulletin of preparing potatoes; the editor says he does not know exactly how to describe it, but he attempts to do so as follows: "If we knew anything about how to cook we would tell what it is, but we don't. We only know that we have never eaten anything better than sweet potato pie made after this fashion we have in mind, and it was not made in the manner prescribed in the Winthrop recipes, for the sweet potatoes were sliced, not mashed, there were spices of some sort and we have a suspicion that the pie was probably spiked as well as spiced. It was just about the finest dish a man ever tasted."

LIFE IN SOVIET RUSSIA. Peasants Faring Far Better Than the Industrialists.

The Russian peasants have fared best under Soviet rule, despite the fact that the government laid stress on the betterment of the condition of the city workmen and communists, who are mostly city and town workers, according to an Associated Press correspondent writing from Moscow. Except in the famine areas where over 20,000,000 are necessitous peasants, the farming population has kept the pot boiling and managed to eat much more regularly than the city men. The great majority of the metropolitan population has returned to the land.

The bolshevik prevention of free interior trade has starved the cities whose people had to go to the country for food carrying with them their personal belongings which they traded for potatoes and flour. As a consequence the thrifty farmers have become wealthy.

As wealth goes in the village they have hoarded rubles, household articles and wearing apparel which the city folks have brought in in exchange for bread.

The peasant women also have taken on the fashions of their city sisters, struggling in vain to make themselves grand dames. With three cows, a litter of pigs, a flock of chickens and a potato patch, the peasant woman had the most desired commodities in Russia and she exchanged flour, vegetables and meat for the trappings of city life. Humble cabins are filled with gaudy tapestries, gilt furnishings, pianos, musical instruments, Dresden china, hideous marble and bronze ornaments, silver dishes, opera coats, and shoes.

The rugged peasant girls with broad shoulders, muscular arms and large feet, which is the result of years of ploughing and hoeing and wood-chopping, present a strange appearance in their tiny aigretted hats, short skirts and slippers which the village shoemakers have fashioned after the Parisian models for feet only accustomed to the boulevards.

Investigation seems to show that the peasants are generally pleased with the government's new system of taxation whereby the farmers must surrender a fixed percentage of their crops in taxes, for they are finding it far more preferable to the old requisition system. They are not resisting it to any considerable extent and seem confident that only a fixed amount will be taken.

The present system of free trade reminds them of old times and they are generally showing satisfaction. The government seems to be gradually winning them over in a half-hearted way.

Meantime the government finds its pet proteges—the city workmen—are faring worse and worse and they seem much disgruntled. Free trade is of no assistance as the people are lacking money to buy. In addition the government is unloading the responsibility of the feeding of the workmen.

The outcome of the complete monopolization of trade is probably wholly different than the party leadership intended and the party are now finding it difficult to explain their good intentions to the industrialists whose families lack food and clothing.

There to Stay.

The pile of flints still to be broken was a very large one, thought the stone-breaker as he gazed at it disconsolately between his bites at a large sandwich of bread and cheese. A minister came along and gave him a cherry "Good-morning," remarking afterward that he had a deal of work to get through yet.

"Aye," said the eater, "them stones are like the Ten Commandments."

"Why so?" inquired the genial parson.

"You can go on breaking 'em," came the reply, "but you can't never get rid of 'em."—The Christian Evangelist (St. Louis.)

Liquid of Solid?

"Any excitement today?" asked the bootlegger's bride fondly.

"Why, yes," returned her husband as he put on his carpet slippers and drew the Christmas Register from his pocket. "I ran plump into Federal agent."

"My, my," she ejaculated, all of a flutter, did he take anything?"

The bootlegger dropped his gold-rim spectacles and stroked the cat.

"Only a couple of shots, my dear," he answered.

Natural Question.

"And this," said the chief of detectives, who was doing the honors to a party of feminine investigators, "is our fingerprint department."

"Dear me," exclaimed one motherly looking woman, who seemed a little out of place: "Where are the children?"

"The children, ma'am?"

"Yes—to make the fingerprints."

DUMMY EDITOR FOR JAPS. His Job To Go To Jail When Paper Offends.

The "dummy editor" is one of the hardest things around a Japanese newspaper office, relates a Tokio dispatch. His job is simple enough. It is merely to go to jail whenever necessary.

On dull days the "dummy editor" has nothing at all to do except sit around the shop and twiddle his thumbs. But when business is brisk and the cops come in and pinch the place for having printed forbidden material, he puts on his frock coat and climbs into the hoodlum-wagon and spends a week or so in the calaboose earning his salary.

Meanwhile the real editor runs the sheet in the same old way at the same old stand.

That's one of the ways of maintaining the freedom of the press.

Another is to print anything you choose and trust to Buddha and the police. The latter is growing in favor, and a good number of newspapers are breaking away from the once-universal "dummy editor" plan.

Japanese newspapers are subject at all times to orders from the government forbidding the mention or discussion of specified subjects. For instance, there has been a ban for some time against mention of or speculation regarding the health of the Emperor. Any edition containing an offending article may be suppressed. Police come to the office, seize all the copies of that issue they can find, scurry about town confiscating the copies at news stands and in the possession of newsboys and all copies in the post office. Usually they let it go at that, only the one offending issue is suppressed and the paper is allowed to continue in business the next day.

One angle of the Japanese libel law is to the effect that whenever a citizen challenges the truth of a newspaper story concerning him and complains that it has damaged his business or character, the newspaper must print in the next issue a denial of length and position equaling the original. This is supposed to vindicate the irate citizen and remove cause for libel suit.

Here's the joker. The law provides that while the correction must be of "equal length" to the article complained of, if it is any longer the newspaper can collect full advertising rates for the excess wordage.

Thus, the "Evening Agitator" springs a neat little yarn that our esteemed fellow-townsmen, Mr. T. Toga robbed the treasury of the Shinto Shrine yesterday at three p. m.

Mr. T. Toga denies indignantly that he did any such thing, threatens suit and demands retraction.

The next day the "Evening Agitator" plays an item, same page and position saying that Mr. T. Toga did not rob the treasury of the Shinto Shrine yesterday at three p. m.

The retraction is two words longer than the original story, so the "Evening Agitator" collects from Mr. T. Toga, at full display, preferred position, advertising rates, payment for the two words "did not."

For the Sake of Votes.

The lower house of congress after solemn deliberation recently passed an "anti-lynching" bill. The vote coincided roughly with the partisan division of northern Republicans and southern Democrats.

Theoretically, the object of the bill was to reduce lynchings, which have had for their most numerous victims the negroes in the south. Actually, the object of the bill was to cater favor with negro voters, who are numerous in some or the northern voting centers.

Theoretically, the opposition to the bill was inspired by the altruistic belief that fearful interference with state officials for shortcomings in punishing lynchings, is an unwarranted and dangerous extension of federal paternalistic rule. Actually, the opposition felt that the southern voters would resent any vote which might be construed as catering to negroes.

Negro voters may look forward with confidence to the appearance shortly of some franked copies of the Congressional Record in which the sufferings of their race are eloquently denounced. So, too, ardent upholders of the Old South may enhearten themselves with the thought that printed patriotism, of their own particular brand, will soon be delivered free.

As for the bill, if it becomes a law, there are few southerners who fear that it will have any more effect than did the constitutional amendment giving the negro the vote. Neither do the northerners.

But viewed simply as an arrangement of words, the measure is entirely commendable. So, too, would be a constitutional amendment prohibiting murder.—Dearborn Independent.

MARRIAGE A FATAL UNION. Syracuse University Students Answer A Few Questions.

Syracuse, N. Y., University professors, who each year select the most original and oddest answers given by students in mid-year examination papers, have released a list which would do credit to some of Thomas A. Edison's famous questions: The list follows: Milton's father was a notary public.

Dido means just the same; you write it. Stephen A. Douglas was a manufacturer of shoes. Also he was the author of the Century Handbook.

A periodic sentence is one in which the meaning is clear until the end is reached. Marriage is a sacrament by which a priest unites man and woman in fatal union.

Alfred the Great was author of both the Apostles' Creed and the ten commandments. In the early church every priest had at least ten families.

Paul made three journeys, the last one after his martyrdom. The Petrine Theory was based on Christ's words, "Feed my goats."

Hinterland is the sub-soil and the Marine League is a group of nations bound together by treaties for forwarding commerce.

Bill of attainment gives man a right to vote when he has attained his majority.

Joan of Arc was a peasant girl who captured New Orleans. Song of Roland was the song Roland sang as he lay dying in the Alps.

Olympic games had religious significance. They consisted of running, jumping and throwing ditches. Hyroglyphics were mythical monsters which inhabited the Tigris-Euphrates.

The leading artists of Renaissance were Michael Angelo and Archa Peligo. In the French revolution, the mob rose and stormed the Bastille.

An example of inductive reasoning: This is green. In contrast, and sample of deductive reasoning: "I'll have a pain if I eat it." Hordes and Goths, Lombards and Osteopaths overran southern Europe.

Sedan was a Sultan of Turkey. Heroes and Hero worship were the Puritans which were held back in England.

Oswald is a simple rhythemis poes. Also, Oswald was the son-in-law of Lear, that is, his daughter's husband. You'll find Dante in "Who's Who for Dead Men."

Philadelphia has 263 women physicians and nine female clergymen.

MRS. M. H. VARN.

Lucille Avenue Parent Teacher club, Atlanta, Ga., passes resolution on death of Mrs. M. H. Varn, February 15th, 1922.

Whereas our kind and loving Heavenly Father has in His goodness, mercy and wisdom called into eternal rest and reward our beloved friend and co-worker, Etta B. Varn (Mrs. W. H. Varn), he is resolved: 1. That one of the noblest, kindest, truest, most unselfish and most loyal of God's children has passed from us.

2. That the Lucille Avenue Parent-Teacher Association, of which she was Secretary, has suffered an irreparable loss. At no time has any member been more efficient, more active, more willing than she. She served on all standing committees at different times, more often as chairman. Never was she called upon that she did not respond. "I can't" was unknown in her vocabulary. Many, many have been the times that she undertook difficult tasks for the welfare of the school that no one else could possibly find time to perform, and always with a willingness that bespoke that big heart and soul of hers. How we will miss her at our future meetings! How hard to fill that vacant chair—that place in which she has served so faithfully and loyally as our secretary.

3. That each of her sacred duties as child of God, as wife, as mother, as daughter, as sister, she performed nobly.

4. That the community in which she lived and was esteemed so highly has felt her death keenly, especially the neighborhood children who were so devoted to her. She was a friend to all, and one whose friendship and cheery smile every one was glad to claim. Never was she too busy to lay down her own affairs when a friend, or even an acquaintance, needed her.

5. That the young life has been a wonderful example to those of us left behind. She was taken so young and so suddenly, yet God left her long enough to teach us that the life of service is the only life worth the living.

6. That the bereaved husband, the two precious children, the mother, the sisters, the brothers and the loving friends may find comfort in the fact that her faith in God was perfect, and that she suffers no more intense pain, but sleeps peacefully in the arms of Jesus.

7. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the members of the family, copies sent to the daily papers, and a copy spread on the minutes of the Lucille Avenue Parent-Teacher Association. MRS. WILLIAM L. McCALLEY, JR., MRS. L. RALPH WRIGHT.

CLUB OFFERS STILL OPEN. Plenty of Good Reading Matter With The Herald Very Cheap.

Numerous subscribers to The Herald have taken advantage of the unusually attractive club offers we have made. This is an unexcelled opportunity to get reading matter of a wide variety for all members of the family at such little cost that every one ought to take advantage of at least one of the club offers. The clubs offered are as follows:

For \$2.65 you may either subscribe or renew your subscription for one year to The Herald and receive the following periodicals for one year each: American Woman, Good Stories, Mothers' Magazine, and the Farm Journal.

For \$2.75 you may either subscribe or renew your subscription to The Herald one year, and receive for one year the New York Thrice a Week World.

For \$2.00 you may either subscribe or renew your subscription to The Herald one year and receive the Southern Agriculturist for one year.

You may receive the Southern Agriculturist with either of the clubs without extra cost, if you request it. This paper is included only when the subscriber asks for it.

Or you may receive The Herald, the Thrice a Week World, the Southern Agriculturist, the American Woman, Good Stories, the Mothers' Magazine and the Farm Journal one year each for \$3.40. The Herald gets absolutely nothing out of these clubs, and they are offered solely for the benefit of our readers.

In the remote parts of Scotland people still wear garters made of fresh eel-skin as a preventative of rheumatism.

EHRHARDT STORES CLOSE 6 P. M.

We, the undersigned merchants of Ehrhardt, S. C., hereby agree to close our stores at six o'clock p. m., all days except Saturdays, beginning Monday, March 27th, 1922, until September 1st, 1922. O. E. Kearse, M. A. Kinard, M. Leinwand, L. M. Hiers & Son, J. M. Kirkland, S. W. Copeland, H. Karesh.

NOTICE OF FINAL DISCHARGE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of D. R. Morrow, deceased, will on the 31st day of March, 1922, file with the Judge of Probate for Bamberg county, a final report as such administratrix, and will at said time ask for letters dismissory as such administratrix. MRS. LILLIAN MORROW HUGHES, Administratrix of the estate of D. R. Morrow, deceased. February 28th, 1922. 3-30

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

All persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. M. A. Adams, deceased, will file same, duly itemized and verified, with the undersigned, and all persons indebted to the said estate will likewise make payment to be undersigned. C. D. C. ADAMS, Administrator of Mrs. M. A. Adams, Deceased. Walterboro, S. C. 3-9

DR. THOMAS BLACK DENTAL SURGEON.

Graduate Dental Department University of Maryland. Member S. C. State Dental Association. Office opposite postoffice. Office hours, 9:00 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

Colds Cause Grip and Influenza LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets remove the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 30c.

Indigestion Many persons, otherwise vigorous and healthy, are bothered occasionally with indigestion. The effects of a disordered stomach on the system are dangerous, and prompt treatment of indigestion is important. "The only medicine I have needed has been something to aid digestion and clean the liver," writes Mr. Fred Ashby, a McKinney, Texas, farmer. "My medicine is Theford's BLACK-DRAUGHT for indigestion and stomach trouble of any kind. I have never found anything that touches the spot, like Black-Draught. I take it in broken doses after meals. For a long time I tried pills, which gripped and didn't give the good results. Black-Draught Liver medicine is easy to take, easy to keep, inexpensive." Get a package from your druggist today—Ask for and insist upon Theford's—the only genuine. Get it today. E M

MATHEW ALLEN MOYE.

Born August 1st, 1845. Died February 2nd, 1922. An absence from home, and a press of matters, both business and domestic, have combined to make tardy the tribute I have been wanting to pay to the beloved uncle whose mortal remains were laid to rest a few weeks since in Restland cemetery, that silent city of the dead, in such close proximity to the busy marts of trade, where he was once engaged in business, and on the streets where he was for years a familiar and interesting figure.

He was the youngest child, and only son (who reached man's estate), of George Ward and Rebecca Spears Moye, and was born near Buford's Bridge, then a thriving village of Barnwell county.

Deprived of his mother at a tender age, he became the care and idol of a fond father and seven devoted sisters. Though not robust physically, he left this home of ease and love and culture and answered his country's call to arms when a boy of eighteen, enlisting in Co. F, 3rd S. C. Regiment, and serving loyally until the star of the Confederacy set at Appomattox in 1865.

In manner he was affable, courteous, and kindly. In nature he was loyal, truthful, and peace loving. If I were asked his predominant characteristics, I would say loyalty and charity. Loyalty to God and the church, his country, family and friends. Charity that rejoiced not in iniquity, but rejoiced in the truth; charity that suffereth long and is kind, charity that speaks kindly of his erring fellow-man and incites him to better living. This is the charity that actuated his long life and made him a power for good in his community.

He was thrice married; first to Sallie Brabham, daughter of Josiah and Susanna McMillan Brabham, of Buford's Bridge, who preceded him to the grave thirty-five years.

His second wife was Emma Rice Buist, widow of James F. Buist, a beloved minister of the Baptist church, who labored in this community for many years.

His last wife, who survives him, was Chivelette O'Neal Stokes. In the coming November—but with many misgivings of both being spared to see the day—this couple were to have celebrated their silver wedding.

God has ordered otherwise, but perhaps one faithful hand full of its everlasting reward will be stretched down from the skies to clasp the feeble one that remains on earth, feeble, but faithful still.

The funeral services were conducted by Reverend Mr. White, pastor of the deceased, assisted by Reverend S. O. Cantey, of the Bamberg Methodist church.

Joining the Baptist church in his youth, the deceased ever remained a useful and consistent member throughout his long life.

He is survived by three sons, J. C. and F. M. Moye, of Bamberg, and M. A. Moye, of Charleston, and one sister, Mrs. J. T. O'Neal, of this place, now in the eightieth year of her age.

We lay aside this gem of the olden time with sadness, fearing it will be long ere we look upon his like again. NETTIE OGLIVIE SPEAKS. Bamberg, S. C., Feb. 27, 1922.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

Whereas, a majority of the freeholders, electors duly registered of the Town of Olar, have presented a petition unto the Town Council of the Town of Olar, praying for an election to be ordered and submitted to the qualified electors of said Town as to whether or not electric lights shall be installed for the benefit of the citizens of Olar.

NOW THEREFORE, the Town Council of Olar, acting upon said petition hereby calls for an election to be held on the 16th day of March, 1922, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 4 p. m., at which the qualified electors of the Town of Olar, duly authorized to vote thereon and vote upon the question of electric lights and power being installed in the Town of Olar, all those favoring the installation of electric lights and the issuance of \$14,000 in bonds bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and payable with the privilege of redemption after 20 years from date of said bonds, will vote "yes," and those opposed to the bond issue as aforesaid will vote "no."

At the same time there will be submitted to the qualified electors of the Town of Olar the question of granting a franchise to the Edisto Public Service Co., granting the said company the exclusive privilege of operating the said electric lights and furnishing the electric power to the citizens of Olar: The terms of the said franchise having been fully written out and agreed upon will be submitted to the electors for their ratification or rejection, and those who favor the granting of the franchise will also vote "yes," and those opposed to granting the franchise will vote "no."

The said election will be held under the laws of the State of South Carolina, as provided by the Code of Civil Procedure regulating municipal elections for electric lights, water and other public utilities known as article 7, sections 29, 85 inclusive of Sections 3071 and the amendments made thereto.

Also, in accordance with provision of Section 3016 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1912, Volume I at such election for bonds, the elector shall vote for three citizens of the Town of Olar, whose terms of office shall be for two, four and six years and until the general election for municipal officers next following the expiration of the short term and until their successors are elected and qualified as Commissioners of Public Works.

At such elections all qualified electors shall be allowed to participate. To conduct the said election according to the laws of the State provided for Municipal Elections, G. O. Barker, J. W. Pearlstone and J. R. Chitty are hereby appointed as Managers of Election.

Done by order of the Town Council of Olar. C. F. RIZER, Mayor of the Town of Olar. R. FAIR GOODWIN, Clerk of the Town of Olar. Olar, S. C., February 27, 1922.