

The Bamberg Herald

One Dollar and a Half a Year.

BAMBERG, S. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1916.

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COUNTRY NEWS LETTERS

SOME INTERESTING HAPPENINGS IN VARIOUS SECTIONS.

News Items Gathered All Around the County and Elsewhere.

Ehrhardt, Jan. 25.—Miss Ada Smith, of Colleton, was the guest of her friend, Miss Inez Hutson, a few days last week.

Mrs. B. D. Carter, of Bamberg, is visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Roberts.

The mail order houses and the express company should appreciate the way that we are having prohibition down this way: as it is a big item for them—three, ten to fifteen gallons handled per day at this station. So we see now that prohibition does not prohibit. The one-gallon-a-month law should be killed, or go back to the dispensary where our schools and towns could derive some good from the profits. Why not have the dispensary and only sell one gallon to each customer per month? Or cut out the exception (one gallon a month) and have prohibition in full force.

No fertilizer has been shipped to town yet. Farmers are all busy clearing away all the hedge rows so as to get in some good fresh ground. They seem to be early with their plowing, as the yellow dirt can be seen in nearly all fields now. Guess they think that the old saying, "The early bird catches the worm," is a true one.

Mr. H. H. Clayton and Mrs. Sarah Ayer were married at the Baptist parsonage last Wednesday, January 19th, by the pastor, Rev. J. R. Smith. JEF.

Cope Cullings.

Cope, Jan. 22.—Miss Elise Black, after spending three weeks with her cousin, Miss Kathleen Kirkland, has returned home, accompanied by Miss Kirkland.

Mr. Tom Broxton, more familiarly known as "Uncle Tommie," who has been living in and near Cope for a year or more, has moved back to his old home in the Broxton Bridge neighborhood of Colleton county.

Mr. Leon Garrick, who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. B. B. Brickle, during the past year, has also left Cope.

Chief Dowie, who went home Sunday with a light attack of la grippe, returned Thursday afternoon, and that night suffered a relapse.

Mr. E. P. Garrick is adding to the house bought from Mr. J. D. Croft, and will occupy same as soon as it is finished.

The teachers of the Cope graded school, Misses Berta Hill and Flora Edwards, and Mr. C. C. Stewart, attended the county meeting of teachers at Orangeburg today.

Mr. E. Parker Henerey, of Charleston, spent last Saturday and Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Henerey.

Just a short time ago the carpenter force repaired the depot platform at this place, and yesterday the section master had his force clean all trash, etc., from under the depot, platform and adjacent property.

Colston Clippings.

Colston, Jan. 25.—Last Saturday Mrs. Mary Beard celebrated her 89th birthday. Quite a large crowd attended and in spite of the rain it was enjoyed by all. Let us hope she will live to celebrate her 90th birthday, although she is in bad health.

Mr. J. G. Clayton, was the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Clayton, last week-end.

Miss Cora McMillan was a visitor in Bamberg last Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Frank Smoak spent last Sunday with friends in this section.

Last Saturday Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Clayton gave a party in honor of the bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. Havelock Clayton, who were married January 19th, at the Ehrhardt Baptist parsonage. All present enjoyed the kind hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Clayton. Mrs. Havelock Clayton was formerly Mrs. Aaron Ayer, of the Olar section, and before her marriage to Mr. Ayer she was a Miss Smoak. We extend our heartiest congratulations to the happy couple.

Mr. Albert McMillan was the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McMillan, last Sunday.

Mrs. D. J. Zorn and Mr. Willie Zorn, of Charleston, were the guests of their sister and aunt Mrs. Thomas Clayton, during the past week.

SALARY INCREASE BILL.

House Denies State Officials Raise in Pay.—Camel Parable Used.

Columbia, Jan. 24.—Mr. Smith's bill to increase the salaries of State officers was killed in the house last night by the decisive majority of 65 to 24. The bill had received a majority unfavorable report from the ways and means committee, although its provisions were not to become effective until after the expiration of the terms of the incumbents.

The psychology of the situation, as seen by a member of the ways and means committee, was presented thus by Mr. Sellers: "Do you not realize that once the camel has his head under the edge of the tent he will not be satisfied until he gets his entire body inside the tent?"

The bill provided that the salary of the governor be increased to \$4,000, those of other State officers to \$2,400, those of justices of the supreme court to \$3,500 and those of circuit judges to \$3,500. The salary of the superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane was to be decreased to \$2,500 and the salaries of superintendents of other institutions were to be made \$2,400.

Proponents of the measure held out in vain that it is a big blight on the name of the State to pay its officials a salary of only \$1,900.

Mr. Moore moved to strike out the enacting words.

Author Defends Measure.

Mr. Smith, author of the bill, said that the salaries of the State officers were fixed several years ago, since which time new offices, such as those of insurance commissioner, warehouse commissioner and secretary of the State board of charities and corrections, have been created with salaries of \$2,500 as compared with the \$1,900 now paid State officers. He pointed out that a man of ordinary means cannot be governor at the present salary of only \$3,500. He said that a number of professors in the State colleges get more than the secretary of State.

"Do you realize that clerks often get \$1,800 in a department where the head of it receives only \$1,900?" asked Mr. Smith. "We must not allow the judiciary, the State offices and other offices to deteriorate. It is an indictment against the State to have such low salaries for our offices." He pointed out that the work and travel of the judges necessitated an increase.

Mr. McMahan said that the present salaries of \$1,900 were fixed in the early '90s, since when the expenses of living have materially increased. He insisted that it is vital to the principle of true Democracy to give adequate salaries. Mr. McMahan wanted the salary of the governor made \$6,000 and the salaries of circuit judges \$5,000.

Mr. Moore, opposing the bill, said that there are men in the State ready and willing to step in and take the position of any State officer at the present salary. He urged the legislature to proceed with care; especially as the return of good times is not yet assured in his opinion. "Let us not increase our appropriations," he said, "but pursue a policy of retrenchment and reform."

Mr. Smith and Mr. Moore got into a colloquy over supposed remarks regarding the ability of members of the ways and means committee.

Mr. Sellers said that the unfavorable report had been submitted as a result of the resolution adopted by the ways and means committee to stay the appropriation bill within \$2,000,000, with the exception of such money as is realized from other sources than the State tax levy.

Mr. Seaton favored the bill and said that it is not fair to take advantage of a man's patriotism.

The bill was killed on a yeas and nays vote of 65 to 24.

In Advance.

In a rural court the old squire had made a ruling so unfair that three young lawyers at once protested against such a miscarriage of justice. The squire immediately fined each of the lawyers five dollars for contempt of court.

There was silence, and then an older lawyer walked slowly to the front of the room and deposited a \$10 bill with the clerk. He then addressed the judge as follows:

"Your honor, I wish to state that I have twice as much contempt for this court as any man in the room."

His Specialty.

"I never knew that man yonder ever to treat anybody well."

"Why not?"

"They have to be ill first; he's a doctor."

IN THE PALMETTO STATE

SOME OCCURRENCES OF VARIOUS KINDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

State News Boiled Down for Quick Reading.—Paragraphs About Men and Happenings.

J. C. Langley, of Calhoun Falls, Abbeville county, who was recently adjudged a bankrupt, has been arrested charged with trying to conceal his assets.

The Oaklawn public school building in Greenville caught fire Thursday. The 600 children in the building marched out in perfect order. The damage to the building was small.

Governor Manning's requisition for the return to Greenville county of Sampson Williams, colored, charged with the murder of Alfred Brechman last November, was honored by Justice Covington, of the District of Columbia supreme court.

Malcolm J. Miller, chief clerk to E. J. Watson, commissioner of agriculture and immigration, has resigned his position to become chief clerk of the sinking fund commission to succeed T. J. Johnstone, who has secured a position in a Newberry bank.

Barnard B. Evans, of Columbia, was restored to the practice of law in South Carolina by an order of the supreme court, signed by Associate Justices Watts and Gage. He was indefinitely suspended two years ago, following the presentation of charges.

A bill proposing an amendment to the constitution changing the time of meeting of the General Assembly was introduced Thursday. The bill proposes to have the meeting of the lawmakers in the summer, beginning on the fourth Tuesday in July, instead of in January.

E. J. Watson, of Columbia, has retired as president of the National Drainage congress, to which position he was elected in 1914 at a meeting held in Savannah. He is succeeded by George Parsons, former mayor of Cairo, Ill. The next annual meeting of the drainage congress will be held in Memphis.

In the United States district court in Columbia, Wednesday, C. N. Burkhalter, a druggist of Barnwell, plead guilty to violation of the Harrison act relating to the sale of narcotics. He sold morphine illegally. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and serve a sentence of two months in the Barnwell county jail.

William Hughes, a convict, who killed Guard Robert Stephens of the Spartanburg county chain gang several months ago and made his escape, has been captured in New Orleans, La., and will be taken back to Spartanburg. Hughes was serving a life sentence on the chain gang for murder when he killed the guard and made his escape.

10,766,202 BALES GINNED.

Census Bureau's Ninth Report of 1915.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The ninth cotton ginning report of the season, compiled from reports of census bureau correspondents and agents throughout the cotton belt and issued at 10 a. m. today announced that 10,766,202 bales of cotton, counting as round as half bales, of the growth of 1915, has been ginned prior to January 16. That compares with 14,915,850 bales, or 93.8 per cent, of the entire crop ginned prior to January 16 last year, 13,582,036 bales, or 97.1 per cent, in 1913, and 13,988,930 bales, or 97.9 per cent, in 1912. The average quantity of cotton ginned prior to January 16 in the last ten years was 12,231,494 bales or 95.5 per cent, of the crop.

Included in the ginnings were 106,566 round bales, compared with 50,342 ginned prior to January 16 last year, 96,807 in 1913, and 78,690 in 1912.

Sea island cotton included numbered 90,736 bales, compared with 79,515 ginned prior to January 16 last year, 72,277 in 1913 and 70,758 in 1912.

A Practical Application.

"When Josh got home from his education," said Farmer Cornstassel, he started right in instructin' me about agriculture. So I didn't lose no time to try him out."

"Sent him out to round up a swarm of bees."

"Was the experiment successful?"

"Some. It didn't hurt the bees none, an' kep' Josh from gettin' in the way fur most two weeks."—Philadelphia Ledger.

BYRNES PLEADS ROAD BILL.

South Carolinian Urges Federal Aid. Must Work Together.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Representative Byrnes today addressed the house advocating the passage of the road bill authorizing an appropriation of \$25,000,000 to be used in co-operating with the States in the construction of roads.

He answered criticism of Representative Walsh, of Massachusetts that the bill discriminated against the New England States, in that they already had built good roads, and that under the provisions of the bill they would receive but a small portion in proportion to the amount that they had contributed to the federal funds, by the statement that Boston and New York and the other great cities of the East were dependent upon the South and West, in great measure, for their prosperity, and that by reason of the increased use of automobiles the road problem was no longer a local one, the use of roads not being confined to adjoining land owners, but extending to owners of automobiles who lived in other counties and States, and contributed nothing to the roads over which they traveled in their machines.

He explained in detail the provisions of the bill, stating that it required that every State by 1920 should have a highway commission if it expects to participate in it, and that South Carolina today had no such commission.

He said he favored the bill because it was impossible for the United States government to cooperate with any unit smaller than the State; that it was required before aid could be given to a road that plans and specifications of the road should be presented to the secretary of agriculture, and that it was impossible for the counties of the various States to have in their employ engineers who could prepare these plans and the only way in which it could be made practicable would be for the States to have engineers in their employ who could do this work for the counties.

He argued that if the United States government was forced to keep accounts with the 4,000 or more counties or 30,000 townships of the United States, most of the fund would be consumed in salaries to bookkeepers and never would reach the roads; that under the provisions of the bill a State like South Carolina would receive \$450,000 and it would be left to the State instead of to the secretary of agriculture to say where the roads should be built, and this provision also made it possible for the work to be done under the laws of the State instead of the laws of the United States, and did not give to the United States government any jurisdiction over the road after it was built.

He declared that if the highway commission of a State was arbitrary in its action, the people of the State could remedy it at the next election, but if it were left to the secretary of agriculture, and he should, through lack of knowledge of local conditions, or for other reasons be arbitrary in the selection of the roads to be improved, the people of the State would have no remedy, and therefore, the requirements that a State in order to participate should have a highway commission would be beneficial instead of injurious to the State. He in the Union having no such commission that there were only five States missions, and without such provision it was impossible for the bill to pass.

He called attention to the fact that the Democratic platform declared in favor of federal aid to the States in the construction of roads, and called upon the party to redeem its pledge.

BURNS PROVE FATAL.

J. Cooley Hill Dies at Son's Kershaw Home.

Camden, Jan. 21.—J. Cooley Hill, aged about 60 years, died Monday at the home of his son, Edgar Hill, in the Marshall's section from the effects of burns received early that morning.

Mr. Hill had been partially paralyzed and was living at the home of his son. The son left him sitting by the fire while he went to the barn. Returning a few minutes later he found his father lying with his head in the fireplace. Being unable to move himself the unfortunate man's face was horribly burned, causing such injuries that he died before a physician could reach him.

His wife died several years ago. He is survived by four children, all of that section. The burial took place at Marshall's church the following day.

SECOND WEEK A BUSY ONE

SOME IMPORTANT MEASURES DISPOSED OF IN ASSEMBLY.

Free Tuition Privileges in State Colleges Leads to Debate.—Equal Suffrage Defeated.

Columbia, Jan. 23.—The second week of the 1916 session of the general assembly was a busy one in legislative circles. Many important measures were disposed of; the majority of the bills introduced at this session have been reported out of committee; most important of all, the law makers have shown a disposition to reduce the calendar, which on account of the large number of bills introduced is a 38-page document in the house and an 18-page one in the senate.

Each week sees the prohibition law strengthened, directly or indirectly. Early in the week the house passed the Liles bill, providing for a term sentence without the option of a fine to be imposed on any person violating any law of the State regarding the sale or shipment of intoxicating liquors. The legislature had already passed a measure to make drunkenness on the public highway a misdemeanor. It is probable also that the house will this week dispose of the bill by Messrs. Crum, Sellers and Wagon, to make an appropriation of \$50,000 for the enforcement of the prohibition and gallon-a-month laws; the bill received a favorable report from the committee.

Scholarships Live Topic.

The abuse of free tuition and scholarships in the State colleges has led to suggestions of remedial legislation in the senate. A bill by Senator Verner is now pending on second reading to abolish free tuition and scholarships and providing that students shall pay at least \$40 tuition each year; an amendment is urged by Senator Carlisle to allow the students to sign notes payable two years after leaving school. The question will be disposed of this week.

A plan suggested by Senator Laney, of Chesterfield, is to have the State board of education to act as a clearing house for scholarships and free tuition, which board would investigate the particular merits of each application. An amendment which has been highly commended by some of the senators has been offered by Senator Padgett, of Colleton county, who would have the fiscal agent of the State board of charities and corrections investigate the financial status of the parents or guardians of students seeking State aid and report to the general assembly. Abuse of the privilege would automatically forfeit State aid.

Woman suffrage, for the first time seriously considered and fought for on the floor of the house, met defeat Thursday night by a vote of 61 to 51. The unexpected strength of the equal suffrage cause was gratifying to the suffragists of the State.

The courtesy of the floor was extended during the week to three speakers from other States. Tuesday night the joint assembly was addressed by Alexander Johnson, of Philadelphia, field secretary of the committee on provision for the feeble minded; Wednesday night the members of the house heard an able exposition of the single tax theory by John Z. White, of Chicago, representing the Henry George lecture bureau; Thursday night Clarence Poe, of Raleigh, editor of the Progressive Farmer, spoke to the lower house on "Needed Legislation for Our Rural Communities." The general assembly has submitted an invitation to President Wilson to explain his views on the question of national preparedness.

One of the important features of the coming week is the elections by the joint assembly to fill vacancies in the following offices: Comptroller general, insurance commissioner, one associate justice, two circuit judges, warehouse commissioner, code commissioner, State librarian, two trustees of Winthrop college, two directors of the State penitentiary, two trustees of the University of South Carolina, three trustees of Clemson college, two trustees of the State college for negroes, two members of the board of visitors of the Citadel.

Interest centres principally in the races for warehouse commissioner and code commissioner, and it is understood that Associate Justice Fraser will be opposed for reelection by George S. Mower, representative from Newberry county.

The policy of "let well enough alone" was observed by the house when it defeated a bill by Mr. Harper

TWO-CENT RATE BILL.

House, by Vote of 48 to 40, Refuses to Recommit Measure

Columbia, Jan. 24. The house tonight asked Lieutenant Governor Behea to address the general assembly Wednesday night on "Peace as Viewed by the Ford Peace Party." The resolution was offered by Mr. Muldrow, and the point of the invitation is: "Whereas, it would be of great benefit to us to know at first hand just how the warring nations view these subjects (peace and preparedness) from one who has been interested enough to go over to see for himself."

There was a fight tonight on the 2-cent passenger rate bill. Mr. Odom wanted the bill recommitted. Mr. Boyd, of Spartanburg, insisted that the 2-cent rate bill was wrong at this time.

Mr. Alan Johnstone, Jr., made a sensible talk and urged that the house lacked figures and exact data on which to base such a reduction. He held that it was wrong to force such an arbitrary reduction without regard to the actual facts.

Mr. Moore, of Abbeville, said he wanted the 2-cent rate for the masses and not for the two travelling associations. He did not blame the T. P. A. and U. C. T. for getting a good bargain, but it was a selfish agreement on their part, he said, and he spoke for the masses.

The house refused to recommit the bill and by a vote of 48 to 40 passed the measure and sent it to the senate.

G. W. TIDWELL ARRESTED.

Man Wanted in South Carolina Held on Ugly Charge.

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 21.—G. W. Atwell, alias "Tidwell," said to be from Greenville, S. C., was arrested in Gulfport, Mississippi, today at the request of federal authorities at Pensacola, Fla., who charged him with transporting his wife, Mrs. Isabel Atwell, from Florida, Ala., to Pensacola, for immoral purposes. Atwell or Tidwell is said to be wanted in South Carolina under sentence to serve seven years for manslaughter, and also for jumping a \$5,000 bond. The wife of the man, in company with J. W. Ferrell, alias "G. W. Woods," was arrested here last Saturday for the charge of white slavery. Both were sent back to that place, where they are in jail, under heavy bond. The Atwell woman, who is very pretty, attempted to commit suicide in jail here, but doctors removed the poison from her system in time.

Liquid Smoke at G. A. Ducker & Bro's.—adv. 2-10.

to place the compulsory school attendance law in the next general election for the purpose of having the county made the unit instead of the school district.

Looking at the matter as a business proposition, the senate by a decided majority favored the reorganization of the engrossing department. Figures were produced to show that this department uses an appropriation of about \$6,500 each year, whereas, if typewriters and competent stenographers were used the cost would aggregate little more than \$1,000. This action by the senate is in accordance with the policy of retrenchment determined upon by the legislature, and it is said that the bill by Senator Verner will meet with comparatively little opposition in the house.

In the house the 2-cent mileage bill, the rate to apply on railroads more than 50 miles in length on intrastate business, passed with comparative ease. It was maintained that the increased travel due to the decreased rate would more than compensate the railroads for the reduction.

Rural Credits Bill.

The problem of developing home ownership, will come up first in the senate, where a bill by Senator Sherard is now on the calendar to authorize upon the approval of the voters in a general election the issuance of not more than \$10,000,000 in bonds, the proceeds to be loaned to tillers of the soil on long term credits at a low rate of interest.

It is presumed now that the fight against the South Carolina tax commission, created last year, will centre principally upon amendments to the act rather than the abolition of the board. It is thought also that the bill to abolish the State board of charities and corrections, which was reported unfavorably in both houses, will not receive much support.