

The Watchman and Southron.

Published Wednesday and Saturday... OSTEEN PUBLISHING COMPANY SUMTER, S. C.

Advertisements... One Square first insertion... Every subsequent insertion...

Business Notice.

Statements were sent in September and October to all subscribers whose subscriptions were past due or fell due during those months.

Feed the Allies by Saving Pounds of Flour a Week.

The United States Food Administration issues the following: Your government asks you to use 1 pound less of wheat flour a week.

Lives in Spartanburg.

We know a man who says he doesn't mind the coal shortage because he lives in a steam-heated building.—Lancaster News.

There is or are some messies at Camp Jackson, but we indignantly deny the rumor that there is or are German messies.—The State.

The British army absorbs in the way of clothing supplies more than 80 miles of flannel a day.

SINN FEIN PLANS REVEALED.

SECRET SERVICE LEARNS OF CONSPIRACIES.

Plots in Ireland—Communications Taken From Mellows and Welsh Give Information of Much Value.

New York, Nov. 10.—Details of the plans of Sinn Fein leaders for the insurrection in Ireland which culminated in the Easter Monday riots last year together with information relative to the landing on the Irish coast of Sir Roger Casement, were recounted in a communication found in the possession of "Gen." Liam Mellows, Irish revolutionist arrested here several weeks ago, and made public today by William J. Flynn, chief of the United States secret service.

At the same time Flynn gave out copies of an artfully worded letter which Thomas Welsh, a British subject, attempted to destroy when taken into custody by federal authorities on the arrival of a steamship here last Sunday.

The two communications, secret service agents say, have furnished much information of value in their investigation of the ramifications of Sinn Fein operations in the United States.

Mellows, said to have been commander of a considerable force of revolutionists during the Dublin riots is at liberty under \$7,500 bail charge, with obtaining by fraud a seaman's passport on which it is claimed he intended shipping on English bound vessels in order to assist in another Irish revolution.

That another uprising was planned for a time not far distant is indicated, authorities believe, by a closing sentence in the unaddressed letter found in Welsh's possession. Urging discretion in the wording of communications this letter said, "The game is so high and there is too much at stake to take any risk and you must use extreme caution when writing. Always refer in future to the Seanfeair as I do and if possible do not mention his name at all."

The word "Seanfeair" occurs a number of times in the communication. "William Cain," "Mrs. Cuman," "Tomy O'C," "Liam" and persons designated by the letters "MW," "M" and "I" are mentioned in the communication. Reference also is made to a man who, the letter indicates sometimes posed as a priest and to another person referred to as "the lady who was recently released."

Through study of the communication, federal authorities believe the person designated as "Seanfeair" is the director of all Sinn Fein operations.

Portions of the letter, authorities say, give ground for their belief that Welsh was one of a number of messengers who came and went between leaders of the organization in Ireland to their agents in this country.

Welsh is in the Tombs in default of \$2,500 bail charged with violating the trading with the enemy act.

In requesting that some "brooches" be purchased with money which he was sending, the author of the Welsh letter wrote:

"The woman's society wants to know if it would be possible to have a supply sent out here. They will guarantee a sale of 100 pounds. Any profits from the sale will be handed over to the arms fund."

Federal agents are endeavoring to identify the persons indicated by letters and initials in the communication.

The communication found in Mellows' possession is said to constitute the first authentic narrative by a participant in the events leading up to the Dublin rioting. The writer said he believed the shipment of arms and ammunition to Ireland aboard the steamer Aud, which was sunk on the way, was arranged from America and without the knowledge of Sir Roger Casement, leader of the rebellion, who arranged to obtain the help of Germany.

The author of the communication expresses the belief that in view of an agreement with Germany that if the course of the war allowed it, Germany would set up an independent Ireland, it would have been advisable to have waited until the end of the war, if necessary to bring about such a movement.

"I believe it would then have been possible to run guns on a huge scale and arm every man in Ireland," the writer continues. "I am fully convinced that the war ending and the promised home rule not forthcoming, the ranks of the volunteers would be largely augmented. I would safely reckon on having 30,000 armed and dependable men."

Maybe the trouble is that there is no such word as "Enough" in the German lexicon.—Anderson Mail. The German word for a sufficiency is "genug" and Uncle Sam's going to stick to the task he has undertaken until he hears it.—Greenville Piedmont.

ENGINEER SHIP BUILDER.

PIEZ PLACED IN SUPREME CHARGE.

More Action Wanted—Emergency Fleet Corporation Has New Head—Lack of Method in Yards.

Washington, Nov. 10.—A complete reorganization of the shipping board emergency fleet corporation was begun today when Charles A. Piez, a Chicago engineer, recently made vice president of the corporation, was put in supreme charge of the government's ship building program.

Rear Admiral Washington L. Capps, appointed by President Wilson as general manager of the corporation who succeeded Major General Goethals, will continue in that position but much of the work he has done heretofore, will be taken over he said tonight, by Mr. Piez. Admiral Capps denied vigorously reports that he would resign because of the changes that will be made.

Duties that have been performed by some of Admiral Capps' aides, most of them naval men, will be taken over to a large extent by engineers who will serve with Mr. Piez. Wooden ship construction will be put in charge of James Heyworth, a Chicago contractor who displaces Rear Admiral E. T. Boveles, retired. The building of fabricated steel ships will be under the supervision of Charles Day, a Philadelphia engineer. A. J. Mason of Chicago, another engineer, will do most of the field work.

Decision to reorganize the staff that has had charge of building was made by the shipping board after an investigation by its special committee headed by Mr. Piez and comprising Mr. Mason, Mr. Day and Frank Kirby, a New York engineer.

The committee reported it is learned that ship building was not proceeding as it should because of lack of business methods within the fleet corporation. Yards, they reported, were not obtaining material as rapidly as they needed it. Specifications, they said, were changed too often and a general lack of harmony was found, they declared, between builders and the fleet corporation officials.

One of the first things the reorganized corporation will do will be to assure a supply of lumber for the 310 wooden ships under construction. Southern pine producers have failed to deliver timbers needed and the corporation will turn to Oregon fir, transporting it across the continent by trains. The priority committee of the war industries board will be asked immediately to give these shipments the right of way over materials not considered so essential.

Wooden ship builders came to Washington and told the shipping board that specifications have been changed so that their operations have been seriously handicapped. They complained too that they have received no cooperation from officials of the emergency fleet corporation. One development of the conference was the statement by shipping board officials that the wooden ships now building probably are the last that will be ordered constructed by the government.

A GREAT SPEECH ON A GREAT SUBJECT.

Dr. H. N. Snyder Spoke to Very Large Audience in the Opera House.

The patriotic meeting held in the Opera House yesterday afternoon in the interest of the Y. M. C. A. War Work campaign was attended by a large and interested audience that represented all sections of Sumter county that are within a Sabbath day's journey of the town. The lower floor was filled to its utmost capacity and the balcony seats were practically all taken. The occasion, and the cause that the meeting was held to promote naturally attracted a crowd, but it is safe to say that the drawing card was the announcement that Dr. H. N. Snyder, of Wofford College would deliver the address. He always draws a crowd in Sumter and always entertains, instructs and inspires his hearers. Yesterday afternoon he spoke from a full heart on a subject of which he has a wide and intimate personal knowledge, and the impression that he made could be seen and felt. He touched the hearts of all by his presentation of the Making of an American Soldier, he aroused their patriotism and brought home to them a fuller and deeper realization of the duty that every one owes to our country and to the soldiers who are defending our lives, our liberties and our honor. Dr. Snyder delivered a great address on a great subject and the great audience heard him gladly.

The Choral Club, under the direction of Mr. L. C. MoKe, rendered a programme of patriotic songs. Riches seem to harden a great many hearts. Money is going to put more people in hell than evil deeds.—Orangeburg Times and Democrat.

CHEAPER BREAD PROMISED.

WILSON TO ISSUE PROCLAMATION REQUIRING BAKERS TO SECURE LICENSE.

Government to Prescribe Size of Loaves and Ingredients—Specific Amount of Sugar to Be Allowed—No Requirement as to Use of Mixed Flour.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Definite steps to standardize bread and lower its price will be taken tomorrow when President Wilson issues a proclamation placing all bakeries under government license, December 10, and subjecting them to food administration rules prescribing ingredients and weights of loaves. Prices will not be fixed, but with the standardization it is expected that natural competition and simplification of distribution will force down prices for pound loaves to 7 or 8 cents.

Fancy breads will be eliminated and the multitude of sizes now produced will be reduced to conform with standard ingredients. The weights will be one pound, one and a half, two and four pounds. The loaves will have a crease in the middle to permit their sale in halves. In making only three pounds of sugar will be allowed for a barrel of flour, instead of the present average of six pounds and two pounds of vegetable oil shortening must be used instead of six pounds of lard or oil. The food administration expects to save 100,000,000 pounds of sugar and the same amount of lard in this way. Bakers may use only skimmed milk for bread, and rolls will be permitted only if made in standard sizes and of regulation bread dough.

Through the cooperation of the baking industry and also with the backing of the licensed system, Food Administrator Hoover hopes to work reforms in the present method of distribution from wholesale bakeries to retailers and from retailers to customers. He will urge grocers, for instance, to buy regular quantities of bread, limiting their purchase to a single bakery instead of buying from four or five as at present, and to make lower charges to consumers who pay cash and carry their goods home than to those insisting on delivery and credit. On the "cash and carry" basis he says, bread can be sold at a profit of 1 cent a pound loaf. In addition an effort will be made to persuade wholesale bakeries to sell their product direct to customers who will pay cash and carry their purchases.

In licensing the baking industry which produces about 40 per cent. of the country's bread, Mr. Hoover indicated no effort would be made to encourage use of mixed flour. Housekeepers, however, will probably not be asked to use mixed flour.

The food administration estimates that about 40 per cent. of the bread production of the country is in commercial bakeries, and 60 per cent. in homes. Milling standards now requiring the manufacture of about 72 per cent. of the wheat grain into flour have been found more efficient, from consideration of health and keeping qualities, and probably will not be changed.

"The requirement that all bread shall be baked in multiples of one pound," Mr. Hoover said in his statement announcing the forthcoming proclamation, "has several objectives—economy in labor of baking and economy in materials, as small breads are more wasteful in baking than larger units. The bread remains fresh longer in larger loaves and there will be less loss of stale bread. Furthermore, a standard weight will protect the consumer. At the present time the tendency is to adjust the weight to the cost of the bread in an endeavor to maintain a unit of price. If the bread in the country is of fixed weights the consumer will be able to determine at once the cheapness of bread, of which he is now incapable because of the variability in weight from six ounces up to four pounds."

Litter Mates.

A southern sow had eight pigs and could only nourish seven of them at a time. Rather than let the odd pig starve it was given to a little girl, who raised it by hand. She joined the local Pig Club as a ham and bacon member, and kept close record of the feed given and weights of her pig, which was not a pure breed.

When the pig was 10 months old, it was killed according to the instructions sent her. It weighed 225 pounds net when dressed as meat and yielded also a 50-pound can of lard. The pig cost less than 5 bushels of corn to produce, as it was raised on kitchen waste in addition to the corn.

The other seven pigs raised by the mother and left to rustle with her were killed at the same time and averaged only 87 pounds net when dressed as meat. The instance shows how liberally the pig will repay proper care and feed by gaining rapidly in weight.

NEW DRAFT RULES.

PRESIDENT ISSUES FOREWORD OF NEW REGULATIONS FOR SECOND CALL.

More Than Nine Million Registrants Will Fill Out Questions to Be Mailed by Local Boards—Work to Be Completed Within Sixty Days.

Washington, Nov. 10.—President Wilson formally put the new machinery for the carrying out of the selective draft bill into operation tonight with the publication of the foreword he has written to the regulations under which the second call will be made. The regulations themselves and the questionnaires which more than 9,000,000 registrants will be required to fill out are being forwarded to local boards but have not yet been made public.

War department officials estimate that the whole process can be completed within 60 days. This means that no second call will be made upon the draft forces before the middle of next February as the period of classification will not begin until December 15.

The president describes the new plan of dividing all registered men not already mobilized into five classes, subject to military service by classes, as being intended to produce "a more perfect organization of our man power."

"The selective principle must be carried to its logical conclusion," the president said. And he added there must be made a complete inventory of qualifications of each registrant in order to determine "the place in the military ranks of the nation in which his experience and training can best be made to serve the common good."

The inquiry projected in the questionnaire will go deep into the qualifications of each of nearly 10,000,000 men. The success of the plan and its completion within the estimated time rests absolutely upon the wholehearted support given by the people, especially by the doctors and lawyers of each community and the president calls upon them for their unstinted aid.

The president's foreword follows:

"The task of selecting and mobilizing the first contingent of the National Army is nearing completion. The expedition and accuracy of its accomplishment were a most gratifying demonstration of the efficiency of our democratic institutions. The swiftness with which the machinery for its execution had to be assembled, however, left room for adjustment and improvement. New regulations putting these improvements into effect, are therefore, being published today. There is no change in the essential obligation of men subject to selection. The first draft must stand unaffected by the provisions of the new regulations. They can be given no retroactive effect."

"The time has come for a more perfect organization of our man power. The selective principle must be carried to its logical conclusion. We must make a complete inventory of the qualifications of all registrants in order to determine as to each man not already selected for duty with the colors, the place in the military, industrial or agricultural ranks of the nation in which his experience and training can best be made to serve the government. This project involves an inquiry by the selection boards into the domestic, industrial and educational qualifications of nearly 10,000,000 men. Members of these boards have rendered a conspicuous service. The work was done without regard to personal service and conditions under pressure of immediate necessity, which imposed great sacrifice. The service trained by the experience of the first draft must of necessity be retained and the selection board must provide the directing mechanism for the new classification. The thing they have done is scarcely one-tenth the magnitude of the thing that remains to be done. It is of great importance both to our military and our economic interests that the classification be carried swiftly and accurately to a conclusion. An estimate of the time necessary for the work leads to the conclusion that it can be accomplished in 60 days."

"I call upon all citizens therefore, to assist local and district boards by proffering their service and such material service as they can offer as by appearing before the boards either upon summons or upon their own initiative, to give such information as will be useful in classifying registrants. I urge men of the legal profession to offer themselves as associate members of the legal advisory boards to be provided in each community for the purpose of advising registrants of their rights and obligations and of assisting them in the preparation of their answers to the questions which all men subject to draft are required to submit. I ask the doctors of the country to identify themselves with the medical advisory boards which are to be constituted in the various districts throughout the

United States for the purpose of making a systematic physical examination of registrants. It is important that police officials of every grade and class should be informed of their duty under the selective service law and regulations, to search for persons who do not respond promptly and to serve the summons of local and district boards. Newspapers can be of very great assistance in giving wide publicity to the requirements of the law and regulations and to the numbers and names of those who are called to present themselves to their local boards from day today. Finally, I ask that during the time hereafter to be specified as making the 60 day period of the classification, all citizens give attention to the task in hand in order that the process may proceed to a conclusion with swiftness and yet with even and considerate justice to all."

Supplementing the president's call to the nation, Provost Marshal General Crowder issued the following statement:

"The questionnaire which is the basis of the new system is a collection of questions bringing out the essential facts upon which all classifications are made. It is the only printed form either in making claims or filing proof."

"At first sight it may seem a little formidable but a reading of the questions shows that they are simple enough for any person who can read and write understandingly to answer."

"The president's message lines up the whole legal profession of the United States as assistants of the selective service system, and as impartial advisers to registrants in filling out their questionnaires. Under the new regulations a place is to be provided convenient to every local board where registrants may go for free advice and assistance and in making out this document. The county judge or other judicial officer of a similar court is placed at the head of a committee of lawyers in each vicinity and this committee is charged with the duty of seeing that there are always plenty of lawyers and other volunteers present to help registrants in filling out the questionnaire."

"Questionnaires are to be mailed by the local boards to 5 per cent. of the registrants each day. The principal work of the legal advisory board will thus be over in 20 days by which time all the questionnaires should be returned to the boards. Every man has seven days in which to return his questionnaire fully made out. The process of classification will begin about December 15. Eight days later the boards will begin the great process of classification which becomes in the words of the president a national war undertaking of such significance as to challenge the attention and compel the assistance of every American."

"Not since the war began has an opportunity been offered for practically every person to take an active part in so important a war measure as the actual raising of our armies. The president's foreword offers this opportunity. It gives a definite place for the doctors to work in making the physical examination. For the first time it assigns every lawyer to active duty in building up the National Army. In the legal advisory boards it gives every one who responds to the president's call a place in the ranks of the army behind the army."

"The nation already has a remarkable record of efficiency in adjusting its political machinery to the registration of 10,000,000 men within 18 days."

Weekly Weather Forecast.

For South Atlantic and East Gulf States: Fair weather with moderate temperatures will prevail.

Great Britain is still taking good care of her navy.—Anderson Mail.

WANTED—To lease for three to five years, four to five hundred acre farm within nine miles Sumter with privilege to purchase at end of lease or sooner. Write full particulars first letter. 400, care Watchman & Southron.

FOR SALE—Registered Aberdeen-Angus bull, four years old, tubercular tested, without fault or blemish. C. P. Osteen, Sumter, S. C.

FORD FOR SALE—Second hand, wide gauge, Ford working engine rebored, and all working parts new, from commutator to differential; two new tires, and two perfectly good. C. P. Osteen, Sumter, S. C.

Geo. H. Hurst, Undertaker and Embalmer. Prompt Attention to Day and Night Calls. At O. J. CRAIG Old Stand, N. Main. Phones: Day 530 Night 201