

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1909.

The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1866 and the True Southron in 1868. The Watchman and Southron combined the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and immediately the best advertising medium in Sumter.

We have no means of knowing how many would vote on the liquor question, but we do read in the scriptures that he made and drank wine, and that he was, also, in very bad odor with certain extremely righteous men who regarded it as the height of bad form to drink or associate with public-house sinners. The most important question is not how Jesus would vote, but how he would act subsequently, should he vote for prohibition, as our correspondent suggests—by implication—he would. Would he vote and fold his hands, assume a "holier than thou" attitude and wait for the other fellow to enforce the law or would he do something himself? It is this moral support and leave it to somebody else to enforce the law business, that keeps us from having confidence in the prohibition propagandists. When there is a majority voting for prohibition and every man of that majority taking an oath, when he so votes, to do his part toward enforcing the law, we may have the sort of prohibition that will do some good; but otherwise the prohibition we shall have will be the blind pig's delight.

Will They Never Learn.
We are in receipt of an anonymous communication that is unobjectionable except that it is somewhat snooty, but in accordance with our established rule the article goes into the waste basket. Will our readers never learn that no attention is paid to anonymous communications?

MR. MILLER WANTS LIGHT.
King James' Version Will Do, If Read Carefully and Understandingly.

To the Editor of The Daily Item:
In commenting on my article headed "How Would Jesus Vote," you say: "We do read in the scriptures that he made and drank wine." If there is any statement in the Bible that Jesus ever drank wine, I have never before heard of it. The version I read is the King James. What version is yours?
As to the attitude of prohibitionists after whiskey is voted out, would say that it is not the duty of the private citizen to enforce law—officers are elected by the people to attend to such matters—but knowing prohibition is in this county as I do, there need be no fear of their failure to perform their full duty. The trouble will come from our friends, the liquor people, who will delight to stand off and wink at violations of the law in the hope of bringing prohibition into contempt. Blind tigers will, of course, object to jurors who may have prohibition tendencies, but when Recorder Hurst (who will hear the majority of cases) gives the white as well as the negro "tiger," who is brought before him for the second offense, straight challenging sentences, without fines, then some people will begin to "set up and take notice" that prohibition may after all be enforced.

We have tried the dispensary solution of the question to our sorrow, now give prohibition a chance and judge the tree by its fruits.
EDWIN F. MILLER.
Sumter, March 11, 1909.

(Mr. Miller is referred to John II: 7-10; Luke VII: 33-34, for authority for the statement he questions; and there are other passages that might be cited as bearing out the statement, by reasonable inference.—Ed.)

A Sympathetic Farmer.
A large touring automobile containing a man and his wife met a load of hay in a very narrow road. The woman declared that the farmer must back out, but her husband contended that she was unreasonable.
"But you can't back the automobile so far," she said, "and I don't intend to move for anybody. Besides, he should have seen us."
The husband pointed out that this was impossible, owing to an abrupt turn in the road.
"I don't care," she insisted. "I won't move if I have to stay here all night."
Her husband was starting to argue the matter, when the farmer, who had been sitting quietly on the hay, interrupted:
"Never mind, sir!" he exclaimed, with a sigh. "I'll try to back out. I've got one just like her at home."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"I told one of her friends that she looked young for her age and she got angry." "Couldn't you fix it up?" "I tried to; I told another of her friends that she is not as old as she looks, and now she doesn't even speak to me."—Houston Post.

The Carolina Hardware Co. was closed last night under orders of the United States District Court, bankruptcy proceedings having been instituted. The order names R. J. Bland, Esq., as receiver and he has charge of the business.

A Power for Mother.

Gustave Eberlein, the famous German sculptor, said the other day in New York, that in beauty of face and figure the American woman excelled all others—that the American type of beauty approached almost absolute perfection.

"In intelligence as well," the sculptor resumed, "the American woman excels. But now and then she has the defect of the intelligent—she is overpositive, she is overconfident. In that case I like to see her taken down."

"I once met a beautiful and brilliant American woman on shipboard. She talked splendidly, but she was very positive—positive, indeed."

"I am a good reader of faces," she said one day at luncheon. "On first sight of a person I form my opinion of that person's character, and I am never wrong. I am positively never wrong."

"Mother," her little boy called shrilly from the other end of the long table, where sat he sat with his nurse.

"Well, what is it, my son?" said the mother, indulgently.

"And we all turned to hear what the little fellow had to say."

"Mother," he piped, "I want to know what was your opinion, mother, when you first saw me?"—New York Times.

Misplaced Sympathy.

A traveler passing through a mountain district in northern Pennsylvania last summer came across a lad of sixteen cultivating a patch of miserable potatoes. He remarked upon their unpromising appearance, and expressed pity for any one that had to dig a living out of such soil.

"I don't need no pity," said the boy, resentfully.

The traveler hastened to soothe his wounded pride. But in the offended tone of one who has been misjudged, the boy added: "I ain't as poor as you think. I'm only workin' here. I don't own this place."—Everybody's Magazine.

Doctrine of Election.

"I heard a Presbyterian preacher tell a good story the other day," said a traveling man. "He had been preaching a series of interesting sermons and he told his congregation to go to the old darkies who were reared by good Presbyterian families if they wanted to know the doctrines of their church. Once, when I was not quite certain about the meaning of 'election,' I called on an old negro man and asked him if he belonged to the church."

"Yes, sir, boss, I's a church member."

"How long have you been one?" I asked.

"Gwine on forty year now, sir."

"What church?"

"Presbyterian."

"What do the Presbyterians mean by 'election'?"

"Yes, sir. Well, boss, you know dat de election is gwine on all de time?"

"Going on all the time?"

"Yes, sir. De Lawd an' Satan is votin' all day an' night, an' people votes when its deyev' time. When yo' time comes you vote—and de way dat makes two to one on de Lawd's side, but ef you vote wid de devil, den it makes two to one on de devil's side, an' fur you it's all over; de devil is sho' gut you."

"Yes, sir, marster, dat's de way it looks to me."—Charlotte Observer.

Where Was Bill?

Bill Jones is a country storekeeper down in Louisiana and last spring he went to New Orleans to purchase a stock of goods. The goods were shipped immediately and reached home before he did. When the boxes of goods were delivered at his store by the drayman his wife happened to look at the largest; she uttered a loud cry and called for a hammer. A neighbor, hearing the screams, rushed to her assistance and asked what was the matter. The wife, pale and faint, pointed to an inscription on the box which read as follows:
"Bill inside."—Ladies' Home Journal.

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "you feels it you duty to tell a friend de truth. But de chances are you'll be so disagreeable 'bout it dat he'll git mad an' lose all de benefit."—Washington Star.

Tomorrow's burdens always prove too much for today's back.

Just received a car of harness horses, nice single and double drivers. Where? Boyle Live Stock Co., Sumter, S. C.
v-2-4t. W. & S.

Farmers' Union News
—AND—
Practical Thoughts for Practical Farmers

(Conducted by E. W. Dabbs, President Farmers' Union of Sumter County.)

The Watchman and Southron having decided to double its service by semi-weekly publication, would improve that service by special features. The first to be inaugurated is this Department for the Farmers' Union and Practical Farmers which I have been requested to conduct. It will be my aim to give the Union news and official calls of the Union. To that end officers and members of the Union are requested to use these columns. Also to publish such clippings from the agricultural papers and Government Bulletins as I think will be of practical benefit to our readers. Original articles by any of our readers telling of their successes or failures will be appreciated and published.

Trusting this Department will be of mutual benefit to all concerned,
THE EDITOR.

All communications for this Department should be sent to E. W. Dabbs, Mayesville, S. C.

ORGANIZATION.

Will the farmers of Sumter County go on in the old haphazard ways, when by organization and cooperation they may better their conditions in so many ways? So much has been written on this subject that I will not inflict my views at length on the readers of the Watchman and Southron. Merely to call attention to the subject occasionally should be sufficient. I am in receipt of a letter from President Ben Harris of Pendleton, saying he will be with us at our County Union meeting on the first Tuesday in April. Prof. Williams of the Farm Demonstration work has also promised to be with us that day. Begin now fellow farmers to plan to revive the interest in the local unions and have a good turnout at the Alliance school house in Concord township April 6th.

Any neighborhoods wishing the organizer and lecturer to visit them should communicate with me at once.

Have our cotton growers lost all interest in the price of cotton? It looks so, if what we read is any index. Well, just let me say: If you do not put in effective work now, it will be no use next September to meet and fix the price, and how! because the world does not agree with our idea of the price.

E. W. D.

PRACTICAL TURKEY RAISING.

Cleanliness, Good Feed, Freedom From Lice, Dry Quarters and Good Care Essential to Success.

Messrs. Editors: One might succeed raising turkeys in one locality with certain rules which would not do in another.

There are some things, though, which must be observed, cleanliness and pure, fresh water and food among others. The little ones must be kept clear of lice, and they must not be allowed to get wet or stay in damp coops. Dampness and lice mean death to young turkeys, so look out for the lice and grease the heads, vents and wings of the young turkeys with carbolated vaseline. Camphorated oil is also good to use.

Grease the little ones every week until three or four weeks old. Clean out boxes or roosting pens every few days and keep plenty of lime scattered around.

The first thing I do to my little ones is to pull the little pip off the end of beak and then put a grain of black pepper down the throat. I never feed them until they are 24 to 30 hours old, letting the first feed be stale bread soaked in fresh sweet milk. Never feed turkeys any sour food, and be sure to keep plenty of clean grit before them. I never turn my little ones out until they can fly over a two-foot board. Feed sparingly but often until about ten days old, giving a little meat chopped fine about every other day while very young. After they get to running out they get bugs and worms that will supply the meat food.

They like green food. I cut onion tops fine for green food. Dandelion leaves are also fine. I use a great deal of black pepper in feed to prevent bowel trouble. I boil the sweet milk that I mix my feed with and put black pepper in. I do this every few days and in that way I am not bothered with this complaint.

I don't have beef to feed the little ones, so I take the trimmings off the meat that I fry. I always trim off the salty edges of the meat, soak the salt out and cut fine for the little ones. The beef is better, as it is not so heating as the hog meat, but by being cautious not to give too much, bacon is all right.

I begin to take poults off the infant food when about ten days old, and by the time they are two weeks old or a little over I have them off entirely, feeding them bread made of corn meal, wheat bran and middlings.

I make this bread up with milk when I have it, if not make with water, salt it a little, then soften with fresh buttermilk or good sweet clabbered milk. Turkeys like soft feed. But be careful to feed them on clean boards, and never feed them food that has soured. Peas, snap beans, potatoes, in fact all kinds of vegetables, are good for turkeys.

I have turned out as high as forty-eight little ones in one bunch and raised forty-six. The forty-six averaged me nearly \$4 each.—Miss E. C. Giles, in Progressive Farmer.

CREDIT SYSTEM BAD FOR BOTH FARMER AND MERCHANT.

The Prosperity of the Merchant Depends on That of the Farmer, and There is More Money in Selling Buggies and Millinery Than in Selling Soap and Bacon.

I have been watching country life in the South for many years and have come to the conclusion that the "advance system" is just as great a mistake on the part of the merchant as it is on the part of the farmer, for the following reasons:

First, the merchant takes great risks, which, of course, he tries to cover by increased charges. But even though these charges are increased, the staples of life are not such articles as a high percentage of profit will adhere to, and the merchant is practically trading gold for a promise to pay. If the crop fails, he is obliged to carry and carry and carry, and may ultimately, as in thousands of cases, be obliged to take a farm, for which he has no use.

Under a cash system there will be a great reduction in the sales of some staple foods, such as bacon, potatoes, beans, lard, vegetables, canned goods, hay, corn, etc., all articles that carry low profits. The farmer, however, will buy with his surplus more dry goods, clothing, shoes, furniture, etc., for his family, better teams, farm implements, wagons, buggies, etc., on which there is a much greater profit for the merchant than on staple articles of food. The merchant can turn his money in thirty days, instead of a year. Ten per cent clear profit turned monthly is better than 120 per cent gain received annually.

Again, there is something about raising cotton, tobacco or any other crop, to pay a debt, that saps the vitality of the farmer and affects the quality of his tillage. It really lowers the grade of farming.

If the merchants will join with us in urging farmers to raise all their food supplies and try to produce by better tillage double the crop per acre they now produce, the result as it affects the merchant will be that all business will soon be on a cash basis and the volume will be three or four times as large from the farmers alone. The advent of more money will bring diversified industries among the farmers, and eventually will attract manufactures to the market towns.

If there are idle farms in the county, instead of calling meetings for the purpose of raising funds to secure immigration, call meetings to encourage the farmers who know the country and are loyal to it, to universally adopt the following plan: First, provide their own food supplies from the farm. Second, double the average product on every acre under cultivation and let each worker on the farm by the use of better teams and tools, till three times as many acres as at present, not in the one crop but in a variety of diversified and profitable crops. This would cause an immediate demand for more land and would provide the money to pay for it. This makes every man on the farm more than six times the industrial power he now is and gives him a love of the farm. This is better than to leave him in discouragement and secure immigrants to come and buy him out.

It appears to me, therefore, that the farmer will immeasurably gain when he produces what he has hith-

erto bought in the way of living. He is not compelled to sell his crop immediately upon the harvest. When he does sell he trades for cash. The greater amount of money he has is very helpful to the family, but the stimulus to his self respect is perhaps the most important item to be considered. The merchant will be equally benefitted by the greater volume of business and by the quick return of his money.

These points should be urged upon all the people.
S. A. KNAPP,
Special Agent in Charge Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work.

CLEARED \$150 FROM FOUR SOWS.

This Year Mr. Moye Will Enlarge His Pasture, Keep Five Sows and Thirty-two Pigs and Expects to Clear \$350 From Them.

I want to endorse what you have been publishing relative to raising more stock upon our farms. In eastern North Carolina I think the most profitable stock at the present prices is hogs.

For instance, last year I had four sows, ran them during the summer upon a permanent pasture of about fifteen acres, fed probably one thousand pounds of shorts, about ten barrels of corn, and let them have the run of five acres of peanuts, one acre of soja beans and the leavings of four acres of potatoes with the slops or dish-water from the house. From this outlay I sold \$81 worth of pigs, two shoats for \$25, and slaughtered 3,050 pounds of nice meat. I also saved one hog for a brood sow.

These hogs could not have cost, all told, over \$150, counting every item of cost that they could be fairly charged with, and I have realized at least \$300 from them, or 100 per cent profit. I might have done better. Have often not succeeded so well.

This year I have five sows and thirty-two pigs—one-half Berkshire. These sows have not done as well as

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they should, still I expect to realize gross from them (if I have good luck) five hundred dollars worth of food products at a cost not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars. You see that I expect to feed far less because I expect to have more pasture.

A very careful farmer could do even better than I did last year, or anticipate doing this year. These thirty-two pigs could be made to slaughter six thousand pounds of meat, and these sows should farrow again in May and should do equally as well as they did last time—that is, have thirty-two pigs, which should weigh when killed in January, 1910, three thousand pounds net.

So you see it is possible—yea, even probable—that one can from five sows realize nine thousand pounds of fresh pork, which at eight cents per pound would give a gross income of seven hundred and twenty dollars; and all the cost of keeping and fattening need not exceed two hundred and twenty dollars.—A. J. Moye, in Progressive Farmer.

Fresh young mules, well broken. Four kind too. See them at the Boyle Live Stock Co.'s Stables. Prices Right.
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NOTICE.
Estate of W. C. Dana Stiles, deceased. All persons having claims against said Estate, will present them duly attested, and all in any wise indebted to said Estate will kindly settle same with,
WILLIAM C. STILES,
Administrator.
2-15-W & S-4t.