

The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1850 and the True Southron in 1866. The Watchman and Southron now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

There is one ordinance on the city statute book that is a farce and the manner of its enforcement—or rather its non-enforcement—would make a cat laugh. The ordinance referred to is that forbidding the erection or repair of frame or other wooden structures within the fire limits. Yesterday the police summoned a man before the Recorder for making trappings, but necessary repairs on an isolated frame structure, which he was occupying as a work-shop. He admitted his guilt, as charged, but said he did not know that there was any law against stopping a leak in a roof or rehanging a door that had fallen off its hinges. He was not sent to the chalking for his heinous crime, but was warned to make no more repairs under penalty of the law, for such cases made and provided, even though the door does leak and the doors fall off. This is one way the law works; another is to be observed on South Main street, in the heart of the business district, where an old frame store is undergoing extensive repairs, a new and modern glass front is being put in and the old building being fixed to do service and hold insurance rates at a high level for another generation. The police cannot summon the owner of the building for violating the ordinance for the very good reason that a special permit was granted for this work to be done. There have been quite a number of other quite as flagrant violations of the ordinance by special permission, while other citizens who had not the foresight to ask and obtain a dispensation have been summoned to the bar of justice for stopping a leak or hanging a new door. In other cases those who asked for a special dispensation to violate the law with impunity did not get what they asked for. The ordinance is a farce and should either be enforced impartially or repealed. A half way dead-letter law is a great deal worse than no law at all.

Advertising A Town.

When there are enough enterprising people in a city to raise money to float a large scheme of advertising, mark it, that town is going to succeed. The town that has a set of business men who parsimoniously clasp their money to themselves and resist all appeals in behalf of the town, mark it, that town is going to drag along, unknown and live to its mean self alone.

Two notable examples of city advertising which came under the observation of the writer during the month, are afforded by two Southern cities, Knoxville and Nashville. Knoxville raised a sum of \$10,000 which is used in full page advertising in leading cities of the country. Last year this advertisement was carried exclusively in southern papers but this year it went into large dailies of the North as well as the South. The advertisements were well gotten up and presented in a very neat and attractive form. The whole message of display and information was both up-to-date and impressive.

From this campaign of advertising came many inquiries of prospective investors, from all parts of the country. A good name for Knoxville was given everywhere and there has been lodged in the minds of investors and the public in general such favorable opinion of Knoxville, that the results promise to be oncoming for a long time hence. Without this advertising these same minds would never have known of Knoxville except in geography.

Those who put up practically the whole of the money for this advertising campaign were the progressive jobbers. Their organization inaugurated and carried out the whole scheme. Where is the direct benefit to the jobbing business of Knoxville from spending this \$10,000 do you ask? There is no other direct benefit than may come of showing that Knoxville is a progressive public spirited place, the kind where a merchant would look for progressive business methods and firms which are not content to take second place.

The Nashville advertising campaign consisted in a "booster trip," a special train bearing leading wholesale merchants, which stopped at railroad stations where local merchants were greeted and told of the Nashville market. A brass band, train banners, and speech attracted the crowds.

The booster trip was made into east Tennessee as far as Knoxville. Knoxville jobbers gave their visiting competitors a cordial reception and sent them on their way rejoicing. Through east Tennessee and

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.

THE SOY BEAN.

"If I were called upon to name just one plant as the most valuable to man and his domestic animals for a summer crop in the Southern States," declares Colonel J. C. Stribling, of Pendleton, "I would name the legume, known at present as the soy bean."

Col. Stribling says that in 1855 his father planted a package of this bean, said to come from Asia, under the name of "Papan," or "Chinese velvet pea." Since that time, Mr. Stribling states that he has known this bean to be mentioned under at least seven different names, always as something new, but the supposedly new bean proved to be nothing more than the famous soy bean of today.

This statement of Colonel Stribling brings to mind the recent report of a representative of the British government in Manchuria, in which it was claimed that this same soy bean, which is now being largely produced on Manchurian soil, bids fair to rival American cotton seed in the variety of its products. The Britisher in making a detailed report to his government declared that a most excellent oil was being secured from the seed, Manchurian chemists claiming it to be the equal of any vegetable oil produced. Meal and flour of good edible quality for man and beast are also reported by the Englishman as products from the soy or soya bean, the latter name being the most familiar designation in the Manchurian country.

If the published reports of this Britisher's investigations are true, and we all know Colonel Stribling's opinions to be based on his own experience, then the soy bean has more wonderful possibilities than even the Pendleton farmer supposes. The experiment is at least worth a trial in this section, and we hope some enterprising farmer will try soy bean crop this coming season and that some of our oil mills will experiment in extracting the oil from the product.

The leaf and shape of the soy bean in all its varieties resemble the cotton stalk, and the bean pods are shaped like the garden pea, and are covered with a soft velvet growth. The best variety grows from four to five feet in height. The bean will be found very productive on most all of the soils in this State.

In an open letter concerning the Soy bean, Colonel Stribling says:

It supplies the most complete ration of hay and grain for work stock. When ground, the beans are a better feed than cotton seed meal, and soaked in water for a time—one or two days, owing to the weather—the beans more than double in bulk, and at such a stage make the best food for stock and poultry, and rival the Navy bean for table use.

The planting season ranges from April to the last of July. The large varieties may be planted up to the last of June and the dwarf varieties may be planted any time from early spring until late in July.

For enriching the soil and at the same time harvesting a profitable crop, there is no equal of the Soy bean. My observation is that the little nitrogen balls on the roots of the Soy bean are more abundant than any other plant that I know of.

The upright growth, or cotton stalk shape of the plants, make it possible to drill and cultivate entirely by horse power, and harvested by machinery when sown broadcast or in drills.

With proper preparation of the into northern Alabama the Nashville merchants went and then turned Nashvilleward.

Needless to say this special train visitation, the speech making and all impressed every one who saw and heard that Nashville was a real live town, and that there were some progressive up-to-date merchants doing business there with whom they had formed a pleasing acquaintance. Of course it will pay. It has paid Nashville in the past and that is why Nashvillians are so enthusiastic over their booster trips.—Business Magazine.

soil. I have never known the Soy bean to fail producing a fair crop, wet or dry. I believe it will stand a drouth better than Alfalfa, or any other farm crop.

Cultivating and Harvesting.

"Soy beans should be planted much deeper under ground than the cow pea. The Soy has a very hard grain, which requires more moisture and a longer period to germinate than the common cow pea, but will withstand a drouth and rough usage in cultivation better than cow peas.

"The large varieties should be planted about the width of cotton rows, only thicker in the drill, and the dwarf in rows eighteen to twenty-four inches in the rows, late planting thicker.

"Last season we planted some dwarf seed in April that grew three feet tall and some of the same seed, planted last of July on good ground, grew only eight to twelve inches tall, yielding a weight of grain equal to that of all the stalk and leaves.

"For feeding green, or for hay, cut when pods are about grown. For seed, cut when first pods begin to pop open, and stack around poles like old time fodder stacks, or tall stalks may be shocked and tied with binder twine like corn stalks. If hogs cannot be turned on the land to gather the fallen grain, the crop must be mown at once, when first pods begin to pop open.

Why Our Crops Cost Us Too Much.

One man may under very similar conditions, the same season and in the same section, produce a crop for one-half or even one-fourth what it costs another. In other words, in crop production, the single factor of management—the man—very frequently so reduces the cost as to yield a liberal profit to one man while others suffer a loss.

The cost of producing most of our crops is too high, but the problem of reducing the cost of their production does not receive the attention it merits. As a general rule it does not cost too much to produce our crops because we live extravagantly, nor because we pay too high prices for labor. It is not because we have too much money invested in equipment nor because of extravagance in the quality or amount of the tillage given the crops; but because we have neglected to give due consideration to the two most important factors in determining the cost of crop production, the effectiveness of the human worker and the fertility of the soil. The Southern farmer is generally economical; but his economies are in small things, while he is extravagant of human labor and neglectful of crop growing, the productive capacity of the land.—Raleigh (N. C.) Progressive Farmer and Gazette.

Experiments.

Experiments in wireless telephony are now at a standstill, according to a writer in the Electrical World, and the wonderful things which were expected are not likely to be realized in the near future. Occasionally articulate speech is transmitted a long distance by Hertz waves, and the inventors are greatly encouraged. This success may be followed by a complete failure, when conditions are apparently the same, and then science is baffled. Frequently there is serious interference from wireless stations. Moreover, the nature and expense of the apparatus—the Hertz wave generator and the upright wire—are such that wireless telephony can hardly come into general use, even if the present difficulties of transmission are overcome. This far wireless telephony is a fascinating toy for scientific men, but the day seems far distant when it will be placed on a commercial basis and made a feature of every-day life, as has been done with wireless telegraphy.

It would not be altogether strange if Mr. Wade Ellis inwardly concluded, after looking over the situation in Ohio, that he would rather be busting trusts at a lower salary.—New York World.

BEAUTY AS A PRINCIPLE.

Makes Life Happier And More Elevating For All Generations.

The time has come when, if much of what has been gained by the reservation of our great natural monuments is not to be lost, the public must make known its wishes to Congress. The scheme for the dismemberment of the Yosemite National Park, which a year ago was temporarily checked, is to be pushed during the present session. In this contest the recent visit of President Taft to the Yosemite and that of the Secretary of the Interior to the Hetch-Hetchy will strengthen the defenders of the latter valley, for no one can view the phenomenal beauty of these Sierra gorges without feeling a solemn responsibility for its preservation. Even the San Francisco promoters of the destructive scheme threw up their hands in admiration as they caught sight of the Hetch-Hetchy and confessed that "something was to be said for the esthetes, after all." And yet they profess to believe that water is "running to waste" if it be simply looked at! And this is said of the streams which, after they have been looked at, may be utilized for the irrigation of the great San Joaquin lowlands.

Movements to safeguard Niagara and the Hudson are also impending, and in this connection we respectfully commend to Senators and Representatives, as well as to the members of the New York Legislature, these judicious words of Governor Hughes, spoken at the dedication of the Palisades Inter-State Park.

"Of what avail would be the material benefits of gainful occupation, what would be the promise of prosperous communities, with wealth of products and freedom of exchange, were it not for the opportunities to cultivate the love for the beautiful? The preservation of the scenery of the Hudson is the highest duty with respect to this river imposed upon those who are the trustees of its manifold benefits. It is fortunate that means have already been taken to protect this escarpment, which is one of its finest features. The two States have joined in measures for this purpose. I hope this is only the beginning of efforts which may jointly be made by these two Commonwealths to safeguard the highlands and waters, in which they are both deeply interested. The entire watershed which lies to the north should be conserved, and a policy should be instituted for such joint control as would secure adequate protection."

But it is not merely the colossal beauty of the Sierra, Niagara and the Hudson that should be preserved and enhanced, but the beauty of city, town and hamlet. What is needed is the inculcation, by every agency, of beauty as a principle, and that life may be made happier and more elevating for all the generations who shall follow us, and who will love their country more devotedly the more lovable it is made.—The Century.

How Franklin Learned to Write Good English.

(From Benjamin Franklin's Autobiography.)

After some time an ingenious tradesman, Mr. Matthew Adams, who had a pretty collection of books, and who frequented our printing house, took notice of me, invited me to his library and very kindly lent me such books as I chose to read. I now took a fancy to poetry, and made some little pieces. My brother, thinking it might turn to account, encouraged me and put me on composing occasional ballads.

One was called "The Lighthouse Tragedy," and contained an account of the drowning of Captain Worthlake, with his two daughters; the other was a sailor's song, on the taming of Teach (or Blackbeard), the pirate. They were wretched stuff, in the Grub street ballad style, and when they were printed he sent me about the town to sell them. The first sold wonderfully, the event being recent, having made a great noise.

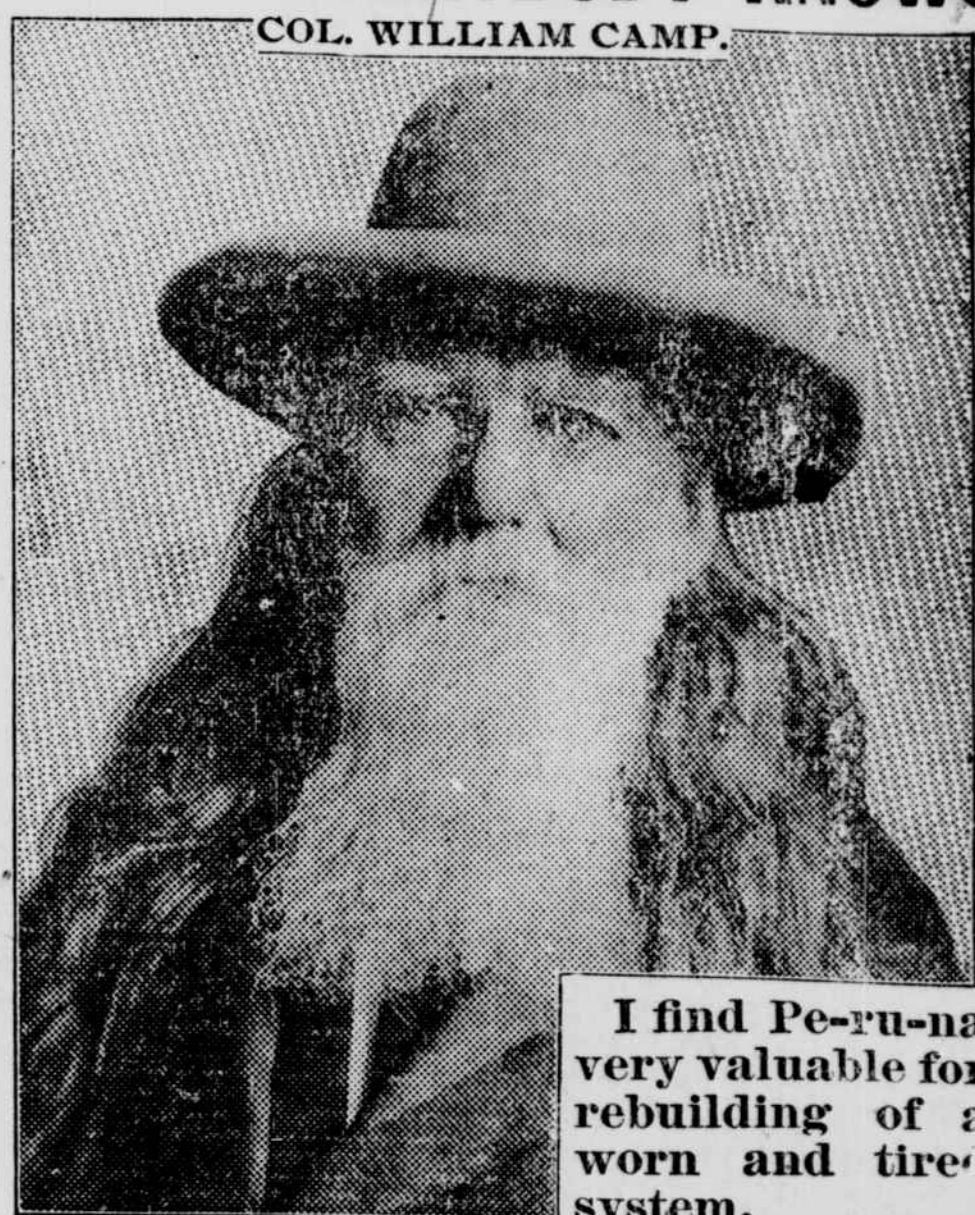
This flattered my vanity; but my father discouraged me by ridiculing my performances, and telling me verse makers were generally beggars. So I escaped being a poet, most probably a very bad one; but as prose writing has been of great use to me in the course of my life, and was a principal means of my advancement, I shall tell you how, in such a situation, I acquired what little ability I have in that way.

About this time I met with an old volume of the Spectator. It was the third. I had never before seen any of them. I bought it, read it over and over, and was much delighted with it. I thought the writing excellent, and wished, if possible, to imitate it.

With this view I took some of the papers, and, making short hints of the sentiment in each sentence, laid them by a few days, and then, without looking at the book, tried to complete the papers again, by expressing each hinted sentiment at length, and

IN WASHINGTON, D. C., EVERYBODY KNOWS

COL. WILLIAM CAMP.



I find Pe-ru-na very valuable for rebuilding of a worn and tired system.

CHIVALROUS, high-minded, impulsive, generous, courteous, courageous, loyal, a believer in good fellowship, a lover of home, magnanimous to enemies, true to friends, is a reputation that any man may well envy.

No man better exemplifies this description than Col. William Camp, whose testimonial is given below. His unique figure and charming personality is well known in the streets of the capital city of the United States. His word is as good as his bond. His frankness and truthfulness no one has ever questioned that knew him.

Read what he says concerning Peruna.

"I write to say that I have used Peruna and find it a very valuable remedy for coughs or colds and rebuilding of a worn and tired system, dissipating and eradicating that old tired feeling."—Col. William Camp, 1740 L St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

MR. CHAS. BROWN, Rogersville, Tenn., writes: "I feel it my duty to write you a few words in praise of your Peruna. I have tried many different remedies, but have found that Peruna is the greatest tonic on earth, and a perfect system builder.

"A friend advised me to take Peruna for indigestion, and it cured me in a short time. I was very weak and ner-

vous, could sleep but little at night, but Peruna cured that tired, all-gone feeling, and made me feel like a new man, so I heartily recommend it to all who are weak and run down. It will give new life and energy.

"I cannot speak too highly of Peruna, and will not forget to recommend it." Peruna is manufactured by the Peruna Drug Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio.

as fully as it had been expressed before, in any suitable words that should come to hand. Then I compared my Spectator with the original, discovered some of my faults, and corrected them.

But I found I wanted a stock of words, or a readiness in recollecting and using them, which I thought I should have acquired before that time if I had gone on making verses; since the continual occasion for words of the same import, but of different length, to suit the measure, or of different sound for the rhyme, would have laid me under a constant necessity of searching for variety, and also have tended to fix that variety, in my mind, and make me master of it. Therefore I took some of the tales and turned them into verse, and, after a time, when I had pretty well forgotten the prose, turned them back again.

I also some times jumbled my collections of hints into confusion, and after some weeks endeavored to reduce them into the best order, before I began to form the full sentences and complete the paper. This was to teach me method in the arrangement of thoughts.

By comparing my work afterwards with the original, I discovered many faults and amended them; but I sometimes had the pleasure of fancying that, in certain particulars of small import, I had been lucky enough to improve the method or the language; and this encouraged me to think I might possibly in time come to be a tolerable English writer.

Not In It.

An old dorkie named Moses White, in one of the Southern States, walked down to the main street one morning in his best blackcloth suit, with a white rose in his buttonhole and cotton gloves on his large hands:

"Why Mose," said the proprietor of a large store that he was passing, "are you taking a holiday?"

"Dish yere," said the old man, in a stately voice, "am mah golden wedding," sah. Ah'm sallybratin' hit."

"But your wife," said the storekeeper, "is working as usual, I saw her at the tub as I passed this morning. Why isn't she celebrating too?"

"Her?" said Mose, angrily. "She hain't got nuffin' to do with hit. She am mah fo' th."—Harper's Monthly.

A new department of experimental breeding has just been established by the regents of the University of Wisconsin in the College of Agriculture, and Dr. Leon J. Cole, of Yale University, has been appointed to take charge of the new work.

Greenville officers found that the store of R. P. Peterson, a negro merchant of Williamston, was stocked with goods stolen from Edwards & Company's store at Fountain Inn.

The terrible plague known as the "Black Death" began in China about the year 1333, and from China it went by way of the great caravan route to the north of the Caspian, through Central Asia to Taur, and on to Constantinople, reaching Europe by 1348. It raged for more than 26 years, with a mortality that was never accurately known, and to this day the results of its ravages are visible. The disease was bubonic in character, and oftentimes was fatal within 24 hours after its attack. It was attended by a burning thirst that nothing could allay, and many of its characteristics were too horrible to mention. It is estimated that at least 25,000,000 of human beings perished from this great plague.

In Italy capital punishment doesn't exist, and it has been abolished in the States of Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin, Rhode Island and Kansas, Colorado and Iowa have both restored it after brief periods of abolition. As to the methods of carrying out death sentences: The guillotine is employed publicly in France, Belgium, Denmark, Hanover and two cantons of Switzerland. The gallows is used publicly in Austria, Portugal and Russia, and privately in Great Britain and the United States, except in New York and New Jersey, where the electric chair has been substituted. Death by the sword obtains in fifteen cantons in Switzerland, in China and Russia, publicly; while in China strangulation by the cord is used, and in Spain the garrotes, both public, and Brunswick, death by the ax.

Unfortunately, John L. Sullivan is abroad, and can't return in time to welcome Colonel Roosevelt home.

Hurry! Hurry! Hurry!

To the cute Studio. Just think of it, 25 photos for 25 cents in 5 sittings. Postal cards 6 for 50 cents. Come now while you have the opportunity. Here for a short time only. We did not come to stay. Come and see our \$3. per dozen pictures finished on high grade material. Cabinets in this grade work would cost you \$8 per dozen.

Harrell's Cute Studio, over Mrs. Atkinson's Millinery Store, Sumter, S. C.

The growth of the city is calling for extensions of the water mains. City water has ceased to be a luxury but is a necessity.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Fletcher