

The Watchman and Southron.

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PERSONAL.

Mr. Geo. M. Saunders, of Stateburg, was in town Friday.

Messrs. R. I. Manning and John H. Clifton went to Columbia Friday morning to attend the meeting of the State executive committee, of which the former is a member from this county.

Mr. Edwin Brunson went to Columbia Friday morning.

Mrs. Fred Gregg and son, Alfred and sisters, Misses Nell and Julia, have returned from Fort Norfolk, Va., after a pleasant visit of two weeks at that place.

Mrs. M. R. Wilson, and daughters, Misses Evie and Eloise Wilson, and Miss Sallie Brown have returned from a stay at Montreat, N. C.

Miss Eva Hall has returned to Raleigh, N. C., after a short visit to her parents in this city.

Mr. Macy Rowland, formerly of Henderson, N. C., has moved his family to this city and is now residing where he is in the employ of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad.

Miss Roberta Williamson of Sumter is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. F. Ives on South Dargan street.—Florence Times.

Miss Lillith Bullwinkle, of Charleston, is visiting Miss Althea Reardon.

Miss Katie Alexander, of Florence, is visiting Miss Althea Reardon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Tolar have returned to the city after a stay in the mountains of North Carolina.

Miss M. C. Jacobs has returned to the city after spending several weeks in New York and other places.

Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Snell returned to the city Saturday morning after a two weeks stay in New York on a visit to relatives of Mr. Snell.

Mr. Hammond Bowman is at home from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis to spend his vacation here.

Dr. and Mrs. J. LaBruce Ward, of Georgetown, are visiting relatives in the city.

Mr. O. T. Sanders, of Hagood, passed through the city Saturday morning on his way to Columbia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cotton have returned to the city after a pleasant stay with friends and relatives in Chesterfield county.

Mr. Sherley E. Solomons, of Troy, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Schwerin, left Monday morning for Charleston and other points.

Miss Mayo Rees has returned to Columbia after staying for two weeks with relatives in the city.

Mr. Willie Marshall spent the weekend at home from Manning.

Miss Susie Dick returned from Darlington Saturday where she has been the guest of Miss Helen Woods.

Mrs. R. M. Jenkins and Miss Eloise Jenkins, of St. Charles, were in the city Monday.

Dr. J. M. Quattlebaum, of Columbia, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McCallum.

Miss Helen Woods, of Darlington, is the guest of Miss Susie Dick on Caldwell street.

Supervisor P. M. Pitts returned from Hartsville Monday morning, where he spent the week-end, enjoying a one-day holiday.

Miss Inez Bethea spent the week-end at Bishopville.

Miss Laurel Carr is in Florence spending her vacation at that place.

Miss Bridget Gallagher has returned to the city after a two weeks' stay at Baltimore and Annapolis.

Mr. W. O. Courtwright, of Savannah, is visiting in the city.

Messrs. R. J. Lintott and Fred Federal, of Philadelphia, are in the city in the interest of the McClamroch Tile and Marble Company.

Mrs. H. G. Hill has returned from the mountains where she has been staying for some time.

Misses Bessie and Edith Owens, of Marion, are visiting Miss Mamie Ives.

Negro Runs Amuck.

Willie Richardson, colored, ran amuck Saturday night and had to be confined in jail to prevent his injuring some of his family or neighbors. He is now confined in jail and is regarded as crazy.

A few days ago he returned to the city after being away for some time. He claimed to have money in a New York bank and went to several of the local banks to talk about funds deposited in those institutions by himself. At the time he was not regarded as dangerous, but his actions Saturday caused his arrest.

The talk on the streets Monday has been generally of the extreme heat Sunday and the latter part of last week.

STRICKEN BY HEAT.

Engineer Brown of Northwestern Railroad Overcome on Run Saturday.

Saturday morning, on his run between Camden and Sumter, Engineer Brown, of the Northwestern railroad, was overcome by the intense heat and his train was on this account delayed for several hours in reaching town. Upon his arrival he was taken in charge by the station master and sent up to the hospital until he recovered from the effects of the heat.

TRAIN DELAYED BY WRECK.

Two Wrecks on Coast Line Causes Greenville Train to Come in Five Hours Late.

Atlantic Coast Line train No. 52 came in Sunday afternoon more than five hours late on its run from Charleston, the delay being caused by two wrecks on the line between Charleston and Sumter.

The first wreck was near Ashpeep Junction, where train No. 82, the Atlantic Coast Line's fast passenger train between Jacksonville and New York, by way of Charleston and Savannah, was delayed for many hours by the engine leaving the track. The second wreck was a little further on where a through freight was wrecked near Oakley and a number of cars were thrown off the track. Both delays were very tedious and caused the passengers much annoyance and inconvenience, and what some of those on board had to say during the wait and because of the sweltering heat would not bear repetition, nor would Uncle Sam consent to allow such language to sent sent in newspapers through the mails.

Those who were going off on the train also had a few things to say about the delay, but the train came in after the wreck had been cleared away sufficiently to allow the train to proceed and after some five hours had passed. The afternoon train from Greenville was running pretty much on time as usual and Monday morning the Greenville train was on time.

The Man for the Job.

The following extract from a letter of a "Taxpayer" to the Atlanta Journal is timely and applicable to the situation in Sumter in respect to the selection of a City Manager:

"I agree with a large number of our citizens. We have, in our municipal government, arrived at 'the parting of the ways.' In material progress our individual efforts have gone ahead of our municipal advancement. This is so apparent, even to visitors, that it is frequently commented upon.

"I do not wonder that the taxpayers groan when, after every heavy rain, they see dozens of immense washouts, to be filled up only to be washed out again and again. They see no possible relief. Sewers, though our most expensive assets, do not grow larger as the years go by.

"Too small today, with the building of every house, the paving of every street, comparatively speaking, they grow smaller; the overflows each year are larger, more frequent and more destructive; and as the dirt with which to fill up washouts becomes scarcer the repairs increase in cost with each recurrence.

"It is also, as charged, our streets are in a deplorable condition. No city near our size can boast (?) of streets so bad as ours.

Municipally speaking, a stitch is not taken in time to save nine.

"While something must be done to better matters, and that speedily, let us not carry the 'business man' idea too far, if by 'business man' is meant one reared behind a counter or one accustomed to the soft chairs of a 'counting room.'

"Many cities have, to their detriment, tried too far this idea.

"Mayors, councilmen and members of municipal boards can be made of business men, but do not select one untrained in construction to be the head of the construction department. We tried something akin to this in selecting our bond commission business men. As a result city officials have informed the public that our new school buildings are miserably built and that one of our sewer tanks will not hold water.

"When the general government decided to build the Panama canal the president did not select a business man to place in charge, but an engineer, one trained in construction work and one possessing executive ability.

"Let our executive heads of departments be men technically trained in the work they are to have executed."

Monday was a national holiday, but this fact did not prevent the bill collectors from being out in full force.

Forty-three bales of cotton were sold here Saturday making a total of 96 for the week.

INVESTIGATION TOO LATE.

Effort Should Be to Keep Improper Names off Poll Lists Before Elections.

It was stated by a well known citizen of this city Saturday that, in his opinion, the contests and protests filed before the State and county executive committees would not amount to much, as the proof of irregularity after the election would be hard to get.

He stated that in his opinion the only way to regulate the primaries and to see that they were regular and that there was no fraudulent voting was to have an investigation of the rolls before the primary and to see that there were no names on them that should not be there and to see that no person voted at the primary whose names was not on the club roll. He said precautions must be taken before hand and investigations would be needless after the primary election.

KILLED A HORN SNAKE.

P. B. Baggott Killed Snake at Sumter Junction Several Days Ago.

Several days ago Mr. P. B. Baggott, section master on the Southern Railway, had the unusual experience of killing a large horned or sting snake while engaged in his duties on the road at Sumter Junction. The snake was five feet six inches long and had a horn on the end of its tail about an inch in length. In this horn was a sting very much like a wasp's sting this probably being the reason for the name of the reptile. The snake had 75 eggs which were prevented from hatching by the arrival of Mr. Baggott and the death of the snake.

The Solution of the South's Cotton Problem.

I have read during the past fall and winter the appeals of Southern governors, the chambers of commerce, of agricultural societies and Farmers' Unions, of bankers and business men, urging farmers of the South to lessen the production of cotton; and side by side with these appeals I have read in the papers of the terrible suffering of men throughout the world for the want of adequate clothing. I have known and all of us have known, despite our increased production of cotton, that the world is not yet adequately clad. Thousands of people die annually for want of the very material to be made out of cotton, the production of which we are seeking to lessen. I have realized that we must indeed lessen our production of cotton or impoverish ourselves in cultivation under existing conditions, and this has brought me to the knowledge that these conditions are wrong, for God has given to each of us the instinct to make two bales of cotton grow where one grew before, and we are educating our farmer boys with this aim in view, that they shall produce more and more each year than their fathers produced before them. But how can they work out this God-given instinct and how shall our teaching be other than a failure if we shut our cotton within the borders of the United States by building up a tariff wall against the product of other countries? Foreign trade is but an exchange of products and is not, and cannot be, paid for in gold. The cotton crop alone would take for its purchase all of the gold in the world in a very few years. No, my countrymen, let us cease this folly. Let us break down these high walls of protection built around us for the sake of monopoly; let us turn in the foreign goods of which our Republican brethren are so much afraid. Then we will see a demand for high prices and for more cotton than you can possibly produce, and the God-planted instinct of every man to create more and more will find its full play and our agricultural education will cease to be a humbug and a farce. Why shall we teach how to grow more and then combine to prevent the growth of more? I admit our present need along this line. I admit the absolute wisdom at this moment of lessening the cotton production, but I deny the sense, the morality, of continuing the conditions which have forced this necessity upon us.—Extract from the last Undelivered Speech of Charles B. Aycock.

Let us Hope and Trust.

Hartsville Messenger.

Though the way looks dark and the pathway drear in South Carolina, we should ever pray and strive that the evil forces may be subdued. Just so sure as the sun shines the right will prevail, and though it requires patience in awaiting the dawn of a better day, politically, that day is coming and we predict it is not far off.

The force of hands doing the grading on the South Carolina Western Railway in this city are hard at it. They are now building a curve to the right from Green street up towards Magnolia street.

WARM WEATHER EXPECTED.

Weather Bureau Makes Prediction for Week.

Washington Sept. 1.—Warm weather over the middle Western and in the Eastern and Southern States is predicted for the coming week by the weather bureau. Temperatures below normal are announced for the Northwestern States, the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions and the Pacific coast States.

Showers in the Northwestern States and in the Northern States from Minnesota eastward are indicated by low barometric pressure which will prevail Monday and Tuesday. This disturbance probably will move eastward to the Mississippi valley by Wednesday and prevail in the Eastern States the latter part of the week.

There are no present indications, according to the weather bureau, of a disturbance in the West Indies.

Women Who do Not Marry.

(By Polly Paget.)

Every nice, ordinary commonplace woman knows that it will be a happier lot for her if she marries than if she remains single.

Because she is nice she knows also that marriage without love is a bondage so dreadful that she could not even contemplate it, and she must therefore face the possibility of ending her days in single blessedness.

If she is wise, she will cheerfully face the possibility whilst youth is still hers, and facing it, so fill up her life that it shall be neither lonely nor unprofitable.

The one thing no woman can ever bear in meekness of spirit is the knowledge that she is not necessary to the happiness of some one.

The woman who does not marry should surround herself with treasures. She may still live in the old home, may have only her own room to deck and tend, yet the girl who will find her unmarried lot not only bearable but full of happiness, is she who will take the same amount of interest in stocking her bottom drawer as though an engagement ring decorated her finger.

The woman who does not marry must make her interests, yet having attained them they are hers for all times, as are the friendship and love she wins. In order to keep young in spirit she must keep in touch with youth. In the world much work is waiting to be done.

Pellagra's National Scourge.

Savannah Morning News.

Pellagra continues to spread. The other day a woman died from an unmistakable case of this disease at Hornell, N. Y. It is said to be the first on record in New York State and has attracted great interest as such. It did not occur in any of the large cities and could not have been imported from any other region. It had its whole history in the heart of rural New York. How little the people there know about the disease as yet may be inferred from the explanation in a New York Times special that "pellagra is the medical term for hookworm, which has been more prevalent in the South than elsewhere." Of course, there is no kin whatever between pellagra and hookworm, so far as present medical knowledge goes.

Hookworm belts the warmer regions of the world, occurring farther north only in mines, tunnels and other special conditions of that kind. On this Continent north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers it apparently has very little hold. Not so with pellagra. That disease is about as prevalent throughout Illinois as in any Southern State. It has found many victims all over the Middle West. Now it has found a victim in the East. Unlike hookworm, it appears to be encouraged by strong sunlight from brilliant skies rather than by high winter temperatures. As the former condition obtains hardly less in the northern than the southern half of the country pellagra is not prevented by climate from pervading both. It is thus not only a national problem, like hookworm, because of its importance, but also because of its sweeping extent. And, whereas, we now understand hookworm and are dealing with it effectively, the far deadlier disease remains an unsolved problem still.

Marriage License Record.

Charley Singleton and Lizzie Bradley, colored, of Sumter, secured a marriage license and were married by the deputy clerk of court Sunday.

The county books of registration were opened Monday for the first time in two months and there were quite a number of persons on hand when the office was opened Monday morning to secure their registration certificates.

Notwithstanding the fact that Monday was a legal holiday the regular sales of the first Monday in the month were held, a good crowd being in attendance upon the sales.

HOW TO DECREASE WATER DAMAGE.

Read before the South Carolina Firemen's Association in convention at Rock Hill, S. C., by Henry B. Weils of the Newberry Fire Department.

When the question of "how to reduce the water damage" is correctly answered, the financial loss from fires will be reduced at least twenty-five per cent. When a building that contains a stock of merchandise or household goods is partly consumed the damage occasioned by water will, in most instances, be equal to the loss from the flames. It is absolutely impossible to entirely eliminate water damage, but that damage can be, and ought to be, reduced to the minimum. It is impracticable to lay down and impossible to follow iron-clad rules in reference to this matter. No two fires originate identically in the same way or can be fought in the same manner, consequently every fireman must be controlled somewhat by the peculiar circumstances presenting themselves at that time and be guided by his former experience and best judgment.

Every fireman knows that there are two elements of destruction connected with a fire; first, the loss occasioned the actual burning of property; and second, damage from misdirected and unnecessary amount of water used in attempting to extinguish the flames. In almost every case of partial burning of personal property the monetary loss occasioned by the use of too much water at the wrong place is as great as the damage from the fire itself. The first lesson a young fireman should learn is that he must fight the fire and not fight the smoke. The old adage that "where there is a smoke there must be fire" is applicable in most instances, but a fireman should always remember that where there is a fire there must be smoke, and lots of it, and he must find the fire and let the smoke take care of itself. Throw water on the flames and you will put out the smoke, but if you throw water on the smoke you will only succeed in adding damage to loss and in no way extinguish the fire or stop the conflagration.

Organization is the keystone to the arch of success in all undertakings of a private, public or general nature. A successful fire department is marked by the fact that the individual member loses his individuality and his personal identity is merged into one organized body working for a common purpose and for the public good. It has been said that the battle of Waterloo was won on the playground at Oxford; that is to say, that the great Duke of Wellington learned when he was a school-boy that to succeed in any undertaking in life he must realize the necessity of organization and thorough training. His early realization of that great principle swept Napoleon from the field of Waterloo and dashed to the ground forever a scepter and a crown. What is true of Wellington is equally true of every fireman in South Carolina. In order to succeed he must know that nothing practicable or permanent can be accomplished without thorough and complete organization and frequent and close training. We all know that when fighting a fire the pipe-man is "the man behind the gun" and he must be a man with a cool head, steady nerve and quick judgment. Right there is where organization and training will tell the most. He must be taught that throwing water on smoke has not and never will put out a fire. He must find the base of the fire and get at it. One gallon of water at the base of the fire is worth more than one hundred gallons somewhere else. He must stick to the text: "Play low and get close."

The pipe-men of every organization are the ones who direct and control the "water damage" of this country and it is to them that we must look for relief from this evil. They must first locate the base of the fire and then hit the spot. Any suggestion I might make in reference to locating the base of a fire would be "carrying coal to Newcastle" so far as the trained city fire departments are concerned, as they are organized, trained and directed by veteran firemen far more able to suggest than I am. However, I will take the risk of being guilty of the indiscretion of "talking of war in the presence of Hannibal" and will say a few words along that line to some of my brother firemen who, like myself, claim a country town as their local habitat. In case you locate the fire in a cellar, get your nozzle through a window, door or cut a hole in the floor, anyway so that the full force of the water can hit the fire without deflection. Don't flood the floor above the cellar and thereby waste the water and add to the "water damage" of the occasion. A fire between walls of a building is an ugly customer to handle. It is difficult to locate and harder to get at. When you have once definitely located the base of the fire, you have won

half the battle. The fire can then be fought from below or above, or both, as the circumstances and the geography of the building may suggest. Don't throw water against the wall and thereby flood the building, but go right after the fire itself. Cut a hole in the wall either above or below the base of the fire and put water to the flames in a steady stream, and everything will soon be in shape for the insurance adjuster to come around with his smile or his frown as the occasion demands. In all events, there will be but little "water damage" to be paid for or reckoned with.

The water damage is necessarily greater when the base of the fire is located in the ceiling. That is one time when there is obliged to be more or less damage caused from water. It is understood that there are hundreds of gallons water thrown at a fire that do not actually hit the flames, and that water has to go somewhere. In this instance, the water flows through the ceiling to the floor beneath and generally causes considerable damage to the contents of the building. All you can do in a case of this kind is to minimize the damage by not throwing any more water than is actually necessary to extinguish the flames. When you have put out the fire, cut off the water.

No fire department can do good and efficient service unless it is equipped with the best and modern apparatus for fighting fire. Loyalty, enthusiasm and ability in a fireman can count out little when he has to fight fire with an inadequate water supply, rotten hose and imperfect nozzles. A town that is so "penny wise and pound foolish" as to attempt to economize on its fire department sooner or later pays dearly for its mistake. A fire department is like a Texan's pistol, he doesn't need it often, but when he does he needs a good one and needs it quick. Most of the towns in this State that have up-to-date fire departments have paid the price. A department that is equipped with modern apparatus can and will reduce the "water damage" to such an extent that the amount saved would pay for the equipment in a few years.

Another way to help reduce water damage is to keep outsiders out and away from the building so that they will not interfere with the work of the firemen. When a fire occurs in a small town, the townspeople almost run over by the crowd and are prevented from doing the efficient work they could otherwise do. When the pipemen are pushed and shoved about by the crowd, it is a physical impossibility for them to put the water where they ought to put it and the damage from water is increased to that extent.

In case you reach a fire in its infancy, such as an explosion of a lamp, or a small fire in a store, it is best to use a chemical extinguisher or a small nozzle, size about 3-8 of an inch. Nozzles of this size are made in connection with the regular shut-off nozzles and either can be used independently of the other. By that means a conflagration can be effectively prevented with little or no water damage. These suggestions are grounded on the supposition that you have reached the scene of the fire before it has gained much headway. Of course, if you reach a building when it is on fire from cellar to roof, there is nothing to do but to sail in with gloves off, regardless of "water damage," or anything else, except to extinguish the flames and keep the fire from spreading to adjacent buildings.

The duty of a fireman is two-fold, viz: to protect property and to save lives that may be imperiled. His aim should be not only to extinguish a fire, but to do so in such a manner as to keep down property loss to the owner and financial loss to the insurance company. A fireman should use as much effort to save unburned property from damage as he uses in extinguishing the fire itself.

There are many other ways to decrease water damage, but these few suggestions are presented to this body of firemen to be taken for what they are worth.

The hoisting of the big blocks of granite for the walls of the Bank of Sumter was an attraction to a number of people on the streets Monday.

Father Time is a great artist—as his line work will prove.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held in Privateer School District No. 3, at the Bethel School House, Wednesday, September 18th, 1912, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 4 p. m., for the purpose of voting on a two (2) mill additional extra levy, for school purposes.

By order of the County Board of Education.

T. E. HODGE.

J. M. KOLB.

S. A. HARVIN.

District Trustees.