

Watchman and Southron.
 Published Wednesday and Saturday
 BY
PUBLISHING COMPANY
 SUMTER, S. C.
 Terms:
 \$1.50 per annum—in advance.
 Advertisements.
 One square first insertion... \$1.00
 Every subsequent insertion... .50
 Contracts for three months, or
 longer will be made at reduced rates.
 All communications which sub-
 serve private interests will be charged
 for as advertisements.
 Obituaries and tributes of respect
 will be charged for.
 The Sumter Watchman was found-
 ed in 1850 and the True Southron in
 1864. 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.



PLANT FOR NEXT YEAR'S SEED.

With enormous prices prevailing for all kinds of seed, including the staple crops, such as corn, cotton and other field crops, it is necessary that some ground work be done right now for growing seed to be used next year. The enormous demand for all kinds of products the past season has caused a scarcity in many seed at the present time. Exorbitant prices are now being paid for different kinds of seed, especially the most staple farm and garden seed.
 Almost any farmer, or other party, who will undertake to grow seed may now obtain contracts from seedsmen in different sections of the country to grow seeds of any and all kinds and the average profit in growing seed is from \$15 to \$25 per acre more than the usual farm products income, but it requires considerable personal care and attention in order to grow satisfactory seed.
 Under present conditions it will be very advisable for farmers to devote some attention toward the growing of seed for their own use and for sale in their immediate vicinity if they do not wish to grow some seed on contract. This is the logical time to map out a plan of this kind for next year's work, and unquestionably it will be profitable and pleasant to those who undertake it.—Augusta Chronicle.

The present and prospective price of all varieties of garden seed, especially beans of all kinds, should serve as an incentive to all gardeners to save sufficient seed this summer for their own needs next year. Of course it is not practicable to save seed of all varieties of vegetables, but home grown seed of some vegetables are preferable to those grown in other sections. Everybody cannot grow seed for sale, but every gardener could save seed for his own use, by exercising a little care and foresight.
 Champ Clark will never be ranked as a statesman, not even after he is dead. His recent performances have stamped him indelibly as a politician of the demagogic type.
 The United States should build cheap wooden ships, to carry food and munitions to England, as rapidly as possible, but the cost and risk should not be borne by the United States alone. The loss should be split fifty-fifty by Great Britain and the United States.
 Every other year there are several thousand patriots who make the welkin ring with their clamor on the hustings trying to convince the voters that they are eager to serve the State and nation. Where are they hiding now when there is a call for real patriots and real service? Some office seekers are patriots and stand every test, but many of them seek service only in bomb proof positions.

SUMTER COTTON MARKET.
 Corrected Daily by
ERNEST FIELD, Cotton Buyer.
 Good Middling 19 1-4
 Strict Middling 19 1-8.
 Middling 19.
 Strict Low Middling 18 3-4.
 Low Middling 18 1-4.
 Staple cotton 22 to 26c.
HARBY & CO., Cotton Buyers.
 Nominal.
NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
 Yee/dye
 Open High Low Close
 May . . . 19.50 .70 .50 .53 .68
 July . . . 19.35 .59 .35 .25 .50
 Oct . . . 18.66 .79 .54 .54 .73
 New York spots, 19.50.

ARMY REGISTRATION PLAN.

WAR DEPARTMENT GIVES OUTLINE OF SYSTEM OF ENROLLMENT.

All Persons Within the Prescribed Age Limits Will be Required to Present Themselves at Customary Voting Place for Registration.

Washington, May 5.—An official outline of the method by which military registration is to be carried out under the selective conscription bill, was made public today, with an appeal from the war department for the voluntary services of State election and other officials in order that there will be no delay in enrolling and classifying millions of men for army duty. Careful preparation has been made to place the whole task in the hands of civilian officials of the States and to remove every suggestion of military force in putting the measure into effect. The only function of the federal government will be supervision through the office of the Provost Marshal General. The department's statement follows:

There was a time in the country's history when military enumerators, backed by bayonets, went out among the people to take a compulsory service census. Today under the principle of universal liability to service the execution of the law is put into the hands of the people.

The approval of the new national army bill and the president's proclamation thereunder will be coincident. All persons within the age limits prescribed will be required to present themselves for registration at the customary voting places in the voting precincts in which they have their permanent homes, on a day which the president will announce. The probability is, that from ten to fifteen days will elapse between approval of the bill and registration day.

The governor of each State will be the chief of registration therein. The machinery of registration in each county is to be in charge of the sheriff, the county clerk, and the county physician, acting ex-officio, unless a different board shall be announced by the governor. In cities containing populations of more than 30,000, the registration will be under the control of the mayor and selected boards of registration. In order that the designated county and city officials, and the people generally, can get a clear understanding of the census methods the following brief outline is given:

The sheriffs or other designated officials, immediately upon receiving notice from the governor, shall appoint registrars for each voting precinct.

The Apportionment of Registrars.
 The proportion of registrars shall be one for each 170 persons to be registered. Each age to be registered will comprise about 1 per cent. of the population.

If, for instance, all men between 19 and 25 years of age, inclusive, are to be registered, the registrar would have to enroll about 7 per cent. of the precinct population.

It is desirable to accept the services of competent volunteer registrars to serve without compensation. All registrars must be sworn.

The voting place in each precinct must be prepared for registration. Full printed instructions covering every detail of registration will be in the hands of sheriffs and mayors on the fifth day after the president's proclamation.

In Cities of Over 30,000 Population.
 The mayor of a city containing more than 30,000 inhabitants, or the officials designated by the governor therein, shall, with approval of the governor, appoint for each ward or convenient minor subdivision containing about 30,000 people one registration board, and shall designate one officer of each board to perform duties similar to those imposed on the sheriff, as heretofore outlined. If the mayor desires, he may appoint a central board to coordinate the work of minor boards.

Duties of County Clerks, and of Clerks of Cities of Over 30,000 People.

On the fifth day after the president has issued his proclamation, clerks of counties and cities of over 30,000 must secure a supply of blanks and copies of the registration regulations from the sheriff or from the mayor. Absentees and the sick will apply to such clerks to have their registration cards filled out. In no case shall such persons be given registration certificates. They are to be instructed by the clerk that the burden is on them to see to it that the cards reach the registrars of their home precincts by registration day.

Absentees and The Sick.
 Persons absent from their home counties may be registered by mail. If so absent, a man should go to the clerk of the county where he may be staying, on the sixth day after the date of the president's proclamation. If he is in a city of over 30,000 population, the city clerk is the official to

WAR BREAD WITHOUT WHEAT.

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS EXPLAIN SUBSTITUTES.

Materials Abundant—Corn Lacks Protein—Peanuts and Soy Beans to Supply Deficiency.

There can be nothing more important in the South during the next year than the use for bread of wheat substitutes, in the opinion of Miss Edith L. Parrott, State supervisor of the home demonstration and girls' club work. Miss Parrott has placed the services of her department, including two score agents in the several counties, at the disposal of the civic preparedness commission.

Miss Parrott has addressed the following letter to the county agents: "For the past four years, through our home demonstration clubs for the girls, we have been stressing the importance of good bread in our homes. Now, that the supply of wheat is going to be insufficient, we must use other materials for making nutritious bread. Fortunately for us, this problem has already been worked out by chemists of the United States department of agriculture. I advise that you order at once a supply of farmers' bulletins, No. 807. Our office at Washington is getting out a circular letter which will give additional information on wheat substitutes. This will be sent to you in the near future.

"We learn from the bureau of chemistry that the right combination of wheat with the following makes excellent bread: lye, rice, potatoes, corn meal, peanuts and soy beans. Peanuts and soy beans will be very valuable, as they are rich in protein. Corn does not furnish sufficient protein. With the scarcity of wheat, our corn will be the chief grain for bread. Peanuts and soy beans can be combined with corn to make delicious breads, and also furnish sufficient protein. For this reason and also on account of the shortage of tin and glass containers, we urge our women and girls to have the acreage in tomatoes one-tenth acre and home gardens cut and to substitute beans, which can be dried, or soy beans and peanuts for making bread, for part of the tomato crop. Before our short courses begin, June 1, we will have in circulation standard recipes for drying fruits and vegetables. We feel that this will certainly have to be resorted to in part to take the place of canning. It will be wise, also, to stress the concentration of tomato products in soup mixtures, puree and paste and thus save space in canning.

"We urge you to give an important place on your county short course programme and your community meeting programmes to: Making bread from wheat substitutes as given above; drying fruits and green vegetables; concentration of tomato products and in soup mixtures.

"While we have tried to serve to the best of our ability in the past, let this critical condition of our country serve as an incentive to even greater efforts in the future."
 Several thousand young girls are enlisted in the girls' clubs, while there are more than 5,000 women who are members of the home demonstration clubs.

LOAN TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Washington, May 5.—The second loan has been made to Great Britain. The amount is twenty-five million. It was announced that a hundred million loan will be made to France within a day or so.

whom to apply. The absentee will be told how to register, but he must mail his card in time to reach his precinct by registration day.

Persons too sick to present themselves for registration must send a competent person to the county or city clerk on the sixth day after the issuing of the proclamation. The clerk will give instructions for registration.

Colleges, Universities, Homes and Other Institutions.

Officials of educational, charitable and other institutions should apply for instructions to the county or city clerk on the sixth day after the date of the proclamation for instructions as to a convenient method of registration.

The wardens of jails, penitentiaries, and reformatories should apply to the county or city clerk for instructions on the sixth day.

Five days after the date of the president's proclamation complete regulations will be in the hands of all sheriffs and of the officials of cities of over 30,000 population.

The president is authorized to call upon all public officers to assist in the execution of the law. The plan is, however, to rely on the people for the proper execution of the law. It is expected that patriotic citizens will offer their services free as registrars. Such services will be gratefully acknowledged. Volunteers for this service should communicate immediately with the proper official.

TO PUSH WAR MEASURE.

ACTION TO BE STARTED IN BOTH HOUSES THIS WEEK.

Conferees Report Soon—With Conscription Assured Interest in Bill Centres in Age Limit Compromise and Question of Col. Roosevelt Organizing Force to Go to France.

Washington, May 6.—Numerous war measures will be perfected or passed this week by congress. The list to be acted upon includes the army draft, war revenue, food control and espionage measures, the annual army appropriation bill, the rivers and harbors bill and the bill authorizing the president to put seized German merchant ships into service.

Conferees on the war army bill are expected to make their report in a day or two. With conscription assured interest in the bill centres on the age limit, compromise, which is expected to be either between 21 and 30, or 21 and 36, and the senate provision which would permit Col. Roosevelt to organize a force for service in France. The house is expected to agree to a compromise on the age limit, but there will be a strong fight against the Roosevelt proposal should it be agreed to by conferees.

The house ways and means committee probably will complete and report tomorrow or Tuesday its war revenue bill designed to raise about \$1,800,000,000 to meet half the expenses of the first year of the war. Tuesday or Wednesday the senate finance committee will begin public hearings on the bill and it is predicted that final action will be delayed for six weeks.

Work on the food control bill will be continued by the senate agricultural committee, but it is doubtful if the measure will be reported before the house acts on the Lever bill, already introduced.

Debate on the senate resolution to provide for putting into service the German merchant vessels will begin in the house tomorrow. Republican Leader Mann insisted yesterday on two hours' debate on a side. Senate committee consideration of the \$2,800,000,000 war urgent deficiency measure passed last week by the house will continue this week. A final vote on the espionage bill probably will be taken in the senate early in the week. Tomorrow the mail censorship section will be considered first to be followed by a fight over the press censorship feature.

Weekly Weather Forecast.

For South Atlantic and East Gulf States: Cool, generally fair weather will prevail except showers Tuesday or Wednesday.

GONE FOR GOOD.

Results That Last Are What Appeal to Sumter People.

Kidney sufferers in Sumter want more than temporary relief.

They want results that last—Results like Mr. Vogel tells about. His was a thorough test. Two years is a long time.

Doan's Kidney Pills have stood the test and stood it well.

Why experiment with an untried medicine?

People here in Sumter have shown the way.

Read the story of E. W. Vogel, 401 E. Hampton Ave. He says: "For several years I suffered from pains through the small of my back and whenever I stooped, I was in misery. My back became very weak and several times I had to give up work. A physician treated me, but his medicine as well as a number of others, brought no relief. After using a box of Doan's Kidney Pills, the pains disappeared and six boxes completely cured me."

A Permanent Cure.

Over two years later, Mr. Vogel said: "Doan's Kidney Pills made a permanent cure in my case."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Vogel has twice recommended. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv't. (43)

NOTICE—For the benefit of our patrons, our corn mill will run daily from now on. Any one wanting a pure, high grade meal will do well to bring us their corn to grind. Mill at the foot of Sumter Street, near Southern Railway. Sumter Roller Mills.

Geo. H. Hurst,
 Undertaker and Embalmer.
 Prompt Attention to Day and Night Calls.
 At D. I. CRAIG Old Stand, N. Main.
 Phones: Day 519 Night 101

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

No. 3809.
 The First National Bank of Sumter, at Sumter, in the State of South Carolina, at the Close of Business, on May 1st, 1917.

RESOURCES.	
1. a. Loans and discounts (except those shown on b and c)	\$634,935.10
Total loans	634,935.10
Deduct:	
d. Notes and bills rediscounted (see item 54)	75,000.00
2. Overdrafts, secured, none; unsecured	1,742.88
5. U. S. Bonds:	
a. U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	\$50,000.00
b. U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	7,000.00
Total U. S. bonds	57,000.00
6. Bonds, securities, etc.:	
b. Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	4,000.00
e. Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	5,225.00
Total bonds, securities, etc.	9,225.00
7. Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock	2,000.00
8. Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)	6,000.00
9. a. Value of banking house (if numbered)	48,000.00
b. Equity in Banking House	48,000.00
11. Real estate owned other than banking house	250.00
12. a. Net amount due from approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis	22,155.91
b. Net amount due from approved reserve agents in other reserve cities	16,898.21
13. Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 12 or 20)	14,673.19
15. Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank	4,425.28
16. b. Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	1,135.02
17. Notes of other national banks	1,465.00
20. Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank	34,809.64
21. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	2,566.00
Total	\$782,215.23
LIABILITIES.	
23. Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
24. Surplus fund	\$100,000.00
25. a. Undivided profits	\$51,839.75
b. Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	45,244.29
28. Circulating notes outstanding	50,000.00
Demand deposits:	
33. Individual deposits subject to check	221,286.06
35. Certified checks	231.15
36. Cashier's checks outstanding	381.40
37. United States deposits	4,772.73
38. Postal savings deposits	2,099.50
Total demand deposits, Items 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41	\$228,720.84
Time deposits (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice):	
44. Other time deposits	258,250.10
Total of time deposits, Items 42, 43 and 44	\$258,250.10
Total	\$782,215.23
53. Liabilities for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank	75,000.00

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, County of Sumter, ss.
 I, O. L. Yates, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
 O. L. YATES, Cashier.
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1917.
 A. M. Broughton, Notary Public.
 Correct—Attest:
 H. D. BARNETT,
 GEO. F. EPPERSON,
 W. B. UPSHUR,
 Directors

The Secretary of the Treasury wired us as follows:

Government will receive subscriptions until June fifteenth for two billion dollars, three and one-half per cent. Liberty Loan. You can render invaluable service to your country by receiving subscriptions and cooperating with Federal Reserve Bank your district. Will you kindly do this and telegraph me, government expense, soon as practicable rough estimate amount of bonds you think will be subscribed by you and your customers.

W. G. MADDOO,
 Secty. of the Treasury.

There will doubtless be Bonds of such small denominations that all can buy.

If you wish to purchase any, please advise us—We will handle all purchases without profit.

Geo. H. Hurst,
 Undertaker and Embalmer.
 Prompt Attention to Day and Night Calls.
 At D. I. CRAIG Old Stand, N. Main.
 Phones: Day 519 Night 101

The National Bank of Sumter.