

The Watchman and Southern
 Published Wednesday and Saturday
 BY
WATSON PUBLISHING COMPANY
 SUMNER, 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 subserve private interests will be charged for as advertisements.
 Obituaries and tributes of respect will be charged for.
 The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1850 and the True Southern in 1866. The Watchman and Southern now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and to manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

The same old pro-German editors who have spent the past three years trying to work up sentiment against the American government and defending German atrocities in Belgium, in France and on the high seas are now showing their talents to creating opposition against active and effective warfare against Germany. They are bitterly opposed to sending military forces to Europe, especially to France, and are making use of all manner of false and misleading arguments against what they suppose to be the policy of the government. They claim to be patriots and to stand for America against the world, but they seem to be more concerned lest the United States' action that will injure Germany and help our allies to win the war than that our country should discharge its full responsibility in this world struggle to save democracy and the liberty of the peoples of all nations from the menace of Prussianism. There are still many wolves trying to masquerade in sheep's clothing, but they fail to conceal their fangs or to suppress their snarls. A very large majority of all Germans and men of German descent in America are truly loyal to the government, but there are at large too many self-styled spokesmen who are at heart followers of von Rintelen, von Papen and other German secret agents who planned and financed the plots, conspiracies and outrages against the people and government of the United States during the last three years. There are many traitors and German secret agents still at work in this country, but in time they will be properly dealt with, we trust.

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

Large numbers of negroes have left the South for various industrial centers in the North and West within the past year, and the migration instead of waning has every indication of increasing in volume. The movement from this immediate section was late in starting, comparatively few negroes having left Sumter and vicinity for the North last summer and fall; but about December, reports of high wages and a great demand for workers of all classes having begun to come back from those who had gone North to try their luck, the movement northward increased in volume. During the past two months large numbers of negroes have left Sumter each week, the majority of them going to Pittsburg, Philadelphia and New York and the industrial centers in the vicinity of those cities. Among those who have left were to be found all classes of negroes, but a large proportion of them has been what might be classed as skilled labor—carpenters, bricklayers, chauffeurs, cooks and house servants. So far as the information available enables us to arrive at a conclusion, the number of common farm hands and laborers of that class to go North has not been large, as yet, but if the demand for common labor in the North increases and high wages are offered, there is no power under heaven that can keep many hundreds of negro laborers from going North. The lure of high wages will draw them, regardless of the fact that the climate, living conditions and working conditions in the North are strange and unsuited to negroes, and especially to those who have been born and bred on Southern farms. To tell them that a majority of them cannot do the work that will be demanded of them in the manner that their employers expect it to be done, that they cannot stand the climate and that many who go North will not live through the first winter, will have little or no effect—those who contract the moving fever having heard the stories of high wages and steady employment will not heed the warning, they will make the venture regardless of consequences. Some of them will make good and will prosper, for so long as there is the present scarcity of labor in the industrial centers, but many more will not be able to adapt themselves to new and strange tasks and living conditions and they will suffer hardships such as they have never known of or imagined. But that is the penalty they will have to pay for breaking away from old ties and old occupations, and no power, public or

private, can save them from it. Looking at the migration of the negroes from the South from the point of view of the white employer of negro labor, it cannot be disputed that conditions that will result from the removal of a large percentage of the negroes from the South will cause serious disorganization of all lines of industry and not inconsiderable loss, until there has been a readjustment and reorganization to meet altered conditions. Thus far the negroes have not left Sumter county in sufficient numbers to create a serious shortage of labor, and it is possible that the exodus may not attain such proportions as to create a labor famine, for there has always been at some seasons a surplus of labor and some of the negro population can be spared without serious inconvenience, except in cotton picking season. But whatever the result of the changed conditions brought about by the war and the coming of the boll weevil, the South must face the fact that things will never again be as they have been and we must begin at once to readjust our business and methods of life to meet new and changing conditions. We are in the midst of an industrial revolution and it is useless to attempt to restore the old order of things—the powers that actuate the changes that are taking place are too great to be controlled. The best that we can do is to adapt ourselves to the altered conditions and make the best of circumstances. We may as well recognize now, as later, that the movement Northward of the negroes is just one of the manifestations of the industrial revolution that the war has set in motion—the North urgently needs labor that it cannot obtain from Europe or elsewhere and as the last resort is drawing upon the South. And the negro is just as responsive to the lure of higher wages as any other race. The same inducements that drew hundreds of thousands of common laborers from Europe each year before the war are now operating to draw the negroes from the South. They have heard the call and until the demand for labor in the South more nearly equals that in the North they will continue to go North. Furthermore, the negro is a free agent and if he finds it to his advantage, or believes that it is to his advantage, to leave the South there is no way to prevent his going. We may as well face this fact and abandon any idea that it is not possible to stop the exodus by forcible means. The negroes who remain in the South will have their condition improved by the exodus of the others, for their labor will be in greater demand and their opportunities will be enlarged, but unless they measure up to the new opportunities and do the work that is to be done, when the war is over and the abnormal conditions now existing have passed away, they will be crowded out of the South by the influx of white labor from other sections. In the long run the removal of the overplus of negroes from the South will most certainly work out to the good of the South as a whole, both the whites, and the negroes who remain here, being the beneficiaries of the changed conditions.

ARMY REGISTRARS NAMED.

Local Boards Appointed to Register Those Subject to Selective Conscription.
 Ward 1—H. C. Haynsworth, B. D. Mitchell, W. L. Lee.
 Ward 2—D. D. Moise, R. L. McLeod, Shepard K. Nash.
 Ward 3—H. A. Moses, J. A. Raffield.
 Ward 4—S. O'Quinn, H. LeRoy Witherspoon, J. B. Duffie.
 Stateburg—T. S. Stuckey, James Pagan.
 Providence—S. P. Gilliard, Alex C. Burroughs, S. F. Moore.
 Rafting Creek—T. J. Brown, J. L. Jackson.
 Oswego—F. W. Andrews, S. M. McCoy.
 Mayesville—Bert C. Chandler, C. E. Mayes.
 Concord—B. W. Brogdon, Jr., P. L. Jones, J. L. Brogdon.
 Shiloh—S. W. Truluck, W. T. Green, T. J. Keels.
 Privateer—Silas Kolb, G. A. Nettles.
 Wedgefield—E. E. Aycock, H. M. McLaurin.
 Bloom Hill—Frank M. Coulter, George L. Geddings.
 The above named registrars are hereby called to meet with the County Board of Registration and Conscription, at the Court House in Sumter, S. C., on May 24th, at 12 o'clock Noon, there to receive instructions, cards, etc.

JOHN H. CLIFTON,
 Chairman, Board of Conscription and Registration.

A Losing Sale.

"First Scribe—"So the editor took one of your poems and then asked you out to lunch?" Second Scribe—"Yes—and the lunch only cost me a dollar more than I got for the poem!"

TWO NURSES KILLED.

Fatal Accident on Ship Carrying Red Cross Units to France.
 New York, May 21.—Two American nurses of an ambulance unit, en route to France were killed and one seriously injured yesterday aboard an American steamship when a piece of a shell, fired by the naval gun crew aboard, in practice, ricocheted from the water's surface and scattered fragments among a group of nurse on the decks. The gunners explained that when the shell struck the water one hundred and seventy-five feet from the vessel centrifugal force caused bits of shell to fly back on shipboard. The steamship which sailed for Europe Saturday came back this morning with the nurses' bodies.

Both From Chicago.

Washington, May 21.—The two Red Cross nurses killed aboard an American steamer were Edith Ayres and Helen Woods, both of Chicago. They were attached to base hospital No. 12.

The navy department dispatch gave no details of the accident other than to say that the nurses were killed by

fragments of brass from one of the liner's guns. This is taken to dispose of the first report that they had been struck by a shell ricocheting from the water and indicates that they were killed as a result of some sort of gun accident.

Real Estate Transfers.

Master to Chero-Cola Fetting Co. lot in city, \$100.
 S. M. Nabers to Ralph Hill, his interest in six lots on Broad street, \$237.50.
 Julian E. Sanders to J. R. Atkinson. 40 acres in county, \$1000 and other considerations.
 B. R. Erunson to Sam Newman, his interest in 35 acres in county, \$150.
 Master to Shepard Nash, 2 lots in city, \$25.
 Derry and Horton Vaughn to L. D. Jennings, Elizabeth Pinckney and others, 1 lot in city \$13.21.
 H. A. Brunson, Master Florence county, to S. J. Tomlinson, 176 acres in Shiloh township, \$5 and other considerations.
 H. A. Brunson, Master Florence county, to Mrs. Bettie Tomlinson and others, 212 acres in Shiloh township, \$5 and other considerations

GEN. WOOD AT CHARLESTON.

(From the Springfield Republican.)
 It may not be generally known that there is now developing a humorous aspect to the transfer of Major Gen. Leonard Wood to the new Southeastern military department, with headquarters at Charleston, S. C. When he was transferred from the old Department of the East, with headquarters at New York, all the clamorous newspaper gentlemen who stick pins into Wilson night and day promptly assumed that the president was vindictively "getting even" with Gen. Wood because Wood had advocated preparedness. "Our greatest general" had been "sent to Coventry" while in some mysterious way the nation's military defense would now be imperiled at New York under that experienced and accomplished officer, Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell. It now appears that the new Department of the Southeast is to be probably the most important department in the country, in that, on account of its mild winter climate, more troops will be trained there than elsewhere. Gen. Wood may have command of over a quarter of a million men. And thus

will be "punished" by a "vindictive" president. The criticism of Mr. Wilson for "persecuting" Gen. Wood has been on a par with the angry remark of a mature Bostonian of Harvard affiliations when it was learned that the War Department would not recognize Harvard University as a full-fledged military camp for the training of Harvard students to be officers of the United States army. "Wilson hates Harvard," convincingly said the Bostonian; and that settled it.

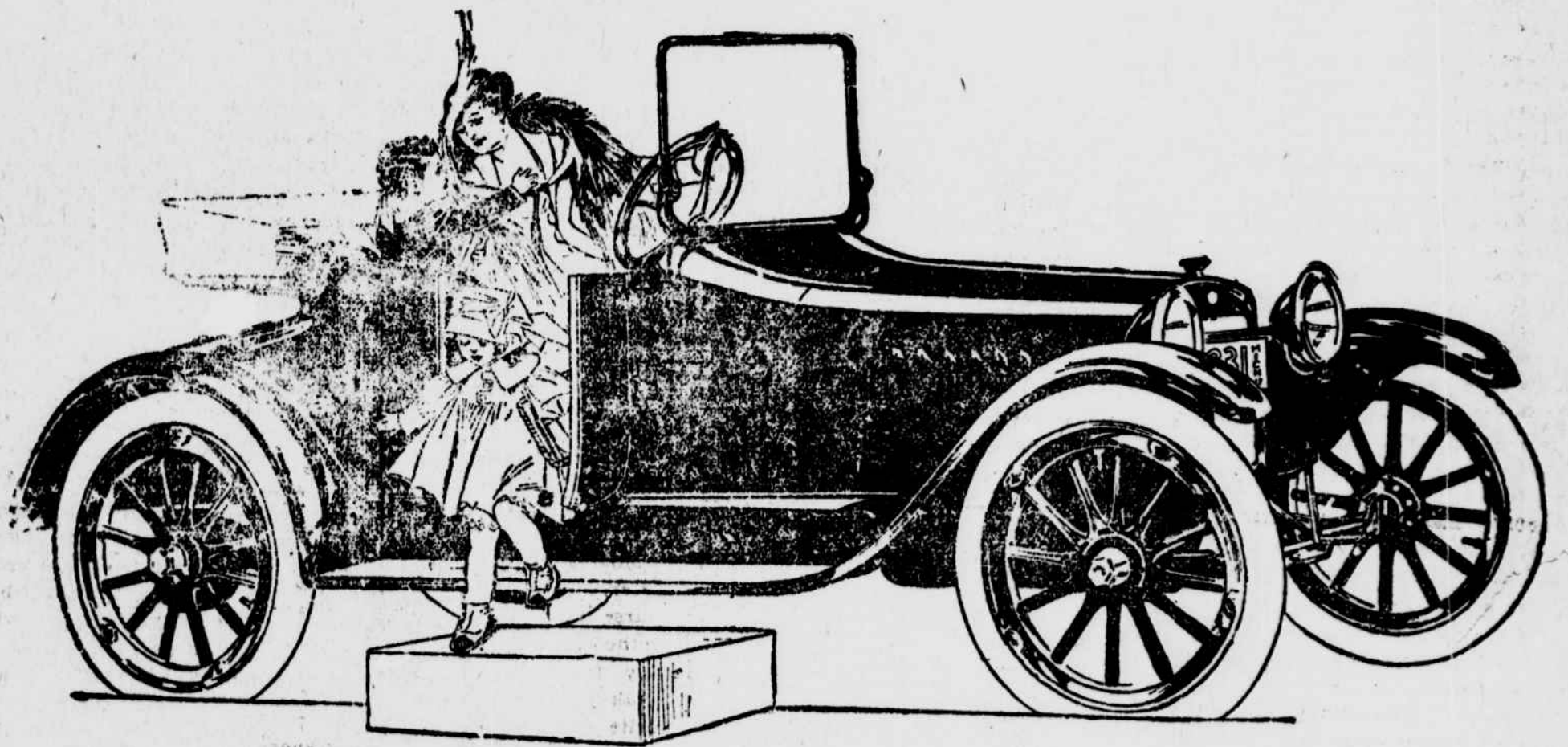
CONSTITUTION FOR IRELAND.

London, May 21.—Premier Lloyd George today announced in the house of commons that the government proposed to summon an immediate convention of representative Irishmen in Ireland to submit to the British parliament a constitution for the future government of Ireland.

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.

SAXON ROADSTER

A CAR COMPLETELY EQUIPPED WITH EVERY MODERN MOTOR CAR FEATURE.



New Series Saxon Roadster

This new series Saxon Roadster is now a complete and finished automobile to the very last detail.

Look among the high priced models and you'll find none that carries more conveniences.

It has now one of the finest and most efficient two-unit starting and lighting systems that can be purchased. No other car, no matter the price, has a better starting and lighting system.

This new attraction puts a vast gulf between Saxon Roadster and the car lacking starting and lighting.

In comparison such a car is antiquated and old-fashioned. As much as the ox cart compared to the automobile.

Think now—you simply press a button with your foot and your motor is purring away.

Think of the ease and luxury that is yours in this refinement.

Another feature of instant appeal are the demountable rims with 30-inch by 3 inch tires.

In case of accident tire changing is a quick and easy operation with demountable rims.

But these larger tires have a further advantage.

They make Saxon Roadster higher standing and thus add to the road clearance.

Add beyond this they mean greater riding comfort and far longer tire life.

Now Saxon Roadster poses a greater proportion of tire surface to the weight of the car than any other on the market.

So the Saxon Roadster owner finds himself possessed of a car which practically never suffers tire trouble.

Nor are these the only new advantages. You'll note the body is of new style and the top, too, which has a Grecian rear bow.

Then there's the electric horn; the tire carrier at the rear; the speedometer; and the new design carburetor which gives finer performance and easier starting.

These features are all in addition to the others you know so well. Such as Timken axels; Hyatt quiet bearings; Saxon high-speed motor; and fully a score more.

Now, no car in the world at so low a price offers the value to equal Saxon Roadster. Price, \$495 f. o. b. Detroit.

CAROLINA SAXON CO.

HOLMES SIMONS---Treas. and Gen. Mgr.

Phone 647

1218 Hampton Avenue

Columbia, S. C.

LIST OF SAXON DEALERS

- Mr. G. W. Yonce, Newberry, S. C.
- Mr. W. C. Perry, Kershaw, S. C.
- Mr. Steve Perry, Camden, S. C.
- Mr. R. O. Monk, Inman, S. C.
- Messrs. Evers & Copeland, Gaffney, S. C.
- Mr. L. M. Jordan, Union, S. C.
- Palmetto Auto Sales Company, Greenville, S. C.
- Messrs. Tate & Geer, Belton, S. C.
- R. M. Tribble & Son, Seneca, S. C.
- Tribble & Agnew Donalds, S. C.
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- Mr. M. F. Heller, Kingstree, S. C.
- Messrs. Lachicotte & Gaillard, Georgetown, S. C.
- Palmetto Garage, Charleston, S. C.
- The Mutual Garage, Denmark, S. C.
- Arthur Hardware Company, St. Matthews, S. C.