

**AT FORT OGLETHORPE.**

**OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP A PLACE OF HARD AND STEADY WORK.**

First Hand Information on The Life and Routine That Applicants for Commissions in the Army are Leading.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., May 27.—The past week has been one of serious work for the applicants in the Fort Oglethorpe Officers' Training Camp. The real work of making officers out of civilians is now in active process and the next ten weeks are expected to complete this training. Much has been learned already and there are still many more subjects to be mastered.

The past week has been spent in study of the infantry drill regulations, which is by far the most important of a military man's books, and many of its parts have been learned by heart. Orders have been put into execution as often now that the "rookies" make the movements with ease and accuracy. At least most of them do. There are some, however, who are still fit candidates for the awkward squad, men who are not adapted to military training.

A feature of the camp life not mentioned in my last letter was the evening lectures, or conferences as they are called. Every evening after supper, which comes at 5.00 p. m., which comes rather early for Carolinians, we are called into the amphitheatre, an open glade with a small box stand for the speakers, and benches in a semi-circle in front of the applicants, and hear a lecture on our duties as soldiers, or the duties of soldiers, what kind of men they should be and are expected to be, and what they should know. We have had several very good technical talks along various lines on military subjects.

During the past week we were honored with a visit from Gen. Leonard Wood. Gen. Wood spoke of the great calling the men who were in camp had come to follow and the sacrifices they must make in entering the army, which he said was a profession of nobility. He pointed out the fact that America was in the war and should go on its own fighting and not depend on its allies to do the fighting for it. He stressed the importance of mastering military details and referred to a number of other matters of interest and importance. He made a good, strong straight-from-the-shoulder talk, emphasizing the military element and "one in everything" he said, as do all our speakers, who are all army officers. In his talk Gen. Wood referred to the fact that a number of the men here would not receive commissions and stated that a weeding out process would be put into action shortly, whereby many would be removed of their duty in camp.

As far there have been comparatively few who have been weeded out. All of these were relieved of duty because of physical unfitness for the work. It is understood in camp, however, that beginning with this week there will be a more active elimination process put into effect and that a large number of men will be weeded out. In carrying out this program another physical examination, according to the camp rumor, will be made of all of the men here this week.

So far the health of the camp as a whole has been excellent. There has been comparatively little sickness. A number caught colds from the dust last week, but rains came and relieved the dry condition and made the camp much more comfortable. The second "shot" of typhoid fever serum was given Thursday and Friday and many of the men, as result, have a little fever and severe pains in their arms, but few were sent to the hospital, bearing their aches and pains until after inspection Saturday, when they could go to bed, and rest until they felt better. From inspection Saturday morning, which ends just before dinner, until 10.30 o'clock Sunday night the men in the training camp are given leave to go and come as they please. Many of them spend the time in Chattanooga. Some who live nearby go home, and others review their work of the week and study the coming week's work, as there is little enough time during the work-days for study. From 5.15 a. m. to 5.30 at night it is a constant grind, with little time for rest or recreation. As one of the Chattanooga papers says: "The rookie goes to bed at 9.30 or 10.00 with nothing to do until sunrise."

I referred to the conferences we have in the evenings. Last week Gen. Wilder and Gen. Evans made the talks at the conference and told of the battle of Chickamauga. Both of them were on the federal side, which seemed a little out of place, or strange at least, to southerners, but as practically all of the army men are strongly federal in their views and as the sentiment even here is partially that way, it was in truth not so strange as

**WILL BUILD SHIPS.**

**GOETHALS AND DENMAN NOW IN AGREEMENT.**

Harmony Will Result in Quick Action to Thwart Submarine Campaign.

Washington, May 28.—Any differences between Chairman Denman of the shipping board and Maj. Gen. Goethals over construction of the great merchant fleet have been entirely cleared away, it was stated today, and both officials are in agreement for harmonious action which will result in the speedy building of ships to thwart the submarine campaign.

This announcement followed the return here of Gen. Goethals today. Under present plans 200 of the ships will be of wood and the remainder of steel.

Secretary McAdoo, announcing today that \$9,000,000 had just been placed to the credit of the shipping board, said the board and Gen. Goethals had not been held up for a second for want of money and would not be.

Referring to a statement attributed to Gen. Goethals in his recent New York speech that no attempt had been made to sell the \$50,000,000 of Panama canal bonds, through which congress authorized the raising of funds for the board, Mr. McAdoo said it was not necessary to sell the bonds immediately and that the board had been notified long ago that all the money required was available on request. Before today's allotment the board had asked for and received \$1,000,000.

**HAIL INCH IN DIAMETER.**

Window Panes Broken in Residences at Georgetown.

Georgetown, May 28.—One of the heaviest hail storms, of short duration, recalled by the proverbial oldest inhabitant passed over Georgetown about 5 o'clock this afternoon, breaking window panes in a number of residences and damaging to some extent gardens and truck farms. Its radius extended but a few miles beyond the city limits and no great damage to crops is reported. The hail stones measured over an inch in diameter and remained on the streets like snow for several minutes.

Columbia, May 29.—Gov. Manning is among those who have subscribed generously for Liberty bonds. The chief executive has purchased one for every member of his family, which includes himself and Mrs. Manning, one daughter, seven sons and ten grandchildren. Three of the sons are in the military service and two were on the Mexican border last winter.

It seems Gen. Wilder, who is about 87 years of age, had a pretty squeaky voice, but he made it sufficiently loud for most of the men to hear. He, according to his own statement, and he did not seem a bit bashful about it, licked the Confederates single handed at the battle of Chickamauga by disobeying his senior commander's orders, saying that he could not withdraw by reason of his peculiar situation, without losing all of his men. He armed and equipped a brigade of Illinois troops and was of course appointed in command of them, something that President Wilson and Gen. Wood have not allowed Roosevelt to do in this war. Gen. Evans, who came afterwards, and he secured his title in civil and not military circles, having been only a quartermaster sergeant in the battle, and, as he said, arriving on the battlefield after all danger was past, made an eloquent speech, telling of the battle which was fought here. He said that there had often been a contest as to which side won the battle, but that the Confederates were left in command of the field after the battle and if that was not winning it, he did not know what was, despite Gen. Wilder's assertions. He gave in fluent language a description of the battle, with names of places and commanders on both sides, number of men and other statistics, which he had probably given in congress when he was seeking to have this place converted into a national park, as it now is. He was quite familiar with all of the details of the battle and made an excellent talk.

Recently the food in the mess shacks has been considerably improved and the men are feeling much better in consequence. In fact most of them have been so hungry at every mess since they have been here that they were willing to eat just about anything which was set before them, but they were not opposed in any way to the improvement. At the same time many go in to Chattanooga once a week, on leave days, to secure what they call a real dinner.

I had intended to give the names of all Sumter men and their companies and offices at this writing, but will do so another time. All of them are well and enjoying the camp life.

**VOLUNTEER PLAN NOT SUCCESS.**

**NOT BRINGING IN ENOUGH RECRUITS FOR REGULARS.**

Campaigns in Prospect for Raising Army to Its Newly Established War Strength.

Washington, May 29.—War department officials are pointing to the daily recruiting figures as proof anew that the volunteer system again has broken down in time of national emergency.

Yesterday's regular army recruiting brought in 2,237 men, making a total of 87,518 since April 1. But army officers declare that a great drive for volunteers to fill the army and National Guard to the new war strength will be necessary unless there is to be serious delay in organizing the newly authorized regiments. These, of course, are for the regular army and quite apart from the army to be raised by selective draft. Despite the fact that the nation is at war and American regulars are under orders for the fighting front in France, less than 200,000 men have enlisted since April 1 in the regulars and National Guard.

The present rate of enlistment—1,200 to 1,500 a day—officials say, must be increased to 10,000 or 20,000 a day if the forces which in all probability will be among the first to follow Maj. Gen. Pershing's division to Europe are to go forward promptly. An appeal to the country from the president may be necessary to get the men.

The National Guard is in an even worse situation. The present total strength of the force is less than 300,000 and raised to a war footing, as has been ordered, should total 330,000. In addition the 16 National Guard division plan on which the war department is working would require nearly as many more to fill necessary additional regiments.

The most striking fact in connection with the recruiting rate for the regulars, officials say, is that even the announcement that Gen. Pershing would lead a division to France without delay failed utterly to stimulate enlistment. The daily average recruiting has dwindled steadily.

If voluntary enlistment fails, despite the recruiting campaigns that are in prospect, the only recourse will be to fill the regular and National Guard with men selected for military service under the draft.

**COTTON AS FOOD PRODUCT.**

Seed Crushers Point Out Its Advantages.

Washington, May 29.—A committee representing the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' association today offered the government the entire facilities of the organization for the period of the war. They also called on Herbert C. Hoover and emphasized the possibilities of the cotton yield as a food crop, declaring the government had underestimated its value in the food growing campaign.

Mr. Hoover was told that the cotton crop was one of the nation's best food sources and that an ordinary acreage, besides the cotton staple, would yield approximately 1,450,000 pounds of cottonseed oil, \$2,225,000 tons of meal, 1,200,000 tons of hulls and 1,300,000 bales of lint, the latter invaluable for ammunition.

Besides the great value of the meal for animal food it was stated that recent experiments had shown 20 per cent. of cottonseed flour mixed with 80 per cent. of wheat or corn would make a palatable and highly nutritious bread.

In the 11 cotton States, the committee told Mr. Hoover, an annual saving of 100,000,000 bushels of corn could be made by mixing two pounds of cottonseed meal in the food of each horse or mule. This would replace four pounds of the 14 pounds of corn fed each animal daily.

The crop of 1915, it was said, produced 167,000,000 gallons of vegetable fats, of which 987,794,000 pounds was converted into edible oils, cooking fats and butters. If one-third of the oil now going into soap and cheap industrial products could be diverted into food products it would add 400,000,000 to 500,000,000 pounds to the nation's supply of fats.

The committee was headed by Fielding H. Wallace of Augusta, Ga., president of the association, and included W. A. Reynolds, Charlotte; T. C. Law, Atlanta; John T. Ashcroft and C. W. Ashcroft, Florence, Ala.; J. J. Culbertson, Paris, Texas; W. B. West, Columbia, S. C., and H. E. Watkins, Atlanta.

**AGAINST FOOD STORAGE.**

Senate Proposes Substitute for House Food Census Bill.

Washington, May 29.—The senate agriculture committee has directed immediate consideration of legislation to prevent food storage by dealers. It is a substitute for the house measure providing for a food census and production stimulation.

**FOOD SURVEY BILL.**

**HOUSE PASSES FIRST OF ADMINISTRATION EMERGENCY MEASURES.**

Department Can Furnish Fairly Accurate Estimate of Resources Within Three Weeks After Measure is Signed by President—Senate to Act Soon.

Washington, May 28.—The administration's food survey bill, first of the food control measures, was passed by the house today without a record vote. It appropriates \$14,770,700 for an immediate investigation of the country's food resources and for measures to stimulate production. A similar bill is under debate in the senate and may be passed there Wednesday.

The agriculture department expects to present a fairly accurate estimate of food resources within three weeks after the bill is signed by the president, Secretary Houston said today. As soon as the measure becomes a law the department will start in its 17,000 employees and the 150,000 voluntary crop reporters to work in the investigation. The preliminary report to be made within three weeks will be supplemented with monthly reports and probably by a further complete report within six months if necessary. Material gathered will be turned over to Herbert C. Hoover, who will be named to head a food administration board as soon as the pending regulatory food measures become law.

The survey bill passed virtually as it came from the committee. Miss Rankin, the woman representative from Montana, inserted an amendment which would require the department of agriculture to advise women in the survey work whenever practicable. An amendment by Representative McKenzie of Illinois would make all persons employed under the bill liable to military service and another would permit citizens to refuse to go more than 300 miles from their homes or places of business to testify in a food inquiry. As originally drawn the bill carried more than \$18,000,000 but the committee changes reduced the total.

These are the principal amounts appropriated: For seeds, \$5,778,000; education for increasing production by waste elimination and conservation, \$4,348,400; general survey, \$2,522,000; eradication of live stock diseases and live stock improvement work, \$885,000; miscellaneous items, \$547,400; eradication of plant diseases and insects, \$441,000.

Many representatives, including Former Speaker Cannon, repeatedly attacked the measure as wasteful. Chairman Lever of the agricultural committee declared heatedly in close debate today that they were raising a false issue.

"It is not economy that these gentlemen desire to propagate that accounts for the opposition of the bill," he said. "It may be that the opposition may be accounted because we are carrying power in the bill to go into storage concerns and find out who is hoarding and who is speculating."

The senate devoted the day to debating and adopting an amendment by Senator McKellar reducing the appropriation for the eradication of the cattle tick and other live stock diseases from \$2,083,000 to \$825,000. A motion to eliminate an appropriation of \$2,500,000 for seeds to be sold to the farmers at cost by the department of agriculture and for the eradication of plant diseases was pending when the senate adjourned.

**BASEBALL AT VIMY.**

Canadians on French Front Organize League.

British Headquarters, France, May 29 (From Staff Correspondent).—The baseball season on the western front is under way. In the shadow of Vimy ridge two Canadian teams of the organized league played a game yesterday on a diamond on which the shell holes had been filled. Half a mile away an occasional German shell exploded while the airplanes hummed overhead. A rough grandstand for officials was filled, the audience including one general. The soldiers are anxious for the Americans to come so they can have interleague games.

**TAX ON NEWSPAPERS.**

Administration Influence Thrown on Scale for Increase in Postage.

Washington, May 30.—Administration influence has been brought to bear in favor of amending the war tax bill to increase the postage rate on newspapers and other publications enjoying the cent a pound rate. Postmaster General Burleson conferred with Chairman Simmons of the senate finance committee which is revising the bill and urged the adoption of amendment of Hardwick of Georgia to increase the second class rates. He stated that this would add twenty million dollars to the annual revenue.

**LIBERTY BOND COMMITTEE.**

**THE BANKS OF CITY FORM ASSOCIATION TO PROMOTE SALE OF BONDS.**

Committees Named for Each Township in the County to Facilitate the Purchase of Liberty Bonds by the People of Sumter County.

All of the banks in the city of Sumter have formed an association to facilitate the purchase of Liberty bonds by the people of Sumter county.

Our nation is at war. The war can only be won if we furnish our allies with money, foodstuffs and other supplies. Money is essential.

Every one should do his bit. It is a call for patriotic services of various kinds. Patriotic services entail frequently personal sacrifice.

In the matter of the purchase of Liberty bonds the committee appointed by the banks recommends that every man, woman and child in Sumter county purchase one or more Liberty bonds. These bonds are issued in denominations of \$50, \$100 and upwards. They bear 3 1-2 per cent. interest. In purchasing a bond you are only lending the government money at 3 1-2 per cent, with the distinct agreement that if the rate is hereafter increased on Liberty bonds you will be allowed to exchange the bond purchased for one bearing a higher rate of interest. Bonds are apt to increase in value. They are now being sold at par.

The banks are handling transactions incident to the purchase of bonds without any profit to themselves and without any expense whatever to the purchasers. Two per cent. of the amount subscribed is payable now, and the balance in easy installments, the whole amount to be paid in by Aug. 30. The banks of Sumter have arranged to lend on these bonds as collateral to all such persons as cannot complete payment by the time the government calls for final payment. The rate will be six per cent.

Everybody can afford to make some slight sacrifice for the government. Bonds in the hands of individuals are absolutely non-taxable for any purpose whatsoever. Subscriptions may be made through any bank or banking institution in Sumter, and will be promptly handed over to the central committee, which will look after all details. The undersigned constitutes a sub-committee for the purpose of bringing this matter to your attention and for the further purpose of asking your cooperation in the matter. A committee has been appointed in every township in Sumter county, and a copy of this letter is being mailed to each member of the various committees.

These township committees are asked, as a patriotic duty, to canvass every township, asking every person to subscribe to and purchase one or more Liberty bonds. We do not think it would be patriotic for any one to subscribe beyond his individual means, nor do we think it would be wise for any one to undertake the purchase of bonds and the burden of debt in order to purchase Liberty bonds unless the debt can be liquidated without interfering with the regular business of the subscriber, but we do believe every person in the county, by making some little sacrifice or by practicing some economy, giving up some proposed expenditure, planting a little extra crop, selling truck, or in some way, can add to the general welfare of the nation, and can in that way easily purchase the Liberty bonds referred to.

Now wont you meet with the other members of the committee of your township, arrange for a canvass, each member of the committee to take certain territory, see the people, explain the situation to them, and urge them to try and purchase the bonds to be paid for out of some extra earnings or some savings as the result of economy.

Let us know the names of all persons who desire to subscribe, the amount subscribed, and we will at once make the necessary arrangements. All this information ought to be in hand before June 5th. The president has set apart June 5th for two purposes: First, for registration under the selective conscription act, and secondly, for subscriptions to the Liberty bond issue.

The township committees are as follows:

- Shiloh—E. T. Mims, chairman; W. W. Green, J. K. McElveen, Isadore Truluck.
- Mayesville Township—E. W. Dabbs, chairman; A. J. Pringle, John H. Wilson, Robert Muldrow.
- Town of Mayesville—C. E. Mayes, chairman; J. F. Bland, R. F. Deschamps, R. A. Chandler.
- Concord Township—J. B. Britton, chairman; J. M. Brogdon, Howard Jones, G. W. Mahoney.
- Privateer Township—S. A. Harvin, chairman; H. D. Tindal, J. M. Kolb, J. M. Jackson.
- Manchester Township—W. J. Ardis,

**RACE RIOTS RAGES.**

**MOBS RENEW ATTACK ON NEGROES IN EAST ST. LOUIS.**

One More Negro Killed and Several Others Shot—Negroes With Arms Arrested.

East St. Louis, Ill., May 29.—Three negroes were shot, one probably fatally, and three white men were wounded in the race riot which broke out afresh here tonight. Groups of white men continued to form in the streets but for the most part the police and soldiers on patrol duty have succeeded in disbanding them peacefully. One of the negroes shot tonight was on his way to work when he was accosted by a white man to know his destination. The negro refused to answer and the white man shot him. A crowd gathered quickly but police dispersed it by using their clubs freely. A few minutes later another negro was made a victim of the mob when he said that the "blacks would put up a fight if trouble came." His wound is not serious.

Six men of the First regiment, National Guard of Missouri, were arrested charged with inciting to riot.

A negro carrying a sack containing eight revolvers and ammunition was arrested on the Illinois approach of Eads bridge. He had come from St. Louis, Mo.

Thomas Ritchie, a private watchman of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, was patrolling the tracks when he saw a negro approaching with a shotgun. Ritchie challenged the negro, who fired, wounding Ritchie in the shoulder. Two white men were taken to a hospital in a serious condition as a result of gunshot wounds. Their identity has not been established. They were unarmed.

At 11 o'clock Col. E. C. Clayton, who is in command of six companies of militia on guard here, declared he expected little more trouble tonight. Col. Clayton stationed his men, each armed with a rifle with 90 rounds of ammunition, 100 feet apart in the sections where trouble was feared. Orders were issued to let no one pass into the "restricted zones" without being challenged. Three engine companies of the fire department responded to an alarm on north Third street, heavily settled by negroes, and were met with a volley of shot when they arrived, but none was hit. Several other false alarms were turned in.

The race riots began late last night shortly after a committee from the labor unions met with members of the city council to protest against further importations of negroes from the South to work in the stock yards and packing plants and were given impetus by a report that negroes had insulted a white woman and had held up two white men in this city.

At that time large mobs were formed and in the rioting which resulted one negro was shot, several were badly beaten and hundreds of negroes were driven across the river into St. Louis, Mo.

Later the rioters attempted to destroy a portion of the negro district by fire. Three houses were razed before the blaze could be checked.

Despite efforts of National Guardsmen, small groups of white men persisted in forming and the mere presence of a negro on the street was a signal for violence. Police estimate that at least 1,500 negroes have been driven from the city since the rioting began Monday night.

Scores of negroes were arrested when arms were found in their possession as they attempted to return from St. Louis. One of the negroes arrested carried a bomb, according to the police. The National Guardsmen arrested charged with inciting riots were released late tonight.

The police and militia officers declared at midnight that the situation was well in hand.

**WILL BUY BONDS.**

Training Camps Students Each Buy a Bond.

Watertown, N. Y., May 30.—Every one of twenty-five hundred officer students at Madison barracks training camp will take a hundred dollar Liberty bond.

chairman; George T. Geddings, Miller Coulter.

Middleton Township—(Including town of Wedgfield) E. A. Aycock, chairman; S. Weinberg, M. L. Parler, W. H. Ramsey.

Stateburg Township—George Mabry, chairman; C. J. Jackson, J. L. Frieron, R. C. Richardson.

Rafting Creek Township—D. V. Keels, chairman; J. L. Irby, E. E. Rembert, Julian E. Sanders.

Providence Township—S. P. Gailard, chairman; Paul Bowman, J. C. Dunbar, B. McLaughlin.

Sumter Township—(Excluding the city) Willie Shaw, chairman; J. H. Myers, John F. Jenkins, E. P. Bradford.