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The Watchman and Southron 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.



ENLISTED MEN HONORED.
Opportunities That the Navy Affords Enlisted Men for Promotion.

Some time since in an address to the able bodied young men of Sumter county attention was called to the fact that enlisted men in the United States navy had opportunities to rise to any positions they were qualified to fill.

Clarence Ward, an enlisted man (of Nebraska) had just then been graduated at our naval academy at Annapolis, Md., as president of his class of about 175 naval cadets, and now we read in the "Official Bulletin" of the United States government that another enlisted man has highly distinguished himself on several occasions, and has received official recognition at the hands of the most eminent authorities.

The navy department authorizes the following:

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, after receiving the navy's official report on the engagement between the Silver Shell and a German submarine, issued this statement in regard to the members of the gun crew aboard the former vessel:

"William J. Clark, of New York, chief turret captain and commander of the naval gun crew of the Silver Shell, is deserving of promotion, which we are now considering. All the other members of the crew, as well, and what they have done, deserve great credit and distinction. The chief turret captain is a very capable man. He is an enlisted man who has seen nearly 12 years of service in the navy and has won successive promotions by proven capacity.

"For his work he deserves the very best that can be done for him."

In The Recorder's Court.

Three negro women were charged in the recorder's court on Saturday with disorderly conduct, having been caught in a melee by one of the policemen. Marie Sellers, Eliza Hoffman, and Ida Tindal, the defendants in the case, all plead not guilty, but Ida was the only one fortunate to be excused, a penalty of five dollars or ten days being imposed on each of the others.

Pinckney Thomas, colored, was up on two charges, petty larceny and breach of trust with fraudulent intent. He had stolen two pairs of stockings from Schwartz Bros. and attempted to beat them out of one dollar. For each of these offenses the Recorder imposed a fine of \$50 or thirty days.

Marriage.

On Sunday afternoon, June 10th, at 5 o'clock at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Davis Colclough, on Church street, Miss Sudie Kolb and Mr. Willie R. Thigpen were united in marriage by Dr. R. S. Trousdale in the presence of a few friends.

The parlor was beautifully decorated, ferns and roses being used. After the ceremony delightful refreshments were served. Their friends wish for them a long and happy life.

More Big Turnips.

Mr. W. J. Stafford of the Jordan section has qualified as an expert turnip grower, having made a fine crop of big turnips many of them weighing from four to five pounds apiece and over.

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THE RED CROSS

Its Origin, Function and Support.

On June 24, 1859, Monsieur Jean Henri Dunant, a citizen of Geneva, Switzerland, was a chance witness of the battle of Solferino. To his horror and astonishment, he beheld thousands of wounded men lying, without any effort at attention, all over the hard fought field of battle, and that apparently neither victor nor vanquished had any intent or means to care for the enormous number of wounded resulting from an engagement of such intensity.

The scenes he witnessed were so vividly portrayed in a memorable book entitled "Un Souvenir de Solferino," that the entire world was agitated, with the result that societies were formed in all civilized countries for the education of nurses and the collection of supplies to be used for future wars. The writings and lectures of Monsieur Dunant were used as a propaganda by the Society of Public Utilities of Geneva to such excellent purpose that on October 18, 1864, the first Red Cross convention was held in Geneva. All civilized countries, and many partially civilized, subscribed to the humane tenets incorporated in the articles of the convention, which being signed by the representatives of all the powers present, were reposed in the archives of the Swiss republic. In honor of the originator, Monsieur Dunant, and the country of which he was a citizen the emblem of a red cross upon a white field was adopted, this being a reversal of the federal colors of Switzerland.

This emblem borne upon the person in the form of a brassard, or upon material and transportation of every nature, intended for the use of the sick and wounded, has always been sacredly held by even savage foes until the present world war, when the forces of the central powers have strangely disregarded the solemn principles and their oaths, in breaking every article to which their representatives had subscribed in the name of the imperial government. While Turkey is an ally of the central powers, her troops on the other hand have not broken faith in this connection, for when her representatives signed the articles of the convention it was agreed, that as the Red Cross was a symbol of Christianity, the Mohammedan powers could not use it as an emblem, but that if the Red Crescent were recognized and honored as was the Red Cross, the tenets of the convention would be strictly adhered to. To this day the Turk has not failed to carry out to the best of his ability the oath to which he subscribed, leaving the Teutonic allies shamefully alone in the most debased form of cruelty the world has known.

By the act of congress, April 21, 1912, the American National Red Cross became the medium of communication between the people of the United States and their forces, and under this law, no matter how patriotic or generous individuals and societies may be, their services and offerings can only be accepted through the central committee of the Red Cross. The government of the United States has attempted to supply its military and naval forces with sufficient medical personnel and supplies to care for the ordinary number of casualties in war without seeking outside aid, but in this war, whose casualties exceed those of all the wars of history, no government can provide adequately for its forces without the assistance of the whole people. The care of the sick and wounded does not consist merely in providing dressings for wounds, light literature and luxuries, but an enormous mass of material that is astonishing in its variety. Ambulance columns, field hospitals, base hospitals, hospital trains and ships, supply columns, information bureau sections, must be formed for duty in connection with the forces both overseas and at home, and while these Red Cross institutions are not intended for service in the zone of the advance, they must cover the enormous space between the firing line and the bases, and to do this a great amount of personnel, transportation, and supplies are necessary. In its function of clearing the field hospitals at the front of their wounded, the Red Cross ambulance units are in constant danger from the overshots, upon which no one can reckon either as to direction or time, and it is a matter of common knowledge that some of the bravest deeds of this war have been done by the volunteer ambulance corps, composed of Americans who have given their services gratis and dedicated their lives to their service of the allies.

To meet the expenses of the necessary personnel and material to assist the government in adequately preparing its medical departments for ser-

vice overseas, the president has called upon the people of this country to subscribe \$100,000,000. The names of the ones appointed to the Council of Defense for the collection of money in each locality is positive evidence that the money subscribed will be applied in the best interest of all, without question. Many men who stand high in the business councils of this country have closed their offices and houses to take charge of the financial conduct of the Red Cross during the war, without compensation or thought of self.

Recent registration for the draft, to take place upon September 1st, shows that many hundreds of thousands of men, in the flower of youth, will be drawn into the dreadful maelstrom of war within a year, and you who read this may have one or more dear to you who will be among those whose lives and health may be sacrificed for their country upon a foreign shore. Therefore, an appeal is made to you to realize that in your expected contribution you may be giving that which in the end may spare a dear one's life or limb, and that it behooves every one to contribute with a generosity that has heretofore been unknown, as after all it is but a form of insurance against the health of life of one who is dear. It is as much the duty of every one able to subscribe to the Red Cross fund as it is to meet their taxes, for while one exempts the individual from the penalty of the law, the other may exempt one from a broken heart.

It is singular that many in this country fail to realize that we have entered upon the worst war that history has known, and simply because they see no evidences of its existence. Before the end of this year tangible evidence will be presented to their eyes when the first ships return from Europe bringing the wounded of the first to carry the American standard against the world enemy. When this spectacle arouses interest it will be too late to make the contribution for which you are now asked, and it among those wounded you find a dear one who has lost his health or limb from lack of the medical necessities to save them, then you will realize to the full that the horrors of war has been visited upon you and your lack of generosity has reaped its reward. There is no form of investment in the United States that can produce a higher interest, nor that can produce interest in such terms of health and happiness.

Not only do the articles of the Red Cross make it obligatory for the medical establishments of an army to give the same care to the wounded and sick of the enemy as to their own, but the dictates of humanity demand it. This drain upon the resources of the Red Cross is to be met only through the largeness of the people, and as large sums in the past have been cheerfully contributed for the relief of the Belgians and others, it is inconscionable to think that the American people, whose generosity has never been questioned, will supinely permit the people of other nations to excel them in this crisis.

Personal interest demands you read this article carefully and take its lesson to heart, lest the horrors of war be visited upon you in a manner that will make you the victim of self-reproach for the remainder of your days.

A. N. STARK,
Lt. Col. Med Corps, Dept. Surgeon.

Wedded in Georgia.

On Thursday afternoon, in Bascom, Ga., a pretty wedding was solemnized when Miss Agnes Lewis, of that city, became the bride of Mr. E. M. Staley, of Sumter. Mrs. Staley was one of the most popular young ladies of Bascom and Mr. Staley is the efficient book-keeper for Geo. D. Shore & Bro. of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Staley have returned to Sumter where they will make their future home.

SUMTER COTTON MARKET.

Corrected Daily By
P. G. BOWMAN, Cotton Buyer.
Good Middling 24.
Strict Middling 23 7/8.
Middling 23 3/4.
Strict Low Middling 23 1-2.
Low Middling 23 1-8.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

	Open	High	Low	Close
July	25.19	25.84	25.25	25.73
Oct.	24.95	25.68	25.05	25.58
Dec.	25.29	25.7	25.	25.70

New York Spots, 26.20.

CHARLESTON TO BUILD SHIPS.

CONTRACTS FOR GOVERNMENT VESSELS SECURED.

Materials and Sufficient Number of Skilled Workmen Will be Supplied.

Charleston, June 15.—Steel vessels of large tonnage and boilers for all the vessels which will be constructed at Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa and here will be built for the government at the plant of the Valk & Murdoch company on the Cooper river, the work to commence as soon as naval experts have agreed on the uniform plan for the steel vessels which are to be laid down in numbers everywhere, it was announced today by an official of the company. A petition was presented this morning to joint city council committee on ways and means and on streets for permission to close Crab street and the northern block of Wharf street between Crab and Inspection streets which intersect the property of the firm, in order to secure length to lay down the ways on which these vessels will be constructed. It is understood that the committee will report favorably on the request on condition that the firm increase its investment by as much as \$250,000, and a special meeting of council has been called for Monday to hear and act on the committee's report.

Ever since the Valk & Murdoch property was acquired several months ago by Northern interests through the well known contractor and railroad constructor, W. R. Bonsal, there has been talk of its being used as a site for a big shipyard, and since the United States entered the war and shipbuilding plants have been commenced everywhere there have been many to express wonder that the plant on the Cooper river was not also used for this purpose. It now appears that the owners were not at first willing to accept government contracts and that they were unable to get steel for private work, as the government had already contracted for all in sight for months ahead.

Now the owners have expressed their willingness to work on government contracts and keels will be laid down as soon as the uniform plans are adopted. An official of the company is authority for the statement that the property is large enough to admit of laying down and pressing construction on four 6,000 ton steamships at the same time, and that the equipment already possessed is sufficient for handling this mass of construction on four 6,000 ton steamships at the same time, and that the equipment already possessed is sufficient for handling this mass of construction simultaneously. The government will supply the materials and will send down the necessary skilled help, which will consist principally of veterans and shipfitters who will all be highly paid and skilled mechanics. The superintendent and foreman of necessary experience to direct the construction of steel vessels are already numbered among the employees of the company, so that one of the chief difficulties which is faced by most concerns including at least one other local company that contemplated shipbuilding just beginning does not exist in the present case. All the common labor needed can be secured on the spot, as well as the tools. It is estimated that the force employed by the concern will be increased at least 2,000.

Closing of Crab street and of the portion of Wharf street mentioned will not inconvenience the general public, as these streets lie wholly within the property of the firm. Closing of the streets requested will enable the ways to be extended back across what is now part of Wharf street, giving them the required length.

Recently there have been reports that Remy's point, on the other side of the river about opposite the present holdings of the firm, and formerly famous as the site of negro plantations, had been acquired by Bernard Baker, the prominent Baltimore promoter, and afterwards that it had been disposed of by him to Mr. Bonsal and the interests which he represents. Many of those who know how ideally fitted the spot is for location of a shipyard then feared that plans that might have been held for locating a plant in the city itself had been abandoned. When questioned this morning about the report that Mr. Bonsal had bought the property, an officer of the company refused to go further than to admit that there "was something in it."

Paris, June 16.—Although Gen. Pershing's first day in Paris was naturally filled to overflowing with social affairs, he managed to utilize odd moments for business. It is understood he will soon leave for an extended tour of the front. Gen. Pershing and staff were astonished at the feats of the French airmen when they visited the aviation field.

Medical Society Meeting.
An interesting meeting of the Sumter County Medical Association was held on Thursday of last week, at Dr. E. R. Wilson's office. Those present were: Drs. S. C. Baker, Sophia Brunson, Walter Cheyne, F. M. Dwight, Carl B. Epps, C. J. Lemmon, T. H. Littlejohn, H. A. Mood, M. L. Parler, and H. M. Stuckey.
The following program was carried out:
1. "Drug-Action; a Plea for More Study"—Dr. H. M. Stuckey.
2. "Diagnosis"—Dr. Walter Cheyne.
3. "Tendon Surgery, with Case Reports"—Dr. Carl B. Epps.
4. Report of Clinical Cases.
The meeting then adjourned to a restaurant for supper.
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If you have not joined, do so.
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War brings every loyal citizen into active service for his country. It may be on the battlefield or on the battleship. It can just as surely be behind the plow, at the work-bench, in the factory or in the office. The slogan of the day has become: "Each man to his place but each doing his full share." It is not only the patriotic duty of American citizens to subscribe to the Liberty Loan of 1917 but it presents privilege and profit. An immediate response on the part of every individual is the first step toward an assured national victory. The complete facilities of this Institution are at your service in arranging the details of your subscription.
The National Bank of Sumter.