

The Watchman and Southern.

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PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss Lydia Murchison of Camden, after spending a few days with her aunt, Mrs. S. R. J. Smith, has returned home.

Mr. P. Moses, Jr., and family are spending some time on Pawley's Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Fowler have gone to Savannah for a visit to friends and relatives.

Mr. Craig Hurst has gone to Lugoff, in Kershaw county, to visit the Rev. Edwin Hurst, who has a charge at that place.

Mrs. L. C. Moise has gone to Newberry to visit her father.

Mr. J. B. Folsom went to Lanes this morning.

After a pleasant trip out of the city, Miss Susie Dick has returned home.

Miss Nell McKagen has gone to Camden to visit Miss Leila McLeod.

Mr. Porter Rivers has returned to Columbia.

Mr. William Lawrence has gone to Columbia.

Mr. Henry McKagen, Jr., leaves for Charlotte this afternoon where he takes up a responsible position with the Western Union Telegraph Co.

Miss Frances Beasley, of Lydia, is spending the day in the city.

Misses Flora Belle and Effie McLeod and Mr. W. T. McLeod, Jr., of Timmons ville, are in the city today.

Miss Althia Fennel, of Timmons ville, is spending some time in Sumter.

Mrs. George W. Youngener of Columbia is visiting her sister, Mrs. P. P. Finn, on South Salem avenue.

Mr. L. C. Moise has gone to Cornell University to take the summer course.

Mrs. E. J. Grier has returned after spending two weeks in Manning with her sister, Mrs. A. V. Bradham.

Miss Lillie A. Jones of Gallivant's Ferry, S. C., left June 21st to accept a government position in Washington, D. C. Miss Jones has just finished a course at the Franklin Institute in Rochester, N. Y., and says she wants to serve her country the best she can. Miss Jones was born in Sumter, S. C., but for the last four years has been living in Horry county where she has made many friends. She is a noble young lady and will be missed by her many friends.—Manning Times.

Miss Ida Wallace of Camden, who spent Wednesday in the city, has returned home.

Mr. Jim Bradford has gone to Columbia where he will work on the cantonment being erected at that place.

Mrs. Florine and Helen Plowden, of Manning, and Mrs. Mary McDowell, of Camden, are visiting Mrs. Clare Nelson on Salem Avenue.

Paxville Items.

Paxville, July 4.—Mr. W. S. Wertz, representing Chicora College, was calling on his friends here last week. Mr. Wertz is very pleasantly remembered as a former principal of the graded school, about ten years ago.

Mrs. R. S. Smith and children were here for a few days last week visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Geddings.

Miss Pearl Broadway is the guest this week of Miss Sadie Mims in Sumter.

Mr. J. L. Pritchard is spending this week here visiting friends before going to Ellorée, where he has accepted a nice position with Mr. William Stack, a prominent merchant of that town. He has recently resigned a position as head clerk in the grocery department of Mrs. C. W. Bates' store at Pinewood.

John Kelly left Monday for Brevard, N. C., where he will go to the French Broad camp for two months study.

Rev. J. D. Bowen left in company with the Rev. Triplett on Monday morning for the annual State Baptist assembly which is in session at Greenville this week. Rev. Triplett, of Alexandria, Va., has recently accepted the pastorate of Graham and Providence churches.

Nourishing Milk Gravy.

(Enough for family of two adults and three children. Reduce proportions if for smaller number.)

1 pint skim milk.

1-4 cup flour.

2 level teaspoons butter or cooking fat.

1-2 teaspoon salt.

Melt butter or other fat in saucepan. Add flour and salt mixed. Blend. Add milk gradually. Heat, stirring constantly until thick.

Flavor, if desired, with any left-over minced meat or fish which may be on hand, or minced ham or a slice of broiled bacon, crumbled.

Serve on boiled hominy, samp, rice, potatoes, macaroni, or slices of corn or other bread, or toast.

THE BOOSTER TRIP.

More Than One Hundred Boosters Pledged for Trip.

Twenty-eight automobiles were pledged in writing for the big trade excursion and Sumter tobacco market booster trip, on July 11th, at the close of business Tuesday, and a number of other firms, corporations, and individuals said they would furnish cars but were not prepared to sign the pledge at that time.

The committee consisting of Mr. G. A. Lemmon, chairman; President A. C. Phelps, of the Sumter Chamber of Commerce, Farm Demonstrator J. F. Williams, and Secretary Reardon did not undertake to cover the entire business section last Tuesday with the agreement, but only went far enough to ascertain that not less than twenty-five autos and one hundred people will be on the booster trip.

It is hoped that there will be many more autos and people on this trip and Chairman Lemmon, and Secretary Reardon will continue the work up to the day before the trip to induce many more to go. Those who will furnish cars are requested to phone Chairman Lemmon, at City National Bank, or the Chamber of Commerce authorizing these gentlemen to sign their names to the agreement. Of course everybody is invited to go regardless of whether they sign the agreement or notify the committee—the only object in securing the names being that the hospitable ladies and gentlemen of Turbeville can be notified in advance how many to prepare dinner for. Names of those furnishing cars will be published. Our good friends, the farmers and country merchants of the rural districts and smaller towns of this county will be cordially welcomed to join the Sumter boosters as many have done heretofore. Phone in your signature so that the committee can have the Turbeville ladies to "put your name in the Patriotic Prosperity Pot" for dinner on July 11th.

The committee invites everyone to do all of the advertising of their business they like, distribute souvenirs, and especially urge that every automobile be decorated in national colors or flags or bunting.

Booze—or Bread.

By Reinetta Lovewell of the Vigilantes.

The world is hungry and needs bread. No well person needs alcoholic drinks—even if they do taste good.

Eleven million loaves of bread can be saved every single day if the grain that goes to the breweries and distilleries in the United States is shipped to bakeries. Men in the army and navy, the women and children at home, cannot be kept alive by the product of the breweries and distilleries. With the output of the bakeries it is quite another story—a story that spells hope and strength; a story upon which depends the victory of the allied nations.

Each soldier and each stay-at-home eats in a year five bushels of grain. Every twelve months eighty million bushels—enough to feed sixteen million people—is used up in making beverages, the beer folks and the liquor people going fifty-fifty in its consumption.

Besides the grain there is one hundred and fifty million gallons of molasses mixed in, and molasses is real food. In the production of brandies a quantity of fruit, tremendously important to healthful diet, is sacrificed.

We need to manufacture alcohol, to be sure—but not to pour into pretty, fragile glasses, to sip, at our ease. There is no reason for the breweries and distilleries to shut up shop. They can go right on employing men to make alcohol. We need it for ether, that merciful liquid, that turns an agony which is beyond words into oblivion. We need it for medicine to take with the ether to war hospitals and battle fields. We need it to make explosives to fight our stupendous fight; for fuel; for many important industrial uses—and alcohol can just as well be made from damaged grain and from the refuse of canning factories.

Do we need it to drink? To drink when men are left conscious to feel a surgeon take off a leg or an arm because we are drinking the anesthetic they might have had? Can it taste good to anybody, now?

There is no longer any question of the fate of the merchant submarine Bremen, which was a sister ship to the Deutschland, and which was understood to have sailed for America, shortly after the Deutschland made her first successful voyage. The Neueste Nachrichten of Kiel, admits the loss of the vessel at sea, according to a London dispatch. His paper says that the Bremen has not been heard from since she left Hamburg last August, and as she carried a large parcel of American railroad securities as a part of her cargo, the owners of these securities are making applications for duplicates.—Yorkville Enquirer.

FEEDSTUFF MILL.

W. B. Boyle Company Will Install Plant to Grind Velvet Beans.

The Sumter Chamber of Commerce has been notified by the W. B. Boyle Company, of Sumter, that this firm has placed an order for two feedstuff grinding mills that will do wonders for the farmers of Sumter county in preparing to raise hogs, beef and dairy cattle in preparation for the cotton boll weevil.

This enterprising local firm has purchased two machines of a kind in use in Chipley, Ga., by Mr. D. E. Floyd, who rumor says has done more to help the farmers of his section than any other man to prepare for the boll weevil and fight its evil effects.

This feedstuff grinding machine grinds up to a fine well balanced ration the corn stalks, shucks, cobs, corn, velvet beans, vines and hulls, all at one grinding.

The W. B. Boyle Company has purchased one of the largest of these machines to be operated for the general public at the ginney of the Farmers' Gin Company, and a smaller machine of the same kind to grind feedstuff at their stables. After the ginning season the W. B. Boyle Company will accommodate the farmers by grinding their feedstuffs at their stables on the smaller machine.

By utilizing the entire corn and velvet bean product the farmers will have sufficient cheap feedstuffs to warrant them going into the cream route business as well as raising beef and dairy cattle and hogs on an economical and large basis.

DRAFT IN WASHINGTON.

Drawing for Army to Be Done There.

Washington, July 3.—Selection of men for the national war army will be made in Washington. Secretary Baker let this become known today, although the exact nature of the selection process will remain a secret until the local and district exemption boards have completed their organization, probably about July 10. It is generally understood there will be some form of drawing from the millions of registration cards. Men whose names are drawn will be summoned to appear before the exemption boards in their communities.

FOR GERMAN EXPORT BANK.

To Assist in Restoration of Trade After War.

Copenhagen, July 4.—The project for a German export bank to assist in the restoration of trade relations with Central and South America and to promote export trade generally, was launched at a big meeting of trade organizations and Latin-American export houses at Hamburg Monday.

The bank will establish branches abroad, particularly at important centers of trade, Central America, West India, East Asia and Australasia. Where German bank representation is now inadequate the export bank will assist German import houses by granting a line of credit on acceptances.

The necessity of combatting American and Japanese efforts in South America and emancipating German firms completely from the dependence of British banks which almost monopolize business in acceptances is given as justification for starting the new bank.

Warm Religion.

In an eastern city a pastor of a colored Baptist church consulted a plumber and steamfitter about the cost of putting in a baptistry. The estimate was soon furnished and the figure was regarded as satisfactory.

"But," said the plumber, "this covers only the tank and the water supply. Of course, you will want some sort of arrangement to heat the water."

But the colored pastor had a truly economic mind, and his own ideas of religion also, as he promptly dissent ed.

"You see," said he to the plumber, "I don't low to baptize nobody in that there baptistry what hain't got religion enough to keep them warm."—New York World.

Word was received this morning by Sheriff Bradford from the State penitentiary that Albert Tunnage, a Sumter negro who is condemned to the electric chair, was dead. Tunnage was being held in the penitentiary pending the outcome of an appeal to the Supreme Court. He was condemned to death for the murder of a negro hack driver, Rainey, some time last spring near Pocalla.

Washington man claims military exemption on account of a dependent mother-in-law. Let him go. That kind of a spineless specimen wouldn't make a soldier. The home for the feeble-minded should be his natural habitat.—Columbia Record.

CHARGED WITH BEING SPY.

Joseph Graber, Industrial Worker of World, Arrested.

Scranton, Pa., July 4.—With the arrest today of Joseph Graber, an organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, charged with being a spy in the employ of the German government, federal authorities declared their investigation had satisfied them that recent strikes and agitations of I. W. W. in the anthracite coal regions had been stirred up by German agents, with the hope of lessening the power of the United States in the war by decreasing coal production. Graber, who was taken into custody by United States Marshal James S. Mabee, was held without bail under the Alien Enemy Act.

"Information in our hands," said John M. McCourt, assistant United States attorney, "proves the connection between the organizers and leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World movement here and the German government. Graber, an organizer of the I. W. W., is a German agent. Our information proves, too, that German money has been poured into the district in an effort to cause strikes, and thus lessen coal production."

Beginning last summer, numerous strikes occurred at the various mines in Luzerne and Lackawanna counties. I. W. W. parades and demonstrations became common. Recently twelve strikes have been in progress in this vicinity.

Tells Them to Their Face.

Cardinal Mercier, of Belgium, is a brave man and loyal to his people even unto the uttermost. Though standing daily within the power of the German plunderers and oppressors of his people, he does not hesitate to denounce them in language that must cause gnashing of teeth. But to destroy a cardinal of the Catholic church will not do, so they have managed thus far to keep hands off him.

Not long ago an effort was made indirectly to bribe a number of priests to furnish lists of men, which lists were known by the priests to be wanted for the purpose of carrying on the deportation policy. But the priests refused to do so. Thereupon each of 19 priests was fined 100 marks. Cardinal Mercier protested at once, and before finishing his protest wrote these words into it:

"The military governor has had the hardihood to sentence each one of 19 priests to pay a fine of 100 marks for not having wished to benefit by a privilege which their conscience forbade them to accept.

"Very well; they will pay the 100 marks from their modest salaries or, if they do not have the means to settle it, perhaps they will pay with their liberty for their inability to satisfy you.

"Very well again! I know the souls of our priests well enough to predict that they will remain patient, just the same. They will drink to the dregs the cup of bitterness that you have forced to the lips of a people who never wished you anything but good. We await our vengeance in patience.

"I am not speaking of our earthly vengeance. We have that already, for the regime of occupation that you force us to undergo is despised by everything that is decent in the whole world. I am speaking of the judgment of history, of the inescapable punishment of the God of Justice.

"And to you who are, if I am well informed, a son of the Church of Christ equally with the most humble of our workmen, I dare to add that you are loading your conscience with a heavy burden in covering with your high authority a military decision that likens an act of Christian and pastoral abnegation to a crime."

To tell the German masters of Belgium that their regime "is despised by everything that is decent in the whole world" is plain and daring talk.

But the heroic cardinal spoke only the bald truth. For the German regime in Belgium there is not an apologist left in the world outside middle Europe. It is certainly "despised" with passionate horror by all Christian peoples. But it took courage to say those scorching words to the military governor of Belgium. Long may the cardinal live and rejoice in a liberated and restored Belgium—even yet.—Spartanburg Herald.

An Elaborate System.

"You're managing to wake up earlier these mornings."

"Yes, I've just bought a parrot."

"Instead of an alarm clock?"

"I already had an alarm clock, but I got so I didn't pay any attention to it. Now I hang the parrot's cage in my room and put the alarm clock under it. When the alarm goes off it startles the parrot, and what that bird says would wake anybody up."—New York Sun.

HAIG'S CONFIDENCE.

Certain Victory Predicted by the British Commander.

Hitherto General Haig's bulletins have simply recorded facts without a touch of elation or any speculation about the future. Sir John French's dispatches had an atmosphere of valor and reflected the traditions of the British army. He was of Irish blood, and wrote, as he fought, with imagination and spirit. He was inclined to magnify in an eloquent way what had been accomplished by the army. It was never depressed by the general's view of a check or reverse. When beaten the British army acquitted itself gloriously, as in the retreat from Mons. Sir John French was no less sturdy with the pen than with the sword.

Sir Douglas Haig is all Scotch, dour in defeat, composed in the hour of success, always steady, inclined to caution. His bulletins have had no atmosphere; matter of fact, they have understated achievement and avoided vainglory. Haig has never let himself go. There has been nothing literary in his dispatches, not a metaphor anywhere. He has never dipped his pen in the traditions of the British army. At no time has he shown optimism or been cocksure about anything. What is to be thought, then, when Sir Douglas Haig throws off his restraint, abandons his reserve and confidently predicts the decline and defeat of the German army on his front?

One of the most remarkable despatches of the war is the special order of the day which Field Marshal Haig issued after the capture of the Messines Ridge by General Plumer's Second army. The carrying of a position of such great natural strength with comparatively light casualties the British commander in chief considers a demonstration of the superiority of his army when it undertakes the offensive after careful preparation, and for the first time he does not hesitate to predict the final result:

"Nothing can save the enemy from complete defeat, and, brave and tenacious as the German troops are, it is only a question how much longer they can endure the repetition of such blows."

Between the lines can be read the British strategy. The enemy cannot be outflanked or forced into the open, and objective hardly enter into the calculations of the general staff. But by fierce and sustained attacks, often repeated, heavy losses can be inflicted upon the enemy and his morale beaten down, until he will have no desire to stand and fight it out. Then there will be what the French call a "debauche," in plain English a rout; and instead of giving way a mile or two the German army will abandon the field and "retire" from French and ultimately Belgian territory.

This is the vision of Sir Douglas Haig, one of the most reserved of men, a soldier who knew the bitterness of defeat when the British force he commanded in the first month of the war was cut to pieces by the enemy and only a remnant of it was saved by the courage and professional skill of Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, and of Haig himself.

We venture to say that the supreme confidence thus exhibited by the British commander in chief and his prediction of the breaking of the German military power constitute a momentous record in the great war.—New York Sun.

Simonds Indicates a Four-Year War.

Looking at the situation as it now stands, with the third anniversary of the struggle in sight, it seems to me that every sign points toward a four-year war. We shall continue to be pleased by the optimistic reports that those who sympathize with Russian liberalism give us. But there is very sound reason for believing that these reports do not reveal the extent of the Russian collapse. Actually the allied cause has been deprived of not less than 1,500,000 soldiers, who were organized and commanded by brilliant generals. Discipline in these armies has been destroyed, temporarily at least.

This collapse has given Germany a chance to utilize in the West the troops that otherwise would have been contained and fully occupied in the East. It has given her another year's supply of men for the West. Her condition at the end of this time, if she does not win victory or peace, will be far worse than before, but this is a future consideration. Today she is better off, because she has new divisions to draw upon.

A complete collapse of Russia and the signing of a separate peace between Germany and Russia will only make the situation worse. Then I firmly believe the outcome of the war will depend upon the number of hundreds of thousands of men the United States can put on the western front by this time next year. Beyond next year the war cannot go. During next year Germany will collapse eco-

No. Six-Sixty-Six

This is a prescription prepared especially for MALARIA or CHILLS & FEVER. Five or six doses will break any case, and if taken then as a tonic the Fever will not return. It acts on the liver better than Calomel and does not gripe or sicken. 25c

nomically, militarily, all ways, if the struggle is prolonged. This is the common assertion of the Germans themselves, who do not dream that the allies can continue the war into next year.

But everything that has happened in the past month has but emphasized the importance of the American role in the war. Unless Russia returns to the attack, we must be ready next year to "make up the deficiencies in France man-power and with the British continue the pounding and grinding up of German man-power until Germany consents to make peace upon terms that demonstrate the downfall of her military caste and leave the world in some sense protected against a renewal of the German attack.

Writing here for readers to whom I have been talking now for nearly three years, I think it would be folly to pretend that the present situation in Europe is favorable, viewed from the point of a German-American contest. That Russia, Britain, and France could conquer Germany and Austria, with Italy neutral or allied with the western powers, I never doubted. With Russia in the war, the end this year would be assured. But the collapse of Russia leaves a gap in the alliance against Germany which can only be filled when we are ready and may be fatal to all if we are not ready before too many months.

It may be that Germany will collapse from starvation before the middle of August brings a new harvest. It may be that the German Socialists will compel the government to make peace on the basis of a surrender but I do not believe either thing will happen. It may be that Russia will attack and a new Brusiloff victory, like that of last year, will restore the balance. But I doubt it. Equally ill-founded seem to me German claims that they will win the war by their submarine campaign. Many months will pass before the British people are as hungry as the German has been for more than a year. And in this time the German situation is hardly likely to improve much.

When American troops begin to arrive in large numbers in Europe, I believe the Germans will see that the game is up, and not before, unless Russia comes back. Until the German masses see that the game is up, I think they will go on and their present expectation of victory has put an end to all chance of disintegration due to domestic discontent. Kitchener's estimate of a three-year war was based on a belief that Russia would continue.

With Russia out it seems to me that there can be no escape from a four-year period, unless America follows the Russian example and fails to do her part—then I think a peace by negotiation will come before next spring and leave Germany in possession of some of the fruits of her campaigns and not improbably in possession of that great Mitteleuropa, which would be but the basis for new campaigns of conquest to complete the work already begun, the work that was to give Germany world power and world domination.—From "An Ominous Month of War," by Frank H. Simonds, in the American Review of Reviews for June, 1917.

New Honey.

I am now extracting the new crop of honey and am selling at the old price, 35 cents per quart, on draught, or in glass jars, 45 cents per quart.

Have a limited supply of white comb honey in sections, about one pound, that I am selling at 20 cents per section.

Send to my residence, 320 West Hampton Avenue or Phone No. 2.

N. G. OSTEEN.

Mr. L. E. Merriman, of the executive office of S. H. Kress & Co., 350 Broadway, New York, is in town to superintend the opening of the Kress store on the corner of Main and Caldwell street. The new building, one of the handsomest and best equipped in the city, is nearing completion, and will be opened for business within the next two weeks.

Beeswax Wanted.

See me before you sell your wax. I will buy it for cash at the best current price.

N. G. OSTEEN.

RUB-MY-TISM

Will cure youy Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headaches, Cramps, Colic, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Burns, Old Sores, Stings of Insects, Etc. Antiseptic Anodyne, used internally and externally. Price 25c.