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 Obituaries and tributes of respect will be charged for.
 The Sumter Watchman 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.



A MARKETING ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of farmers to be held at the Tobacco Warehouse on Friday to consider the organization of a Cotton Growers' Selling Association affords an opportunity for the farmers of this section to do something for their own betterment and the improvement of marketing conditions in Sumter. The proposition is put up to the producers of cotton by the Marketing Bureau of the National Department of Agriculture in a practical and business-like manner and it is for them to say whether or not they will meet the government on half way ground and do their part to help the government help the farmers to obtain maximum prices for the products that they have to sell. All that the government can do under existing conditions is to furnish the plans and provide expert supervision and advice. The farmers themselves must organize the agency and by cooperation institute a system of collective selling, so that they may be able to sell at wholesale direct to the consumers of their products, thereby obtaining the maximum market price and cutting out the middlemen. In the cotton business the farmers are to be organized and to employ a selling agent to work in cooperation with the government cotton grader. They will be able to sell their cotton in lots of one hundred bales or more of a standard grade direct to the mills or to exporters, the result of which will be that the farmers will receive the full market price of the cotton. The profit that the local buyer and the other middlemen now receive for handling the cotton will be eliminated, and the producers will be the gainers. The cost of operating a selling association will not begin to approximate the total of the commissions and handling charges that the buyers now tax up against the cotton that they buy, and the difference will go into the pockets of the growers of cotton. But the maintenance of a selling association will cost money, and unless the cotton farmers are prepared to enter into the undertaking on a business like basis and with the determination to carry it through on that basis, putting up the necessary funds to make it a business organization, they had just as well not even consider the matter at all. If they are to have a selling agency they must realize at the outset that it is their organization and that they will have to pay the cost of operation and give it the necessary supervision to make it efficient and profitable. A selling agency will not run itself nor are business men in other lines of trade going to run it for the farmers. It is not to the interest of the men who are now engaged in buying and selling cotton that the farmers operate their own selling agency in co-operation with a government cotton grader. If the farmers succeed in organizing and maintaining an efficient selling agency, it will practically put out of business a large number of the local cotton buyers, for the profits that the local buyers now make on handling cotton will go to the farmers and a local buyer cannot compete with an association that represents the producers and controls the sale of a large part of the crop produced in the county. It is up to the farmers to help themselves in this matter of improving the cotton market and unless they are willing to organize and co-operate to control the marketing of their chief money crop, conditions will remain as they are at present. It is a fact that may as well be recognized that the cotton crop must be made to finance its own selling costs. It is doing it now and the cost is heavy, although those who do not look beneath the surface may not see it. Maintaining a farmers' selling agency the costs will be fixed,

and will be known in advance and the farmers will know exactly what they are paying to market their cotton to the best advantage. But the farmers will have to pay this cost, just as they are paying the cost under present conditions, in the shape of commissions and profits that the cotton buyers receive. The farmers must realize that unless they are willing to pay the expense of operating a selling agency, no one else will pay it. They will receive all the benefits and naturally they must pay the expenses. The expenses will be inconsiderable in comparison with the benefits derived, and we believe that the organization of a selling agency will be the greatest thing that the farmers of this county could do to advance their own prosperity and to make them independent.

IGNORANT UNCLE SAM CAN'T READ GERMAN.

The Enemy Alien Talks to Robert J. Wildhack of the Vigilantes.

(I suppose that he thinks that he has my sympathy aroused for Germany and that because I listen, I must agree. My job, when I meet him, is to encourage garrulity, exercise self-control, and report. He is an unintentional stool-pigeon.)

Well, I suppose the fools in this country, they think that Germany is locked up with armies all around and we have to fight inside the circle and can't get out. Let 'em think it. It's a good thing for us they should be so fast asleep.

But just the same you know and I know that Germany is fighting the war all over the world—right here in this country the war is—and nobody knows it, the way they act.

Look here at the silly way to carry on a war. Do you suppose that in Germany anybody could publish a newspaper where it says that the allies of Germany are bad and that the enemy is really the friend? So crazy it is in this country every day. All over the United States the German language newspapers are knocking England and never a word against Germany. Really they are boosting Germany in many ways, besides, their readers already are German in sentiment and every word against England is a stab in the back of this country's allies. It is fine for us, you bet, but what I can't understand is how they get away with it so easy. I guess Uncle Sam can't read German, he is so ignorant. Honest, I better say damn!

The funny thing is the other day I saw a man in a German language newspaper and employ a selling agent to work in cooperation with the government cotton grader. They will be able to sell their cotton in lots of one hundred bales or more of a standard grade direct to the mills or to exporters, the result of which will be that the farmers will receive the full market price of the cotton. The profit that the local buyer and the other middlemen now receive for handling the cotton will be eliminated, and the producers will be the gainers. The cost of operating a selling association will not begin to approximate the total of the commissions and handling charges that the buyers now tax up against the cotton that they buy, and the difference will go into the pockets of the growers of cotton. But the maintenance of a selling association will cost money, and unless the cotton farmers are prepared to enter into the undertaking on a business like basis and with the determination to carry it through on that basis, putting up the necessary funds to make it a business organization, they had just as well not even consider the matter at all. If they are to have a selling agency they must realize at the outset that it is their organization and that they will have to pay the cost of operation and give it the necessary supervision to make it efficient and profitable. A selling agency will not run itself nor are business men in other lines of trade going to run it for the farmers. It is not to the interest of the men who are now engaged in buying and selling cotton that the farmers operate their own selling agency in co-operation with a government cotton grader. If the farmers succeed in organizing and maintaining an efficient selling agency, it will practically put out of business a large number of the local cotton buyers, for the profits that the local buyers now make on handling cotton will go to the farmers and a local buyer cannot compete with an association that represents the producers and controls the sale of a large part of the crop produced in the county. It is up to the farmers to help themselves in this matter of improving the cotton market and unless they are willing to organize and co-operate to control the marketing of their chief money crop, conditions will remain as they are at present. It is a fact that may as well be recognized that the cotton crop must be made to finance its own selling costs. It is doing it now and the cost is heavy, although those who do not look beneath the surface may not see it. Maintaining a farmers' selling agency the costs will be fixed,

Some discussion occurred concerning the laying of additional cement walkways at the places of the city which were not paved recently. Though the Mayor favored the paving of these walks on the abutting property basis in order to have the paving uniform, the other members of council opposed the plan and it was decided not to carry on this work for the present.

Councilman Rowland reported a complaint against the odor from the scavenger carts which are left at night in the back lot. As a new kind of disinfectant has been ordered, it is thought that this difficulty can be obviated.

A letter was received from the estate of W. B. Boyle offering to donate the city a street 40 feet wide, running from Broad street to Saratoga. Before accepting this offer, Council decided to ride out and inspect this property.

A representative of the Stoudebaker Corporation was present to talk to Council relative to the street cleaning apparatus. Council decided to buy a new sprinkler for the present street broom and a number of brooms and a filler, so that the brooms can be refilled without being sent out of the city.

Councilman Rowland presented his correspondence with the A. C. L. railroad in which the railroad had requested that they be permitted to erect a pole at the intersection of Hauser street with their right of way. This request was granted.

Major Lee presented a profile map showing the cost of repairing the sewer line on Mary Street, which is now badly in need of attention. He also presented an estimate of the cost of laying an entirely new line. Before Council takes any action on this matter, an investigation will be made by Major Lee and the City Manager and a report made to Council.

Mr. R. J. Bland appeared in behalf of his brother and requested that he be given permission to erect a gas line filling station in front of his place of business on West Liberty Street. Council granted this request with the usual conditions that only one gallon of gasoline be kept above ground at one time, that the tanks be erected in the rear and that the work be done under the supervision of the City Manager. Under the same conditions, Mr. J. P. Commander was allowed to erect a similar station on Manning Avenue.

Recorder Harby asked extra pay for his handling of the numerous blind tiger cases. Council decided that

MILITARY AT UNIVERSITY.

Course Under U. S. Army Officer Starts Next Session.

Columbia, July 29.—An excellent course in military training under competent instructors will be offered at the University of South Carolina next session. This course will be compulsory for freshmen and sophomores, and voluntary for all other students. Guns and accoutrements have been furnished by the United States government and an army officer will be detailed for service at the University as soon as such an officer is available.

The war department promises that when this officer has been appointed a reserve officer's training corps will be established at the University. In the meantime, students must furnish their own uniforms. These are less expensive and more durable than ordinary citizens' clothes, and will, therefore, be more economical.

Weekly Weather Forecast.

For South Atlantic and East Gulf States: Warm and generally fair weather will prevail during the week, although widely scattered thunderstorms are probable.

CITY COUNCIL MINUTES.

Matters Considered at The Last Meeting of Mayor and Councilmen.

At the meeting of City Council, which was held on July 23, Mayor Jennings and both the councilmen were present.

Mr. Davis D. Moise was present and made a statement regarding the sewerage disposal tanks, which are situated near the septic tank on the Graham property. Mr. Moise stated that he was interested in this property and had a prospective purchaser for it, provided the tanks, which are generally offensive to all those living in this locality, could be moved or some way found of abating the disagreeable feature. The Clerk was instructed to write the city of Greenville and ascertain in what way that city disposed of the refuse from the surface closets.

Manager E. H. Moses, of the Sumter Lighting Company, requested that he be allowed to move the poles of his company to the curb lines along those streets on which the curb lines had been changed by the recent paving. He wished to move them in order to overcome the difficulties experienced by the leakage of current through the trees. Council ordered the matter investigated. Mr. Moses also asked for a readjustment on the prices for the current which is being used at the pumping station. He stated that the increased cost of coal and other materials used in the manufacture of current had risen so much that it was almost imperative that a raise in price be made. After due consideration, council decided that they were not warranted in readjusting the prices at the present time.

A letter was read from the Southern Railway, which asked that a contract be entered into regarding the water mains of the city which are on the right of way of the railroad. Council decided that they would consider the contract if it be drawn up and presented to them.

Inspector Finn asked instruction regarding the proposed shed which is to be erected at the jail. According to the ordinance covering such matters, Council said that the shed should be constructed of incombustible materials.

The question of reducing the extra bond of the Clerk and Treasurer was discussed. The clerk had stated that the bond was excessive for the amount of paving funds which he handled. The Mayor is to determine whether the bond can legally be decreased.

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his salary covered this matter and refused his request.

The Clerk asked to whom were to go the paving assessments against the school property. He was instructed to collect these assessments from the School Board, but Mayor Jennings went on record as favoring the payment of these assessments by the city.

Petitions were received from the citizens on West Hampton Avenue, beyond Purdy Street, asking that an arc light be put up and a hydrant erected along this street. Mr. E. I. Reardon, representing himself and his neighbors, requested that another light be installed on Harvin street between Liberty and Caldwell. In view of the fact that large sums of money have been recently expended on the streets, Council refused all these petitions.

A letter was read from the City Clerk of Orangeburg, asking that two young men from Orangeburg, who are spending a short while in Sumter, be exempt from the street tax, as they were members of the volunteer fire department of Orangeburg and would, therefore, be exempt in Orangeburg. The Clerk was instructed to get full information on this matter before Council takes action.

A letter from General Superintendent Newell, of the A. C. L. was read relative to the employment of a gate keeper at the station. He stated that in cities similar to Sumter, passengers were satisfactorily handled without a gate keeper and intimated that this city could also get along without one. The Clerk was instructed to write him and request that the fence, which is now at the station be extended to Magnolia street, the city offering to prevent any person's going around the ends of this fence.

A letter was received from Mr. Barlow Walsh stating that the refund for the Y. M. C. A. sidewalk was in progress of adjustment and asking that they waive the 10 per cent. penalty on the first payment. Council granted this request, with the understanding that the adjustment was to be made on the basis of a sidewalk the same width as the other sidewalks of that block, and not on the actual width of the walk in front of the Y. M. C. A. building.

The resignation of Mr. J. F. Glenn from the City Board of Health was received and accepted. Mr. Geo. L. Ricker was elected to fill the unexpired term.

The election of a cotton weigher, for recommendation to the County Board, was postponed.

Attention was called to the fact that the curb on North Sumter street had been broken on order to make a driveway to a garage. Council agreed to this provided the person having this done, will do it at his own expense.

The reports of the Chief of Police and the Librarian were received and filed.

As there was no other business to come up, Council adjourned.

PREFERS DEATH TO ARMY.

Man Summoned Before Exemption Board Commits Suicide.

Savannah, July 28.—James B. Nabors, 29, a traveling salesman for Armour & Co., shot and killed himself in a local hotel tonight, after receiving a summons to appear before the exemption board at Greensboro, Alabama, where he was registered for examination.

Nabors' number in the drawing was the first drawn—258, according to the official notification, which was found open beside his body. His friend here said he had brooded a great deal over the probability of being drafted, but the notice was not received until tonight.

WANT REPRESENTATION.

Negroes Demand Places in New York Assembly and in Aldermanic Board.

New York, July 29.—A demand for negro representation in the State Assembly and in the board of aldermen of New York was made in resolution adopted today in a mass meeting held here for delegates from negro clubs. The meeting, which was held under the auspices of the United Civil League, also asked that a squad of negro firemen and a squad of negro policemen be appointed in New York.

Examining the Guardsmen.

This morning Captain Brown, of the Sumter Light Infantry, began in earnest preparing his men for their departure from Sumter sometime in the near future. Captain Cliff S. Price, of the 1st Alabama Infantry, and Lieut. L. W. Shaw, U. S. R. M. C., are here assisting in the matter. Lieut. Shaw, who is giving all the men the physical examination, is highly pleased with the showing being made by the Sumter men. Up to noon today, not a man had been turned down on account of any physical defect. All the men examined seemed to be making a very high average for perfect teeth, one of the weakest points on which a number are usually turned down. Captain Brown is justly proud of his boys.

WILL WELCOME COMMISSION.

Georgia and Alabama Chambers of Commerce and Farm Demonstration Agents Will Give Cordial Reception to Sumter Boll Weevil Party.

Letters have been received by the Sumter Chamber of Commerce from the secretaries of the Montgomery, Ala., Chamber of Commerce, the Americus and Sumter County, Ga., Chamber of Commerce, the Griffin and Spalding County, Ga., Board of Trade, the commissioners of agriculture and the governors of Alabama and Georgia, saying that the Sumter County Boll Weevil Commission will be cordially welcomed in their respective States, communities and counties and given every possible assistance in securing information about the boll weevil infested areas.

The Tucker Implement Company of Greensboro, Ala., manufacturers of the Tucker Boll Weevil machine, have written inviting the commission to visit their city and see the machine. This concern offers a demonstration of their machine and a cordial welcome, and every assistance possible. Greensboro is not on the itinerary, but may be included, if there is time. County agents of the government farm demonstration departments of several Georgia and Alabama counties have written Chairman J. F. Williams, as has the farm demonstration agent of the Southern railway development service, Mr. T. O. Plunkett, offering their services to the commission. Mr. Plunkett will meet the Sumter party in Augusta and go all the way with the Sumter county commission.

All of the letters from commercial organizations and officers express pleasure at the coming of the Sumter county party and have requested notices of the day and hour of the arrival of the party in the different cities, towns and counties.

FOR PERSONAL USE ONLY.

Citizen May Carry One Quart in His Grip.

Columbia, July 28.—A citizen of South Carolina has the right to transport one quart or less of whiskey for personal use in his baggage, under the terms of the Quart-a-Month Act, according to an opinion today rendered by Assistant Attorney General Claud N. Sapp. The opinion is given in answer to a query from L. D. Bearden, of Westminster. The letter to Mr. Bearden follows:

"Your letter of the 26th instant to the attorney general in which you state that one quart of whiskey which you were transporting in your personal baggage and for personal use has been seized as contraband by the officers of your county, has been handed me for attention.

"In reply thereto I beg to advise that section 7 of the Quart-a-Month Act, passed at the last session of the general assembly, provides as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person or any common carrier, servant, agent or employe thereof to knowingly ship or transport from without this State into this State, or from one point or place in this State to another point or place in this State, any trunk, valise or package of any kind, containing any alcoholic liquors, unless the true nature and character of the contents of the package is clearly and legibly marked on the outside thereof in letters at least one inch high. This provision shall not apply to one quart or less of such liquors in the baggage of a passenger and carried for his personal use or that of his immediate family or for sacramental purposes."

"You will see from the provisions of the above quoted section that a person has the right to transport in his baggage for his personal use or that of his immediate family or for sacramental purposes one quart of alcoholic liquors, containing not in excess of 50 per cent of alcohol by volume, and I am of the opinion that if the liquor referred to by you was received and was being transported by you for the purposes mentioned in the section above quoted it would not be subject to seizure as contraband by the officers enforcing the prohibition laws, nor would you be subject to any prosecution for violation of the Quart-a-Month Act."

STILL MORE TAXES.

Senate Finance Committee Working on Plan to Raise War Fund.

Washington, July 28.—The additional seven billion dollars needed for this year's war expenses will probably be met by two billion dollars additional taxes and by authorizing five billion dollars in additional credits, according to the tentative plan of the senate finance committee.

ARMY BALLOON DESTROYED.

Fell at Terre Haute and Burned—Crew Escaped.

Terre Haute, Indiana, July 30.—An army balloon from St. Louis, carrying eight men, was forced to land here, because of a rent in the bag. The bag was destroyed by fire, after landing.

COMMENT ON FOOD SITUATION.

Dalzell Farmer Discusses Crops and the Effects of War Demands.

Editor Daily Item.

The cotton crop in this community is rather spotted. In looking around you will find where there was good preparation, fertilization and cultivation, the crop does very well, yet, I do not think it up to the average. The rains have had a telling effect even where the crop has been well cared for and where it has not, it is a somewhat gloomy prospect. Of course, there is considerable time yet, for improvement and we may make a good yield. The corn as a rule is good. From the prospect now and with no disaster in the near future, this section will gather lots of it. In fact the farmers of this immediate section plant plenty of corn as a general thing and with the condition under which we are now laboring, it is the one main crop that the farmers of the South should look well to. We are told that there are fifteen hundred million people in the world and four hundred million in Europe are looking this way for their bread and meat. Then add one hundred million in this country to that number and we find one-third of the world's population depending on the American people for sustenance.

Under such circumstances, it seems to the writer that every man who pretends to farm, should first consider that he is a factor in supplying this great mass of people with their food-stuff and should make his plans accordingly.

We as farmers, must recognize the fact that a large percent of the one hundred million Americans are non-producers of feeds and food, but are consumers and the cry coming from Europe for those necessities should admonish us, that unless we give the proper attention to the situation with a resolution individually and collectively to make our farms and country self-supporting, we will have suffering among our own people. This cruel war is on us and no man can tell when it will end; therefore we should do everything in our power to help push our course on to victory and the lot which has fallen on the farmer of this country is to contribute his bit in the way of something to eat.

The situation now prevailing in country and unless the premier succeeds in reestablishing order and syria Russia is a problem worthy of very serious thought by the people of this country and unless the premier does succeed in reestablishing order and system among his people, that they will help prosecute this war to a near and victorious conclusion, this country will have to carry additional burdens which will tax her to her financial limit and I fear her food limit before the end of the struggle.

Should the authorities now at the head of the Russian government fall in their efforts being put forth in trying to bring system and order out of the chaos now prevailing; should another revolution materialize, another government organized and separate peace made with Germany, the granaries of that broad and expansive country opened up to the central allies, the war would be prolonged to an indefinite period, and the burdens upon the people of this country will grow in proportion to its enormity and length. Mr. Farmer, preparedness should be the watchword.

Canadian Officers to Train Southern Boys.

Our colleges in the South, realizing the necessity of training the young men who attend them for the responsibilities of war are preparing to do their bit. Dr. Robert E. Blackwell, of Randolph Macon college, Ashland, Virginia, was in New York a few days ago on his way from Canada where he had gone to obtain the services of invalided Canadian officers to act as drill masters at the college next season.

In an interview he said that he found two other college presidents from the South on the same mission. The three colleges had applied to the war department for officers, he said, and finding that instructors could not be furnished, they had gone to Canada to secure the aid of men who had seen service on the front but who were physically unfit to return to active service.

The idea is a new one. The college boys of the South will gladly give up college athletics and devote the time to military training if capable instructors can be found. The plan to enlist the aid of our Canadian neighbors is a good one. The experience of these officers in front of the German trenches makes them especially suited for this work of instruction, and the bringing of them to the South will help to develop the friendship and comradeship of the allied countries.—Spartanburg Journal.

Mr. W. S. Tisdale sold a load of tobacco on the Sumter market today for an average of \$35.00 per hundred. He sold 514 pounds for \$179.90.