

The Watchman and Southern.

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—BY—
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Advertisements.
One Square first insertion . . . \$1.00
Every subsequent insertion50
Contracts for three months, or longer will be made at reduced rates.
All communications which subscribe private interests will be charged for as advertisements.
Obituaries and tributes of respect will be charged for.
The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1859 and the True Southern in 1866. The Watchman and Southern now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.



A SERIOUS MATTER.

The work of food conservation is one that should engross the attention of every thinking man and woman and admits of no neglect.

Hoover, who is a food expert, says that the ask of bearing home to the people the necessity of food conservation is a man's work; and a big man's work at that.

Just about one out of each one hundred of our people seem to realize this necessity.

The times are prosperous; products are bringing big prices, work, that is man power, is in demand and is bringing large pay. In the midst of plenty few can realize that want is lurking behind.

It is the disposition of the usual man and woman to let others attend to public matters and public movements. 'Let George do it' is the idea. 'Sure, that's a good thing,' says each to himself 'but I guess somebody else will look after it.'

Are you one of that kind, or are you one of the few who will sacrifice yourself, your business, your time, and will help?

Most probably you are one of the selfish and careless many.

Why not change your habits and help with the work that will benefit the many? That will benefit you?

The real reason is because you have never thought. Think about it some. The wheat, the meat, the sugar and the fats of America and of her allies are not enough by one-fifth. By economizing one-fifth, or by substituting one-fifth, there will be a plenty. It is this that the government is asking of each and of all of us.

The European nations have bread cards and meat cards. Their governments decree how much each individual shall have.

Free America does not want the card system installed here.

Our armies, our fighting men, are going to be maintained in comfort, no matter whether we stay-at-homes grow fat or grow thin.

Shall we control the food supply ourselves, or shall we have it controlled for us?

You who have a son in service, are you willing to leave undone this little bit that you can do?

You who are at home enjoying your usual life while your neighbor is bearing arms, are you unwilling to help at all?

The food conservation campaign is to bring home to all the absolute necessity of this patriotic cooperation. The campaign is now on.

Will you help?
Are you a slacker?

Lee County Fair.

The Lee County Fair Association have opened the departments of the fair to be held at Bishopville, November 24, 29, 30 and Dec. 1 to all the adjoining counties, and desires to have all her sister counties exhibit. The premium list can be obtained by sending your name and address on a postal card to W. R. Scarborough, Secretary, Bishopville, S. C. The Lee County Fair is one of the few county fairs that has opened its department to other counties. The horse and mule, cattle, swine and poultry departments are open to the world.

The grounds have been enlarged, additional buildings erected, and all preparation made to accommodate any and all exhibits.

The horse show promises to be the largest ever held in the State. Many entries have been received from the best show horse owners in the country. The show ring is the largest in the State.

A feature of the fair will be the running and trotting races every day.

COL. HOUSE'S BIG JOB.

History of the World From the Beginning Only a Part of It.

The history of the world from its remotest beginning, with special attention to all collateral branches, side eddies, adventures largely begun that came to small endings, questions of every nature, social, political, and religious, and much profound inquiry into the nature of man, all these are not merely germane to the work Colonel House has undertaken but are imperatively a part of it. He is to prepare the "case," all the multitude of cases, for the American peace commissioners who will have seats at the council table of the nations when the definite treaties are to be drawn up that will restore peace to the world.

Lord Salisbury was the one man in Europe who really did master the Schleswig-Holstein question. In his imperishable and unreadable work on those provinces all needed information can be had as to the rights and wrongs of the scandalous intrigue and the war that made them a part of the German empire. So that will be easy. Alsace-Lorraine will demand much delving into Frankish history, but a year or two ought to suffice. Committees of the Congress of Vienna worked weary months over Poland and the line that was to divide Prussia from Russia. The general disposition to give the Poles their independence will much simplify the task of the peace conference and of Colonel House in that quarter. But the Balkan readjustments, the future of the Jugo-Slavs—there is a lifetime of labor. Shall Bosnia and Herzegovina be made a part of Serbia, and what is to be done about the Czechs and the Croats, about Bulgaria's gains in the second Balkan war, about Galicia, Bessarabia, the Dobruja and Albania? Fortunately, the Sanjar of Novi-Bazar has been absorbed and will give Colonel House no trouble. But Armenia, indeed the whole question of the Turk in Europe and of the future status of the Dardanelles, that will require much investigation and profound study, if the American commissioners are to be furnished with information of such fullness that they will be able to hold their own in the conference discussions with gray-beard statesmen and professors who have thought of nothing else all their lives.

The American position on all these questions, if an American position is to be taken, will have to be based on some predetermined principle, policy, or body of doctrine. Empiricism in a peace conference, particularly in this one, would be an unsatisfactory basis of action. The pacifists, who, consciously or unconsciously, are laboring to save enough of the German imperial power to serve as a continuing menace to the peace of the world, try to find crumbs of comfort in the language of the president's reply to the Pope. He said that we should deem inexpedient "punitive damages, the dismemberment of empires, the establishment of selfish and economic leagues." Self-interest and the common sense of the world will avert the folly of selfish economic leagues; the assessment of punitive or even compensatory damages upon the central powers will be eliminated by the somewhat important fact that they will be too poor to pay their existing debts. But conditions do not sanction the strict interpretation which the pacifists would too gladly put upon the phrase "dismemberment of empires." The restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France is an indispensable condition to peace, but that would obviously involve an act of dismemberment. So would the detachment of Bosnia and Herzegovina from Austria. But it would be monstrous to permit the Dual Monarchy, after her defeat in a war which she was instrumental in bringing on, to retain, against the will of her people, these two provinces grabbed by her less than ten years ago by an act which was a defiant breach of a treaty based upon the joint pledge of all the great European nations.

The pacifists, here visibly working in the interest of Germany and apparently determined to leave the way open for future wars, are particularly sensitive about the Turk and the Dardanelles. They insist that the unfortunate Turk must be left in full enjoyment of his estate. That is inconceivable. Argument against the expulsion of the Turk from Europe disregards the teaching of centuries of history, flouts all morals and the commonest considerations of humanity. It is unlikely that the peace conference will renew the Turk's license to continue his career of murder and atrocity.

So the more diligent Colonel House and his corps of assistants show themselves to be in equipping the American commissioners with historical material the less likely it is that the commissioners will insist upon a point of view that will please the pro-German pacifists in this country. Our European allies, after all, are going to have something to say about

the territorial readjustments, dismemberments and other questions that will occupy the attention of the conference. The United States can not determine them all.—New York Times.

The South is Solid.

According to the estimate of the Manufacturers Record, the total value of the agricultural output of the South this year will be considerably over \$6,000,000,000. That is a stupendous total. The gain in value of this year's crop over last year's is \$1,400,000,000. To get an idea of how enormous are the South's agricultural contributions to the wealth of the nation, consider the statement that this year they amount to a billion dollars more than the entire country produced seventeen years ago. The Manufacturers Record analyzes the agricultural output of the South for this year as follows:

"The value of the South's cotton crop of 1916, including seed, was \$1,357,831,000, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture. The total value of the cotton crop, including seed, for 1917, as reported by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, was \$1,413,000,000. It is difficult to make an estimate which will be conservatively safe as to the value of this year's crop, in view of the uncertainty as to the yield and the wide fluctuations which have recently taken place, without at the same time minimizing the great possibilities in the value of this crop. It is, we think, entirely safe to estimate the value of this year's crop of cotton and seed at \$1,700,000,000, with the chance of the value largely exceeding this, and if cotton should command the prices demanded as a minimum by the growers the total would exceed \$2,000,000,000.

"The total grain crop of the South is nearly 1,600,000,000 bushels, which will probably exceed in value \$2,350,000,000.

"The potato crop, sweet and white potatoes, will figure up between \$180,000,000 and \$200,000,000.

"The hay and tobacco crop can safely be estimated at between \$150,000,000 and \$500,000,000, but even this would be a small increase only over last year's value of hay and tobacco.

"The total value of the livestock products of the South two years ago was over \$1,000,000,000, and with the high prices prevailing this amount may be exceeded by 20 to 25 percent.

"This section is shipping to the North and West of potatoes, vegetables and fruits, oysters, fish and other food products over \$200,000,000 and the total value of such diversified agriculture as fruits and vegetables, etc., including these shipments to the North, will this year be at least \$650,000,000.

"Thus the grand total of the South's agricultural output for 1917 will considerably exceed \$6,000,000,000 and may easily run several hundred million dollars above that figure.

"It is true that the increased cost of everything which enters into farming has added largely to the cost of raising these crops, but the margin of profit is still sufficiently great to bring to this section enormous wealth.

"Last year's cotton crop, selling at over \$1,400,000,000, following a crop of the preceding year valued at \$1,357,000,000, has put the cotton growing interests of the South in a stronger financial position than in the last 60 years, and added to this unusual condition is the fact that the South has increased its corn production by about 300,000,000 bushels over 1916, or about one-half of the total increase of corn in the United States.

"These figures, of course, are based to some extent on the forecast of the Department of Agriculture for August and September and there will be slight variations when the total yields are finally reported at the end of the year. The difference, however, will not be sufficiently great to make any marked change in the broad survey of the situation."

"The 'solid South' has been a political term heretofore, but with such crops it will also be financially true. All that is needed to make and keep the South the richest section of this country is scientific and co-operative marketing so that the profits of Southern agriculture come to our farmers and do not go to exploiters.

THE COAL SITUATION.

Fuel Commission Issues Orders to Regulate Distribution.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Orders to insure an increased supply of coal cars and an equitable flow of fuel to railroads have been determined upon by the fuel commission. A series of orders provide for the distribution of coal on a priority basis and regulate the movement of coal cars.

Prices to Be Advanced.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The fuel administration today announced that an upward revision of coal prices in certain Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia districts is considered necessary to meet increased demands.

NEW POSTAL RULES.

INCREASE IN RATE OF POSTAGE WILL GO INTO EFFECT ON NOVEMBER 2.

Instructions as to Changes Have Been Received From Postmaster General.

Orders have been received at the local postoffice regarding the increase in postal rates, which is one of the means adopted by the United States for raising revenue with which to meet the expenses of the war. The orders, of course, are of direct and vital interest to every class of the public, and it is the desire of the postoffice department to disseminate as widely and as quickly as possible knowledge of the changed procedure which, beginning on November 2, must be followed by all who use the mails. The following excerpts from the official daily bulletin of orders affecting the postal service set forth concisely the most important changes of which the public must take note:
Order No. 775:

Section 399, postal laws and regulations, is amended to read as follows, effective November 2, 1917.

399. Upon all matters of the first class . . . postage shall be charged . . . at the rate of three cents for each ounce or fraction thereof, and drop letters shall be mailed at the rate of two cents per ounce or fraction thereof, including delivery at letter-carrier offices. (Acts of March 3, 1885, and October 3, 1917.)

Note—A drop letter is one addressed for delivery from the office at which it is posted. There is no drop rate on any matter except letters . . . Section 100, postal laws and regulations, is amended to read as follows, effective November 2, 1917.

400. Postal cards shall be transmitted through the mails at a postage charge of two cents each, including the cost of manufacture. (Acts of March 3, 1879, and October 3, 1917.)

Section 402, postal laws and regulations, is amended to read as follows, effective November 2, 1917.

402. It shall be lawful to transmit by mail at the postage rate of two cents apiece, payable by stamps to be affixed by the sender, and under such regulations as the postmaster general may prescribe, written messages on private mailing cards, such cards to be sent openly in the mails, to be no larger than the size fixed by the convention of the Universal Postal Union, (and to be approximately of the same form, quality and weight as the stamped postal card now in general use in the United States. (Acts of May 19, 1898, and October 3, 1917.)

A. S. Burleson,

Postmaster General.

From the office of the third assistant postmaster general comes the following letter of instructions:

"Washington, Oct. 3, 1917.

Pursuant of the foregoing amended regulations postmasters shall, on and after November 2, 1917, see that postage is paid at the rate of three cents an ounce, or fraction thereof, on letters and other first-class matter except drop letters. All drop letters, that is, letters mailed for delivery from the office at which posted, including those for delivery by city, rural or other carrier of such office, are required to have postage paid on them at the rate of two cents an ounce, or fraction thereof. Post cards are required to be prepaid two cents, and, therefore, the one-cent postal cards must have a one-cent stamp affixed to them in addition to the stamp impressed on such cards. Post cards (private mailing cards) bearing written messages must have two cents postage prepaid on them. Postmasters at offices of address shall be careful to rate up with the proper amount of postage due all mail matter reaching their office with the postage insufficiently prepaid. . . .

"A. M. Dockery,

"Third Ass't. P. M. Gen."

Another letter of instructions containing information of importance is the following from the office of the first assistant postmaster general:
"Washington, Oct. 5, 1917.

"Postmasters:
"Christmas parcels intended for our soldiers, sailors and marines in France should be accepted only at the main postoffice and classified stations, but not at contract stations. It is necessary that each parcel be opened and inspected, in accordance with section 469 of the postal laws and regulations, and then marked, 'inspected and passed by ———, Postmaster.' All articles not prohibited in the domestic parcel post may be accepted when packed according to regulations, but special attention should be given to

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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 75c.

VISIT THE PEE DEE FAIR

FLORENCE, S. C.

NOVEMBER 6 - 9

The Biggest and Best Yet

All of Your Friends will be There

Write For Premium List

THE PEE DEE FAIR ASSOCIATION

the exclusion of intoxicants, poisons, explosives and improperly packed perishable matter, and other matter prohibited by the postal laws and regulations.
J. C. Koons,
"First Ass't. P. M. Gen."

NEW DRAFT ACT PROPOSED.

Representative Kahn Says P. M. Law Does Not Reach Daily Youths.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Representative Kahn of California, the Republican who led the administration forces in the house when the army draft law was passed, said today a new draft act would have to be passed at the next session of congress to reach the many young men who have become 21 years of age since May 18 last and that it probably would amend the existing law so as to register youths from 16 or 17 to become automatically subject to call on reaching the age of 21.

Mr. Kahn also said he intended to make a fight for a universal training law and an act to deal with alien slackers without violating treaty obligations.

BUYING LIBERTY BONDS.

People of Moderate Means are Showing Loyalty to Government.

New York, Oct. 11.—The marked increase in the number of Liberty Loan subscriptions, ranging from fifty to five hundred dollars, indicates that the great campaign organization built up by the liberty loan committees is beginning to reach the mass of people in the second district.

WOOD WANTED—Ten or fifteen cords oak wood wanted, delivered Sumter. C. P. Osteen.

FOR SALE—Mosley place, 113 1-2 acres. Good farming land, 1 mile from Borden, 1 1-2 miles from Lumbert. Near a good graded school. 2 tenant houses in good condition. 1 four-room house that can be repaired. \$35 per acre. Easy terms. C. M. Emanuel, Borden, S. C.

FOR SALE—Registered Aberdeen-Angus bull, four years old, tubercular tested, without fault or blemish. C. P. Osteen, Sumter, S. C.

FARMS FOR SALE

In Sumter and Clarendon Counties.

68 Acres on public road, three miles from Sumter; 49 acres in high state of cultivation; well drained; one four room house, barn and stables. Splendidly located with good neighbors. Can get artesian water.

76 Acres on public road three miles from Sumter; 42 acres in cultivation, and 10 acres more cleared to be cultivated next year. One four room house, barn and stables.

80 Acres on public road, three miles from Sumter; about 50 acres in cultivation. Good 4 room dwelling, one tenant house, barn, stables, etc.

221 Acres on public road, three miles from Sumter, six-horse farm in cultivation this year, which can be increased to eight horse farm next year. Four room dwelling, three tenant houses, barns and stables. Good flowing well. Situated near good school, gin, railroad siding, and in a good neighborhood.

412 Acres on public road, two and one-half miles from Sumter; ten horse farm open and in high state of cultivation. New dwelling, five rooms, ten tenant houses, barns, stables, sheds and other outbuildings; dairy barn and equipment, with dairy herd, if desired. Plenty of wood and straw. Thoroughly drained. About one hundred acres under fence and subdivided. Property situated like this is not often offered for sale, and if you are interested in a splendid farm practically in the city, you had better see about it at once.

217 acres near Pinewood, two horse farm open, one house. Good land, but needs developing. Timber enough to pay for building up place. Saw mill near by. Will subdivide, if desired, and sell cheap.

120 Acres near Pinewood, undeveloped. Will sell cheap.

Easy Terms To Suit Purchasers.

C. P. OSTEEN, Sumter, S. C.