

NEGRO COURTMARTIAL ENDS.

Result of Trial of Sixty-three Negroes Will Not be Announced Until Reviewed.

San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 30.—A verdict has been reached in the court-martial of the 63 negroes of the Twenty-fourth Infantry charged with murder, mutiny and rioting as a result of the uprising at Houston August 23, last. The verdict will be reviewed before being made public, it was announced here tonight.

That a verdict had been reached was made known late today when the 63 defendant negroes were brought to the post chapel at Fort Sam Houston, where the trial was held, after which the court-martial formally adjourned. This compliance with military rules was the only evidence of the verdict. The negroes were taken back to the cavalry guard house. Col. Geo. Dunn, advocate general of the Southern department, now will review the findings of the court-martial. After that they will go to Maj. Gen. J. W. Ruckman, commander of the department.

Penalties, if any, may be mitigated by General Ruckman but may not be increased. The trial has occupied exactly one month, beginning November 1.

SUGAR FROM CUBA.

Agreement Reached at New York Conference.

New York, Nov. 30.—The bulk of the new Cuban sugar crop will soon become available in the New York market under an agreement reached today at a conference of the Cuban sugar commission and the international sugar committee, fixing the base price at \$4.90 per hundred pounds.

This price represents \$4.60 per hundred weight free on board at Cuban ports, plus an estimated 30 cents freight rate to New York. The actual price of the sugar at New York can not be determined until the United States shipping bureau has fixed the freight rate, which it is expected to do within a few days. The \$4.60 to be paid in Cuba is the basis on which it had been hoped an agreement could be made.

The Cuban sugar commission was appointed by President Menocal to confer with the international sugar committee headed by George M. Rolph, head of the sugar division of the national food administration. The Cuban conferees reported that raw sugar should be ready for shipment within a few days.

It was reported to the international sugar commission that American beet sugar is moving steadily and satisfactorily. Ohio refiners are said to be receiving about 10,000 tons daily. This will help relieve the situation materially.

Enlistment Regulations.

Under the new regulations approved by the president no registrant may enlist voluntarily in the military service of the United States from and after December 15th, 1917, except that under such regulations as the surgeon general may prescribe, and upon receiving permission from the surgeon general to do so, any medical student, hospital interne, dentist, dental student, veterinarian, or veterinary student may enlist in the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Medical Department.

All recruiting officers will be governed accordingly, and no registrant will be accepted after such a date that there is not reasonable assurance that the enlistment will be completed before December 15th. In the meantime the provisions of the present regulations that a man who has been called for physical examination by his local board is ineligible for voluntary enlistment, will be carefully observed.

By order of the Secretary of War. (Signed) W. T. Bates, Adjutant General.

The above is published for the information of all concerned; those wishing to make voluntary enlistment may do so by applying to this office or by asking the postmaster who will arrange for him to be sent to this office.

Branch service open: Medical Department U. S. Army, Infantry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Aviation Section Signal Corps, Signal Corps, (qualified cable, telegraph and radio operations, inside and outside wiremen, electricians, machinists, photographers, and men who are familiar with the construction and maintenance of telephone system.)

Quartermaster Corps: Qualified Bakers and Cooks. Frank Hall, Sergt. G. S. Infantry in Charge Station Recruiting Station U. S. Army, 1522 Main St. Columbia, S. C.

London, Dec. 1.—The German foreign secretary, Dr. von Kuehmann, is quoted in a central news dispatch as saying that it was absurd to imagine Germany would enter a peace conference with large claims.

FIRE IN GREENVILLE.

New Building of Southeastern Life Insurance Company Badly Damaged by Flames.

Greenville, No. 30.—No estimate of the amount of damage sustained by the Southeastern Life Insurance Company in the partial destruction of its fine new building by fire early this morning can yet be made, but President T. O. Lawton of the company said today that the loss will be fully covered by insurance. All records are intact and the company continued business as usual today at a new location. Temporary offices have been secured by all the tenants. Rebuilding will begin immediately. It is thought that the fire originated in the basement, but nothing has yet been determined. A good part of the structure was destroyed, but the walls and part of the front section are intact. The records of the county auditor and treasurer, who had offices in the building, were saved. The structure cost \$75,000 and is not quite four years old.

PHOSPHATES FROM RAW ROCK.

Cheap Process for Making Valuable Fertilizer Discovered.
(The Florida Grower.)

A process by which phosphorus in raw rock phosphate may be made available has been patented by Dr. J. G. Lipman, director of the New Jersey Experiment Station. This patent has been taken out in such a way that all the people may use it.

The commercial process of making phosphorus available is to bring sulphuric acid into contact with the raw rock. This dissolves the rock and gives what is known as superphosphate. A rapid advance in the price of sulphuric acid makes the process more costly now than formerly.

Dr. Lipman has found that by making certain definite combinations of materials a large amount of the phosphorus in the raw rock can be made into a soluble form. The procedure is simple.

Take 20 parts of fertile soil, 10 parts of manure, 10 parts of ground phosphate rock and 4 parts of finely ground sulphur. Mix the materials uniformly so as to get a uniform distribution of all the ingredients. This compost is then kept moist so as to accelerate the production of sulphuric acid from the sulphur as much as possible. The length of time required for the digestion of this material will vary with the temperature and the moisture condition of the compost heap, but in the course of a few weeks the material will be ready for use as a fertilizer.

The whole operation is simple enough, and can easily be put into practice. It is not necessary that these proportions be observed with positive accuracy, excepting as to the relative amounts of the sulphur and the raw rock phosphate.

P. H. Rolfs, director of the University of Florida, Experiment Station, says this process will commend itself to those who have an abundance of stable manure. All stable manure should be put through a composting process to make it most effective for crop production. By adding the rock phosphate and making it available, the material will be further improved, and consequently of greater value.

PACKAGES FOR SOLDIERS.

Christmas Boxes Should be Sent at Once.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 1.—Christmas packages for soldiers in training camps in the southeastern States should be sent at once to make certain they will reach their destinations in time. W. J. Harahan, chairman of the Southeastern Department Railway War Board, announced today.

STAMP TAX IN EFFECT.

It is Expected to Produce One Hundred Million Annually.

Washington, Dec. 1.—War stamp taxes which is counted upon by treasury officials to produce one hundred million dollars annually, became effective today. All persons engaged in businesses affected must keep a strict account of all taxable dealings.

KILLED BY FOOTBALL.

Casualty List for Season Totaled Twelve.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—Football took twelve lives in the 1917 season, which ended with the Thanksgiving games. This was six less than last year. The deaths included E. J. Boyes, half-back of the Charleston, South Carolina, navy yard team.

Not Counting Cost.

"The country editor gets his pay in eggs, bacon, plum jam, chickens, apples, butter, fresh potatoes and similar stuff."

"Yum, yum," chirped the millionaire, "I can't get that stuff in market. Where can I pick up a country paper? Never mind the price."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

KIND OF FOOD NEEDED.

Poultry, Game, Fish, Cheese, Milk and Eggs in Combination With Beans, Peanut, Corn, Rye and Buckwheat Make up Complete Food—Recipes Providing Meat Substitutes.

(By Miss Edith L. Parrott.)

Last week some reasons were given why meat should form a part of every diet. At the same time there were suggested some substitutes that might be used in place of meat to furnish the building material so necessary in every growing body. A child must have enough building food, or protein, to make it possible to add to his body weight and at the same time repair any tissue worn out during the day by muscular activity. An adult has only need for protein to build up worn down tissue. In other words, a child needs more protein in proportion to his body weight than does an adult. So, too, he needs different kinds of proteins, for proteins are very different in composition. They all contain nitrogen, but in different proportions and in different combinations. Some proteins are therefore called "complete" and some "incomplete," since some are sufficient in themselves to furnish nitrogen ready for use in the body, while other protein foods must be used in combinations if the right kind of building food is to be supplied to the body. The list of perfect proteins includes beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, poultry, game, fish, cheese, milk and eggs. The incomplete proteins, those which need supplementing with more or less from the first group are soy beans, navy beans, peanuts, wax beans, kidney beans, lima beans, dried peas, lentils, nuts, corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, gelatin.

For the young child, the youth, and any one recovering from a wasting disease, there must be combinations of protein foods which will give the right proportions of "building stones." As we have said before, for the young child milk stands first on the list. For the adult the need for large amounts of more nearly perfect proteins is not apparent. Their diet can more easily be restricted to a limited use of the first list and a liberal use of the second.

According to the standard commonly used in this country as a practical guide in planning meals, about three and one-half ounces of protein a day is a reasonable quantity for a young or middle aged man of average size, weighing about 150 pounds and doing a moderate amount of muscular work, like that of a carpenter. This protein should be obtained from a variety of food materials. Half of this could come from a pound of bread and four ounces of cooked cereal; the other should come from such protein products as one egg, three fourths cup of baked beans or cow peas, and one-half pound of pork or mutton chops. A woman weighing 120 pounds will need about four-fifths as much protein as the man, and it should come from similar sources. A child of three or four years will need as much protein as will be furnished by one quart of milk or one and a half pints of milk and one egg.

Next week there will be published a list of the most common foods, showing what each of these contain.

Meat Substitute Recipes.

Bean or Pea Loaf—One cup dried peas or beans, one and one-half cups stale bread crumbs, one and one-fourth cups of skimmed milk, two teaspoons sugar, one teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper, one-fourth cup bacon fat, drippings, or butter, one egg.

Cook beans or peas until tender; rub through a colander or coarse sieve, add bread crumbs, milk, sugar, salt, pepper, bacon fat, butter, or drippings. Add slightly beaten egg (if not too expensive.) Turn into a buttered mould, and bake slowly one hour. Baked beans may be used in this dish.

Baked Cow Peas—Cow peas (two cups cooked equals one-half cup dry), two cups boiled rice, one cup onions chopped, two cups stewed tomatoes, one-half cup bread crumbs, salt and pepper.

Put the peas, rice and tomatoes and onion in layers in a buttered pudding dish. Season well. Cover with bread crumbs and bake until brown.

Yellow Soy Beans, Baked—Soy beans, two and one-half cups, bacon, two slices, one-fourth cup molasses, salt, pepper.

Soak beans in cold water 12 hours. Drain, cover with water and simmer until soft. Place layer of beans in a casserole, then molasses and bacon cut in small pieces; add seasoning. Repeat layers until dish is full. Bake two hours.

Boston Roast—Dry kidney beans, two cups, two teaspoons salt, one cup bread crumbs, one-half cup liquid, two cups grated cheese, one tablespoon chopped onion.

Soak beans 24 hours. Cook in salted water until soft. Drain, put through meat grinder, add onion, cheese, crumbs, more salt if needed,

enough of the water in which beans were cooked (about one-half cup to moisten.) Form into loaf. Bake in moderate oven for 40 minutes. Baste occasionally with hot water and fat.

Tomato Karet—Two tablespoons butter, one-eighth tablespoon soda, two tablespoons flour, one pound cheese, three-fourths cup milk, two beaten eggs, three-fourths cup strained tomatoes, salt, mustard, pepper.

Cook the butter and flour together, add the milk, and as soon as the mixture thickens add tomatoes and soda. Then add cheese, eggs and seasoning. Serve on toast or crackers.

Cheese Croquettes—Three tablespoons butter, cheese, one cup (cut in small pieces or one-half cup grated), one-fourth cup flour, two-thirds cup milk, two yolks eggs, salt, pepper.

Make a white sauce, using the butter, flour and the milk. Add the unbeaten yolks and stir until well mixed, then add the grated cheese. As soon as the cheese melts, remove from the fire, and add the seasoning. Spread in a shallow pan and cool. Cut into squares, cover with an egg and crumb mixture and dry in deep fat.

AUTO MAKERS SUPPORT GOVERNMENT.

Ready to Turn Factories Over as Rapidly as Required—Keep Organizations Intact.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 30.—Approximately 150 automobile manufacturers at a meeting of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce here today pledged their support to the government and expressed their readiness to turn facilities over to the government as rapidly as required. In the meantime it was decided the manufacturers will keep their organizations intact to conserve the greatest possible strength of the industry for present or future war needs of the nation. A telegram to this effect was sent to Daniel Willard, chairman of the war industries board at Washington.

Some curtailment in the production of pleasure cars was predicated by speakers at the meeting.

Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, told the manufacturers that exports for year ending June 30 were 64,834 passenger cars and 15,977 trucks. Including tires and parts, these exports he said were valued at \$133,411,000.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR DISMISSED.

Trotzky Condemns Ambassador to France for Attending Conference.

Petrograd, Dec. 1.—M. Maklakoff, the Russian ambassador to France, has been declared dismissed by Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik commissioner of foreign affairs, because Maklakoff participated in the inter-allied conference, which is considered a state offense, entailing a heavy penalty.

SUSPECTED OF ESPIONAGE.

Official Silent as to Arrests in Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 30.—Federal officers refused to comment tonight on the arrest yesterday of four men who it was understood are suspected of espionage activities. Those taken into custody were Oscar Garber, John Haban, Carl Sells and Martin Buckas.

Early in the week a number of alleged incriminating documents were found in the desks of the offices occupied by the men, which were said to have included codes, and direct communication from officials of hostile powers.

The men, who are being held "for investigation," were employed in the electrical department of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. It could not be ascertained tonight upon what charges they would be held or what proceedings the federal authorities will take upon further investigation of their case.

FILES SUIT FOR \$20,000.

Aaron Prioleau Demands That Sum of Clerk Trimble.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Aaron F. Prioleau, who says he was a contestant for a seat in the house of representatives from the First South Carolina district for the Sixty-third congress, has filed suit in the District of Columbia Supreme Court to recover \$20,000 damages from South Trimble, clerk of the house. Prioleau declares he lost two years' pay of a member of congress and the cost of taking testimony, to substantiate his claim. Through his attorneys the plaintiff says he sent the testimony and his claim of contest to the clerk, and alleges that Clerk Trimble neglected to have papers printed and presented to the committee on elections, and as a result his opponent, Richard S. Whaley, drew the salary and emoluments of the office.

After the end of the war few wives will be able to plead that they don't know how to knit socks for their husbands.—Spartanburg Journal.

30-FOOT CHANNEL TO SEA.

On Showing Made by City War Department Authorizes Charleston Harbor Improvements.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Congressman Whaley has been notified that the War Department is satisfied with the showing made by the city and citizens of Charleston concerning the improved harbor facilities upon which congress conditioned its recent appropriation for a thirty-foot channel all the way to the sea. All the necessary requirements having been met by Charleston, the district engineer has been authorized to proceed with the work.

PACIFIST TALK UNWELCOME.

Unionist Party Deplore Publication of Lansdowne Letter.

London, Nov. 30.—An authorized report concerning the Unionist meeting of today says it was attended by 1,500 representatives of Unionist bodies throughout the country and that resolutions were unanimously carried deploring the publication of the letter of the Marquis of Lansdowne. Declaring firm adherence to the war aims of the allies as defined by the premier, Bonar Law and Mr. Asquith it was decided that the resolution should be wired to the premier and Mr. Balfour at Paris.

A scene of great enthusiasm ensued, the delegates rising and singing the national anthem. Bonar Law then delivered a speech in which he admitted that he never had met any one more patriotic or disinterested than the Marquis of Lansdowne. Nevertheless Bonar Law said:

"I disagree absolutely not only with the arguments but with the whole tone of the letter. I think it is nothing less than a national misfortune that it has been published, now of all times. . . ."

"Before the war our government did not dare suggest disarmament to Germany. They often went near it, but the Germans regarded it almost as a casus belli. And before the war books recommending disarmament were prohibited in Germany and I believe they are prohibited to this day."

"In my judgment, we have got to show the German nation, in the only way they can be made to realize, that war does not pay; that their military machinery can not get the desired results. It is only by decisive military results that the war can be ended. Let the Germans realize that we can go longer than they and the change of feeling in Germany of which we hear so much will grow daily and will itself, perhaps, bring the results we all long to see."

Bonar Law intimated that should the Marquis of Lansdowne's letter stimulate the pacifist movement to the point of the government losing support for needful war measure, there would be only one alternative for the government. He declared that a peace on this basis would really be a defeat for Great Britain.

ATROCITIES IN ITALY.

Invaders Practice Acts of Barbarism.

Washington, Nov. 30.—All the oppressive measures which characterized the German invasion of Belgium and many of the acts of barbarism which revolted the civilized world, semi-official dispatches from Rome today say, are now being practiced by the Austro-German invaders of Italy.

Near Zenson, the dispatches say, the invaders placed Italian women and children before their troops as they advanced and the Italian soldiers were compelled to sacrifice their innocent countrymen.

In the Friuli region war taxes, requisitions and conscription of labor is being practiced as it was in Belgium and Northern France. Austro-German prisoners tell of Italian non-combatants massacred by the invading troops and loot from Italian homes and shops has been found on the bodies of dead troops. Soldiers on the Piave declare they hear the screams of women and children from the opposite side of the river.

The invading armies have taken away cattle and other property and burned household furniture for their bivouac fires at night. Bosnian troops, the dispatches say, have committed unnamable atrocities.

The public road between Sumter and Bishopville is growing worse all the time. It is in much worse condition than it was six months ago and then it was worse than it was a year ago. The road in both Sumter and Lee county is deteriorating and there is not much between the two counties, until after you pass Mannville, when from there on to Bishopville the road is a shade better.

Quite a number of Sumter people went to Bishopville to take in the Lee County Fair Thursday, but the attendance from this county was much smaller than anticipated, the bad weather keeping them at home.

LANSDOWNE SPOKE ONLY FOR HIMSELF.

Had No Communication With Any Member of Government Before Writing Letter.

London, Nov. 30.—Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade, in his weekly talk with the Associated Press, declared emphatically that the Marquis of Lansdowne in writing a letter containing peace suggestions was not speaking for any important body of opinion in England.

"The most important thing to say in regard to Lansdowne's letter," Lord Robert said, "is that he spoke only for himself. Before writing it he did not consult or have any communication with any member of the government and the members of the government read the letter in the newspapers with as much surprise as any body else."

"It does not represent our views nor has there been any change of modification in the slightest degree in the war policy of this country."

"Our policy is still what it always has been and was described by the authorized spokesman of the country, namely, Premier Lloyd George, Asquith, Bonar Law and Balfour."

APPEAL FOR ARMENIANS.

Victims of German and Turkish Atrocities are in Desperate Straits.

Two million human beings, men and women like ourselves, and among them 400,000 innocent little children in Armenia and Syria, think of it, it staggers one, whose piteous voices have been heard through the press in every portion of this broad land, in tones of agony crying from hunger bread, bread are now reaching the ear of every citizen of South Carolina. We cannot help hearing their songs of starvation. There is no alternative but to furnish them relief with food or turn them away from our doors and close our ears to their distressing wails. Can we afford to send them away empty? That is the question each must answer for himself. American charity is all they have to depend upon. Either that or the horrors of death from starvation. Here is the situation:

"Government aid from the United States and other governments which appropriate millions of dollars for relief of women and children in France, Belgium and other countries is not available in consequence of Armenians, Syrians and Greek Christians of Western Asia being scattered races to which the United States cannot make a loan. It is now American charity or death."

The American Committee on Armenian and Syrian Relief in New York gives this account of the barbarities to which these desperate suppliants have been subjected. "Exiled from their homes, robbed of their possessions, wanderers in a desolate land, their only hope for the barest necessities of life being in American charity. They are innocent and industrious people and ordinarily are the wealth producers of the land."

There are many calls at this time from various patriotic organizations all of them most deserving and insistent, but none of them which can touch a tender heart more keenly than this. Human beings, little children, asking of us a bit of bread. What appeal like this. What did the Savior say: "It were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and that he were cast into the sea than that he should offend one of these little ones."

The president of the United States, amid all his pressing engagements, put them aside for the moment to issue an urgent appeal to the people of this great republic to aid these sufferers, so seriously did he regard the gravity of the case.

It now becomes the duty of the home committee to present this awful tragedy to the calm and prayerful consideration of our tender hearted citizens. Civilized history contains on its pages no event so bristling with savagery and crime.

That dignified body, the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, at a recent meeting in Chicago, passed this resolution for Armenian and Syrian Relief:

"Resolved: That this House Commends to the sympathy and generosity of the American people the continued and increasing need of the peoples of the Levant, especially the Armenians and Syrians, and refugees in the Caucasus and Persia, brought about by the deportation, massacre, hunger, disease and destitution."

We have presented as carefully and as fully as space will permit the atrocities that have been piled upon these inoffensive people and now appeal in the name of humanity to Jew and Gentile, rich and poor, white and black, to contribute to the extent of their ability to help keep alive these terrible sufferers. Send your checks to Charleston, S. C., which will be gladly welcomed and promptly acknowledged by A. C. Kaufman, Treasurer, Charleston, S. C.