

The Watchman and Southron.

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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.

THE FIRST SACRIFICE.

From The Daily Item, Dec. 1.
Private John A. Mitchell, of the 118th Infantry, who died of pneumonia at Camp Seveler yesterday, was the first Sumter man to lay down his life for his country in this war. He volunteered for service in Company L (Sumter Light Infantry) 2nd S. C. Infantry and went to Greenville with that command. When the Second Regiment was disbanded the men were assigned to other units and Private Mitchell became a member of the 118th Infantry. Although he was not killed in battle and saw no service on the battlefields of France, his life was as truly an offering on the altar of patriotism as if he had fallen in the front ranks charging the German trenches. He died in the line of duty and the people of Sumter owe it to themselves that his body be laid to rest in his native soil with appropriate honors. Private John Mitchell is the first man that Sumter has given in the defense of our common country against the barbarism of the German autocracy, but before the war is ended and the world made safe for democracy we shall be called upon to record the names of other of our young men who have gone forth to war that we might remain at home in peace and safety.

Bridging the Santee.

The fact that the State Highway Commission, after hearing arguments as to various crossings, went on record as favoring the erection of two bridges over the Santee River is indicative of how seriously such bridges are needed. It has been nothing short of a public disgrace that the Santee River has been without bridges of any kind and almost without ferries; the few ferries which are in operation being widely separated and most of them being very poor affairs at that. There are thousands of people in South Carolina who have grown to old age within a few miles of each other utter strangers because the Santee River rolled between them.

This condition of affairs has always been bad. In this day of automobiles, when the various counties of lower and eastern South Carolina might so easily be knit together to the great good of all, it is intolerable. The demand for easy crossings of the State's great waterway has been growing more insistent each year. The State Highway Commission could take no action which would better justify its establishment than the early fulfillment of the program to which it has given its endorsement, namely, the construction of two first-class bridges across the Santee at such points as will best promote the public welfare.
—News and Courier.

A \$25,000 Thanksgiving Offering.

The American Committee of Armenian and Syrian Relief has received a check for \$25,000, which the Christian Herald in behalf of its readers has asked to have used as a Thanksgiving offering for the relief of suffering and destitution in Armenia and Palestine.

A total of more than \$80,000 has within the past year been collected and sent by the Christian Herald for relief work in Bible Lands through the above Committee.

Ten Thousand Dollars of the recent contribution is to be administered by the American Colony in Jerusalem for the relief of the destitute and starving in and around the Holy City. The money is being sent by cable, and with the approval and cooperation of all governments concerned will be administered by Americans who remain in Western Asia for this purpose, and who give their services without expense to the relief fund.

The total of remittances of the Armenian-Syrian Relief Committee for relief purposes during the month of October was \$1,145,190 and the total to date \$5,712,927.37.

Six Thousand Prisoners.

Berlin, Dec. 3.—Since Friday the Germans have captured six thousand British prisoners in the Cambrai region, the general staff announced today. One hundred guns were taken.

THRIFT CAMPAIGN BEGINS.

SALE OF WAR STAMPS AND CERTIFICATES OPENS.

Officials Anticipate Wide Popularity for Plan to Help Country to Victory.

Washington, Dec. 2.—America's newest plan for raising war funds and encouraging habits of thrift will go into operation early tomorrow morning with the opening of sales on war savings stamps and certificates at post offices and banks. The campaign is to continue for a year in expectation of receiving the \$2,000,000,000 maximum authorized.

The smallest unit in the war savings plan is the thrift stamp, which costs 25 cents; the largest is the war savings certificate, which costs \$82.40 and is redeemable in five years at \$100, at the rate of 4 per cent. interest, compounded quarterly. Officials expect many millions of persons to invest regularly in the stamps as a means of helping the nation win the war and laying aside money to be returned to them later.

Every post office in the country has a big supply of the stamps. By the end of the week arrangements will be made to supply millions of agencies, such as retail stores, schools and savings societies.

Allotments for each State and the six districts into which the country has been divided for organization purpose have been made and will be announced tomorrow. Every State director then will assign a certain portion of expected sales to each county, city, town or other subdivision on the basis of about \$20 for each person.

Preparations for the war savings campaign have been carried on in Washington by the national war committee, headed by Frank A. Vanderlip of New York and supervised by Secretary McAdoo.

Public meetings have been planned for the first few weeks of the campaign in nearly every locality.

Bill board advertising, circulars and street car posters have been provided in most States to boost the sale of stamps, particularly for Christmas presents. Officials believe many millions will be purchased in the next three weeks for this purpose.

In a statement tonight, Secretary McAdoo said:

"This war can not be financed unless the American people immediately stop waste, practice self denial, economize in every possible direction and lend the money they save thereby to the government.

"I appeal to the heart and patriotism of the American people to help their government and help themselves by a whole hearted support of this war savings plan."

PROTESTS FOR AMERICA.

Ambassador Francis Acts in Regard to Armistice.

Petrograd, Wednesday, Nov. 28.—Major Kerth, American military attache, has been instructed by Ambassador Francis to make a protest on the part of the United States similar to that entered by the heads of the Entente embassies here to the negotiations for an armistice between Russia and Germany. The omission to join the Entente protest was due to the fact that it was based on the London agreement against a separate peace to which America is not a signatory.

Ambassador Francis, however, has assumed the attitude that all aid America has extended to Russia was done with the express understanding often reiterated, that Russia intended to continue in the war and that therefore he believed himself justified in the absence of instructions from Washington to protest against an armistice.

ASKS LONDON TO CONSIDER PEACE.

Austrian Paper Invites England to Think Matter Over.

Amsterdam, Dec. 2.—The Vienna Nieuw Freie Press invites England to consider whether it is not possible to open peace pour parlers. It considers that such an invitation should properly come from Austria as dissonance between Germany and England dating from the death of Queen Victoria do not directly affect Austria.

The paper argues that a war of destruction has already been rejected by Lansdowne and probably by Asquith and that it becomes impossible on the day Russia and Germany agree upon peace.

RUSSIAN PEACE DELEGATES.

Bolshevik Committee Arrives at German Headquarters.

Berlin, Dec. 3.—The Russian delegation, the official statement says, has arrived at headquarters of Prince Leopold, of Bavaria, with the object of arranging a general armistice.

CONGRESS IN SESSION.

WAR CONGRESS BEGINS ITS SECOND SESSION.

Many Matters of Great Importance Must be Disposed of—War Bill Will Have Precedence.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The Sixty-fifth Congress reconvened today for its second and "long" session, with the leaders prepared to stay here until next autumn.

The keynote of the legislative program will be sounded Tuesday by President Wilson in his opening address before the joint session in the chamber of the house at 12.30 o'clock. It will be the president's first appearance before congress since the night meeting on April 2nd at the opening of the special session called to permit him to ask for a declaration of a state of war against Germany. Today's opening meeting was as usual brief and prefatory, accompanied by the ordinary scenes of a new session—handshaking and other felicitations with well filled galleries and much bustle and confusion. After appointment of committees by both bodies to notify President Wilson and each other of their presence for duty and fixing their daily meeting hour at 12 o'clock, the senate and house adjourned until tomorrow out of respect to members who died during the recess—Senator Hustings of Wisconsin and Representative Martin of Illinois.

Arrangements will be made tomorrow for a joint session, probably Wednesday, to hear President Wilson deliver his address, expected to largely define the legislative program.

Organization of both senate and house under Democratic control having been effected at the special session, both bodies were ready to plunge into the mass of waiting business. Legislation, however, is not expected to get into full swing until next month, after the Christmas recess, although there is some agitation to forego the holiday.

Tomorrow will come the initial flood of bills, resolutions and petitions. Among the latter are many petitions accumulated during the recess, demanding the expulsion of Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin for alleged disloyalty. His speech last September at St. Paul, Minn., was considered today by the senate privileges and elections committee in connection with a sub-committee's investigation.

General, miscellaneous legislation is to come immediately before congress possibly including some measures affecting this country's course in the war against Germany's allies, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. Congress is expected, however to follow the views of the president in this respect.

Appropriation measures will require much time. Fourteen general and probably several special supply bills for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1918, as well as estimates of additional money for present war needs, are to be considered, probably immediately after New Years. Two bills the legislative, executive and judicial and District of Columbia measures already are under preparation.

With \$21,390,000,000 already appropriated for the present fiscal year's needs, many members believe that, with forthcoming appropriations, the fifty-billion-dollar mark may be reached for two years of war.

New war revenue legislation is not scheduled for active consideration for a month or more. A deficit of \$3,900,000,000 in this year's expenditures remains to be provided for.

Political affairs will come in for much consideration during the session, with considerable speechmaking. In view of general congressional elections next fall at which thirty-two senators, nineteen Democrats and thirteen Republicans, and the entire house membership are to be chosen. Many members believe political campaign necessities may shorten the session.

The Democrats start the session in control of both senate and house with 52 Democratic senators against 43 Republicans, with one seat—Senator Hustings—vacant. In the house the Democrats have 216 members, the Republicans 213, with five independents and one seat vacant.

Several new members joined the house today, Representative Luffkin, Republican, of the Sixth Massachusetts district succeeding Augustus P. Gardner, Republican, who resigned; Representative Peshlin, Democrat, of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania district, succeeding former Representative Bleakley, Republican, who resigned, and Representative Merritt, Republican, of the Fourth Connecticut, succeeding Representative Ebenezer Hill, Republican, deceased.

Important war legislation expected to come before the present session includes measures to give the president further authority, especially over enemy aliens, Senator Chamberlain's bill for universal military training,

and measures to meet labor conditions.

Chief among domestic concerns are prohibition and woman suffrage. Senator Sheppard's proposed Constitutional amendment, whose submission was approved August 1 by the senate 65 to 29, will be pressed in the house, while both bodies will be urged to approve submission of the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment for equal suffrage, which has been favorably reported to the senate calendar. Speaker Clark soon will appoint a chairman for the new, special house committee on woman suffrage.

Important general legislation pending because of its exclusion from the last special war session are the Webb bill permitting exporters to combine in foreign trade, which has twice passed the house and is the senate's unfinished business; the Shields water-power development bill; the Walsh-Pittman oil and coal land leasing measure, and the Colombian treaty, proposing payment of \$25,000,000 to Colombia.

The administration soldiers and sailors civil rights bill, which passed the house last session but failed to get through the senate, soon will be taken up by the senate judiciary committee. It operates in the nature of moratorium, suspending court processes against members of the American military forces. Other unfinished war legislation includes Senator Chamberlain's resolution to subject aliens to the draft; Senator Calder's bills for daylight saving and expeditious naturalization of aliens, and Senator Pomerene's bills, to enforce government control of iron and steel products and for reclamation of physically unfit men for military service.

Revision of second class postage rates for publications also promises to be agitated during the session.

Creation of a congressional committee to supervise war expenditures, which President Wilson prevented during the last session, will be urged by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts and other Republicans. The proposal of Chairman Fitzgerald of the house appropriations committee for a single committee to control war appropriations also is pending.

Closer scrutiny of appropriations and departmental estimates, during the present session is generally predicted, with efforts to prevent extravagance while at the same time providing adequate funds for war needs.

Spectacular features during the session are regarded as possible developments from the agitation against

Stover Engines
Grist and Feed Mills
Steam Machinery
"Everything In Machinery"

Carolina Machinery Co.,
SUMTER, S. C.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR
Chevrolet and Columbia Automobiles

Senator LaFollette and others because of their opposition to some war legislation. He and Senator Hardwick of Georgia have announced their intention to seek repeal of the draft law. Senators LaFollette and Sherman of Illinois have peace resolutions pending before the senate foreign relations committee.

Within the next few days President Wilson is expected to send to the senate nominations of many military and civil officers appointed during the recess or who failed of confirmation at the last session.

HOUSE PREPARES TO LEAVE.

American Mission Winding up Affairs in Paris.

Paris, Dec. 2.—The members of the American war mission began winding up their affairs today preparatory to leaving for America. They were busy compiling reports and clearing up minor details in conference with their French and British associates.

It is officially announced that no plenary meeting of the conference will be held and that the Americans will take no further part in the meetings of the supreme war council until the mission has returned home and made its report. Col. House and Gen. Bliss represented the United States at the meeting of the war council yesterday, but the permanent representation is still undetermined. Col. House has been in frequent communication with President Wilson, who has been advised on all the important developments.

The Inter-Allied War Council, which is a permanent body dealing with finance, shipping, munitions and economic and industrial aspects of the war, will open its meeting in London within a fortnight. O. T. Crossby is the representative of the United States at this conference.

BOLSHEVIKI IN AMERICA.

Land Honey-combed With Them, Says Gov. Brough.

Washington, Dec. 2.—A warning that the "United States is honey-combed with a Bolsheviki composed of I. W. W. leaders, German spies, stealthy Lenines in diplomacy, in weak Trotskyes of American pacifism, were uttered by Governor Charles H. Brough, of Arkansas, in an address her today at a memorial session of the New York Lodge of Elks. He declared that America nevertheless will triumph in the war "because of the genius of our government."

HOW TO CONSERVE FOOD.

To The People of South Carolina:
I desire to appeal to the people of South Carolina to lay down for themselves certain definite and specific days on which we will save flour, meat, sugar and fats.

Our National government has come to us asking for the performance of a specific duty. We are asked to save meat, flour, sugar and fats.

I urge our people to adopt the following program:

To use no beef, pork or mutton on Tuesdays. On a basis of 7 ounces per person, this will save about 700,000 pounds of beef, pork and mutton per week, or save enough meat to feed all of the South Carolina soldiers in the army.

To use no wheat on Wednesdays—this will save about two million dollars a year, and would supply our South Carolina soldiers in the army. America uses now one hundred million barrels of flour. This must be cut down to seventy-five million barrels.

To use no hog meat on Thursdays. This will save about 700,000 pounds or enough bacon and ham to feed our South Carolina soldiers in the army.

To use no cake or sweet deserts on at least two days in each week.

We can use poultry, fish and vegetables. We can have them in abundance if we will raise them.

We should save fats by broiling, boiling and baking instead of frying. No family is asked to stint, but to save and avoid extravagance and waste. Elaborate meals should not be permitted.

Use no beef, pork or mutton on Tuesdays, no wheat on Wednesdays and no hog meat on Thursdays.

The saving of food is a war measure.

If our army is to be fed we must meet the very reasonable demands of the Food Administration.

The sacrifice asked at our tables is a small one compared to the price our soldiers stand ready to pay in blood. Remember the women and children of France have not tasted sugar during the past seven months, and in many towns and provinces meat is allowed only twice in a week. President Wilson and Mr. Hoover urge these requests upon our people as voluntary acts. I am confident that South Carolinians, red-blooded and patriotic, realizing that American freedom, liberty, justice and honor are at stake will respond to this call, and will do their part to win the war.
Richard I. Manning, Governor.