

**OPPOSED TO DUELLING.**

Agitation Started in Germany to Suppress One Form of Barbarity.

Berlin, Nov. 11.—Prohibition of duelling in the German army and navy is urged by the newspaper Germania in commenting upon the order issued by Emperor Charles of Austria, forbidding the practice in the Austro-Hungarian army and navy. "This inhibition," says Germania, "will awaken an echo of satisfaction in the widest circles in Germany and will give renewed expression to the repeated command that competent officials put an end to this duelling nonsense in Germany. Nothing can be achieved with half measures and nothing short of an order prohibiting duelling without restrictions or reservations will prevent further sacrifices through this antiquated method of restituting honor."

**MOB HANGS NEGRO.**

Lynching in Suburb of Wyoming Town

Rock Springs, Wyo., Dec. 12.—An unidentified negro charged with molesting women of Blairtown, a suburb, was taken from the city jail today and hanged. Twenty-five citizens overpowered the jailer.

**Notes of City Schools.**

The public schools of the city will close tomorrow for the Christmas holidays and reopen on January the 2nd.

As announced several weeks ago, the plan was adopted by the Board of Education to give an additional week for Christmas, in order to meet the unusual labor conditions. It is believed that the plan will work advantageously for the schools, the pupils, and the business interests of the city.

Instead of making up one week at the end of school, as has been customary, two weeks will be made up—the schools closing on the seventh of June, 1918.

It has been a great disappointment to the High School boys and girls not to have their play; but the fates seem to have been unpropitious. They will have it after the Christmas holidays.

**To The Women of Sumter County.**

Supplementing the letter of Mr. Neill O'Donnell, Chairman of the Sumter Red Cross Chapter, in yesterday's Daily Item, calling attention to the great needs of the men in our army and navy for knitted wear, I wish to most emphatically endorse this appeal, and to impress upon you the great need of our men in this respect, and to urge upon every woman and every young girl in Sumter county to do their utmost in this great work. The woman-strength of every nation at war with the terrible Hun is now being put forth to help win the war. Speed up your work, oh women of Sumter county. Do not fall behind your sisters in other countries, and while I am no pessimist, I know that great sacrifices will have to be made by the women as well as by the men, if our country is to win the war.

Do not let any petty jealousy or personal feeling of any nature cause you, or any one of you, to become lukewarm in doing your full duty. The Red Cross work is greater than any personal matter. It is the greatest agency for the relief of the soldier that the world has ever known. Everything of a personal nature should be laid aside, your energy, everybody's energy should be placed at the disposal of this great work. The sole aim of everyone should be: "HOW CAN I BEST SERVE?"

Sincerely yours,  
A. C. PHELPS, Chairman,  
Sumter County Council of Defense,  
December 13th, 1917.

**One Addition.**

Pershing's message is a tonic to the nation. It can hardly be improved. And yet there is one sentence that might with propriety be added to it. Germany not only can be beaten and must be beaten and will be beaten but is now being beaten and the evidences of that are abundant. It has been stopped in Italy as it was stopped on the Marne. It has not moved on the western front for more than two years except backward. It has lost the eastern terminus of its projected Hamburg-to-the-Persian-Gulf route.—Philadelphia Record.

**Oh! For That Packing House.**

Is it true that there is no market for hogs locally? We have been informed by parties having a considerable number of hogs for sale that they cannot be disposed of in the local market. If this is the situation, then the marketing question is needing attention. When pork is selling for 40 cents the pound hogs raised in South Carolina should not go begging for a market.—Spartanburg Herald.

Villa will have to work a good deal harder than he ever did before if he expects to get on the front page now.—Philadelphia Press.

**SUBSIDIZE STEEL MAKING.**

Norway Taking Steps to Encourage Iron Industry.

Christiania, Norway, Nov. 11.—It is stated that the Norwegian government has decided to put aside large public funds for the encouragement of home steel industries. The city of Christiania is to subsidize a new rolling mill to be erected here, by contributing a premium of 8 kroner on every ton of rolled steel turned out for a period of five years. The existing steel works in Strommen are to double their yearly output of steel, and the product is to be entirely taken over by the military authorities.

**FIGHTING DICK ANDERSON.**

Biography of Confederate General Comes From Presses.

News and Courier.

Gen. C. Irvine Walker has honored the memory of a brave Confederate officer and done a valued service to the State in his life of Lieut. Gen. Richard Heron Anderson, of the Confederate States army, which has just come from the press.

It has been a strange fact, often commented upon, that a life of "Fighting Dick" had not appeared long before now. Gen. Anderson was the ranking officer in the Confederate army from this State. At different times he commanded every infantry regiment and battalion except four furnished by the State to the Confederacy, and nearly all the South Carolina batteries of cavalry in the army of Northern Virginia was under his command at times. He was one of Lee's most trusted lieutenants and had an active part in the great campaigns of Northern Virginia.

More than a year ago Gen. Walker took up the task of getting together the material for a life of Gen. Anderson, and he has worked indefatigably upon this task until its completion. The book opens with a sketch of Gen. Anderson's ancestry and his career prior to 1861. He had distinguished himself in the Mexican war, his gallantry winning for him special honors both from the United States government and from the State of South Carolina, resigning from the United States army when South Carolina seceded to offer his sword to his native State. His activities in the Confederate army began with the outbreak of the war. He took part in the battle of Fort Sumter, saw service in South Carolina and Florida, participated in the peninsula campaign, being rapidly promoted, seeing service in Virginia from this time forward while the war lasted.

The story of the part he had in such engagements as the battle of Seven Pines, or Fair Oaks, the battle of Cold Harbor or Gaines' Mill, the battle of Fraser's Farm and Malvern Hill, the North Virginia campaign of 1862 and the battle of Manassas, the Maryland campaign and the battle of Sharpsburg, the battle of Fredericksburg, the Chancellorsville campaign, the Pennsylvania campaign and the battle of Gettysburg, the campaign of Northern Virginia in 1863, the battles of The Wilderness, Spottsylvania and second Cold Harbor, the Valley campaign of 1864 and the siege of Petersburg is the story, in good part, of South Carolina's part in the War Between the States, though he had under his command many troops from other States as well.

Gen. Walker has done full justice to Gen. Anderson's memory, has told clearly and vividly the story of his achievements, and has brought out the esteem in which he was held in the Confederate army. The narrative of the various campaigns and battles is clear and interesting. The work is a valuable addition to the history of the Confederacy and will keep bright the recollections of one who, to quote from the editorial tribute paid him by Capt. Dawson in The News and Courier at the time of his death, was "brave as a Paladin of old, gentle and modest as a woman."

**Curtailment of Women's Apparel.**

And now we are told the edict has gone forth that "the apparel of American women during the year 1918 will represent a curtailment of fully 25 per cent in the amount of material used." San such things be? If so, it certainly refers to 25 per cent. In the aggregate amount of material used by all the women and not in each individual case. Twentyfive per cent is one-fourth, and if some of the women were to further curtail their apparel by one-fourth, we blush to consider the consequences. In the matter of evening dresses the curtailment certainly could not come from the top; and one-fourth curtailment at the bottom of some of the street dresses would be little short of sensational.

However, the carrying out of this decree is not up to us; and we simply publish it that women may know what is expected of them. We leave it to the patriotic women themselves to find the place for that 25 per cent. curtailment. We are merely lookers-on.—Augusta Chronicle.

**BEER IN GERMANY.**

The War Has Had Disastrous Effect Upon Brewing Industry.

Amsterdam, Nov. 11.—The business of brewing beer, which ranks second in importance among German industries, is in a bad way, and according to the Berlinger Tageblatt, so drastic have become the restrictive measures of the authorities in the matter of labor and material that the future is looked forward to with the gravest apprehension.

The aggregate capital invested in the German brewery trade amounts to three billion marks distributed over 12,000 breweries. The latter control wholly or partly 330,000 retail businesses, employing some 800,000 persons.

Concentration of labor and saving of fuel is the line which the authorities have adopted with ever increasing severity; needless security, so the brewers say. The fact that the coal supply has been cut down by one-half, solved in a measure the concentration problem, because it has automatically brought numerous small breweries to a stand-still.

Among the north German beer producers, a bitter feeling exists against the Bavarian brewers. The former complain that the Bavarians have been, and are being, unduly favored in the matter of obtaining barley and malt. Rumors are current that it has been found necessary to placate the people of Bavaria, who have suffered cruel losses in men during the war. Meanwhile, Bavaria remains the paradise of beer drinkers from the Prussian point of view, although the quality of the beverage is such that the popular verdict is "that it is wet and that's about all."

**Sugarless Coffee.**

Chattanooga Times.

A statistician in the food administrator's department has just figured it out by means of a table of estimates made up from an investigation of a certain number of average families that in every family of five in the United States one pound of sugar a week is used in coffee and tea, which means that 20,000,000 pounds of sugar are used weekly in sweetening these two beverages. That means a billion or more pounds of sugar wasted—just as some think, for coffee and tea are just as palatable and really more wholesome without sugar—which has suggested to the food conservationists that we take out tea and coffee during the war, at least, without sweetening; or if we have to have it, use sorghum as the Southern people did during the Civil War. The Nebraska State Journal, which appears to have been making some investigations on its own account, declares that many persons within its observation, after trying the sugarless cup of coffee or tea come to like it better that way, finding that, as a matter of fact, both lose their delicate flavor by the use of sugar. "On the whole," says the Nebraska State Journal, "there are few articles whose consumption can more easily be reduced than sugar. What, with the syrups, the sweet fruits and the honey age American consumption of cane and beet sugar could probably be cut in half without discomfort or ill effect."

These figures and suggestions come opportunely, since we are told that the scarcity of sugar is likely to become acute unless there is a more general practice of economy in its use. The wise thing to do is to begin "tapering off" in the use of sugar, reducing the supply each day; if then it should turn out that we have been simply cultivating a habit that may be easily and safely cured, we can easily reduce our sugar bills and at the same time perform a patriotic act by helping the government.

**Some Governor.**

Governor Capps of Kansas, has re-established the custom of lending the boys of his State the money with which to buy hogs. He finances two boys in each county every year, taking the notes of the boys at 6 per cent interest for the value of the hogs. The first year Gov. Capps put out \$3,000 in this manner and got all the principal back except the value of one hog which died. Several of the boys who invested in brood sows and went in for raising hogs have netted more than \$200 each, after paying the governor the amount borrowed. Many of the boys appear to have been permanently started in profitable business as the result of the governor's little enterprise and the governor is out nothing. The State of Kansas, of course, is profiting very greatly because of the interest in hog raising developed among the boys.—Yorkville Enquirer.

In Petrograd a citizen goes to bed a traitor and rises a patriot; lunches as a revolutionist and dines as a rebel; turns a riot into a coup d'etat by running two blocks; and never for a moment knows what democracy is.—New York Sun.

**HEALTH OF GERMAN SOLDIERS.**

Conditions Have Materially Improved Since Beginning of War.

Copenhagen, Nov. 11 (Correspondence)—The health statistics of the German army and navy, as published in the German medical journals, show that the percentage of illness among both soldiers and sailors is steadily decreasing. In the army, the number of cases of illness is now about twenty per cent. lower than in the first year of war. For the navy, very complete reports are published, indicating that the number of cases of illness per thousand men is about 25 per cent. lower than in peace times.

"Diseases of the organs of nutrition" furnished more patients in the naval hospitals than any other single cause but it is stated that the number even of these cases shows a steady improvement, falling from 78 per 1,000 men in peace times to 56. Tuberculosis shows a slight increase, but other diseases of the respiratory organs have decreased very largely. Nervous disease has decreased slightly; diphtheria has almost disappeared; scarlet fever shows a slight increase.

**The Price of Cannon Fodder.**

(By Mary Austin of The Vigilantes.)

The following proclamation appeared on the walls of Warsaw last year, just before 100,000 families were expelled to wander in the ruins of devastated Poland.

"The government suggests that mothers having children should send them to Germany to be brought up and educated. Mothers who are willing to make this arrangement will receive the sum of 150 marks for a boy and 100 marks for a girl. No other aid will be given.

(Signed) Gov. Gen. von Beseler."

It was to make this transfer of cannon fodder unavoidable that the families were expelled. And yet strange to say there were many Polish families who preferred to see their children die rather than have them brought up as Germans. Terrible and inhuman as it is to permit children to starve to death, I am not sure it is not the lesser crime, even for Germany, than to bring them up in the German ideal. To take a Polish child with its heritage of liberty loving, of heroism and genius such as have distinguished that race, and make of it a mere bestial unit of a fighting machine, what greater offense can be against the child and the future? It is a heart-rending thing to read there are no more children under seven left alive in Poland, but it is better than the other.

This cold-blooded purchase of boys and girls under present conditions, arouses the question whether or not a German victory would not mean a revival of chattel slavery.

It will not be easy to make Germans of Poles, even by taking them young. There are inherited strains in that blood which may resist even the insidious enslavement of the mind which the German government knows so well how to practice. No one can doubt now that Germany will not hesitate in the future to use physical restraint in these unfortunate children of adoption should they show signs later of not having taken the German Virus. We must remember that our own liberty has in it some drops of Polish blood, which makes us a little more than brothers in sympathy to this unhappy people. Mothers of America who give their sons to this war must remember that there are other mothers confronted with a more terrible alternative.

**His Heart Included.**

In the western part of the United States, the natives have achieved a reputation for generosity as well as for patriotism, and the qualities named are naturally quickened among other people in the same section. This may account for the splendid action reported of one of the comparatively new comers to that section. According to his story, John Lampas, a young Greek of California, gave for war relief work his touring car, his gold watch, his bank deposit of \$521 and all the money he had in his pocket, about \$25, and then enlisted in the American army, with this sentence on his lips: "That is all I have, and I am glad to give it."—Christian Science Monitor.

**Lee County Fair Receipts.**

Notwithstanding the bad weather, the fair has been pronounced a grand success by all and their opinion is sustained by the gate receipts which were as follows: Wednesday, \$351; Thursday, \$2,145.30; Friday, \$1,994.70; Saturday, \$903.65. Total, \$5,445.65. Last year the total gate receipts were \$3,935.25.—Bishopville Vindicator.

Our idea of the millennium is too soft-hearted. Maybe so. But there are, of course, inherent difficulties about enforcing a policy of blood and iron where there are more people to be shot than there are to do the shooting.—Chattanooga News.

**CHILDREN OF WAR.**

Investigation of Effect of War Upon Children in Belligerent Countries.

London, Nov. 11 (Correspondence)—The war's effect upon the children of the belligerent countries is now being studied on this side by Miss Fanniebell Curtis, director of kindergartens of New York City and Mary Moore Orr, identified with various educational associations of New York. These two women were sent to France and England by the Committee of the Conservation of the Children of America during the war.

"We have just come from France," Miss Orr said to The Associated Press Correspondent, "where we have spent a few weeks visiting some of the colonies of refugee children established by the Franco-American Committee for the Protection of the Children of the Frontier and where we saw other admirable welfare work.

"We are now touring England and are seeing day and night nurseries for the children of munition workers, and studying with a great deal of interest, reports of plans for educational reconstruction work after the war.

"Our plan is to return to America by way of France, where we shall visit Evian, the great refugee station, and other sections where similar welfare work is carried on.

"To the Froebel Society of which Lady Betty Balfour is chairman, Miss Curtis has extended the greetings, sympathy and offer of cooperation from the International Kindergarten Union, whose membership is 20,000. Every courtesy has been extended to us and many opportunities for viewing work of many kinds placed in our way."

**RUTLEDGE COUNTY DEFEATED.**

Williamsburg Vote Against New County.

Kingstree, Dec. 12.—Complete returns from the seven precincts in Williamsburg county voting yesterday on the proposition of cutting off a portion of the county for the formation of "Rutledge County," give a total of 323 against, and 214 favorable to the proposition. The necessary vote in this county to carry the election for the establishment of the new county was 358, therefore the proposition was defeated in Williamsburg by a substantial margin.

**BOMB SQUAD IN ARMY.**

New York Detectives Called to Colors.

New York, Dec. 12.—The entire bomb squad and about 20 other detectives of the New York police department have been taken over by the army intelligence bureau at the request of Secretary Baker, it was announced today by Police Commissioner Woods.

The detectives will enlist as privates in the army with their present officers commissioned officers.

**Time to Raise His Flag.**

If it is true that the Emperor Charles has stated that he was ready at any time to conclude a peace that would guarantee the integrity of his empire but that he would not cease fighting till his enemies renounce their purpose of dismembering it, he should raise the white flag at once. None of the allies is fighting for the purpose of dismembering Austria-Hungary. But it is for Austria to ask the allies for immediate peace on the basis of no dismemberment.—Philadelphia Record.

**Mitchel's Fine Record.**

All of those who have taken the lead in denouncing the Mitchel administration are aware that in its general conduct of the affairs of the metropolis it has made an unsurpassed record. Mayor Mitchel's standing in the community has suffered nothing from his defeat. Socialists and pacifists supported Morris Hillquit, a Socialist lawyer of ability, who came to New York from Russia. He won almost as many votes as Mayor Mitchel. The mayor's tremendous onslaughts upon the record of the Tammany candidate, a local Brooklyn judge named Hyman, had the useful effect of bringing out from this man a declaration of loyalty to the war measures of President Wilson. So abnormal was the local situation, New York being a city of vast foreign elements, that Mayor Mitchel was probably justified in turning his campaign upon the issues of the war. He lost at the polls, but he seems to have gained a victory in what he did to help clear the atmosphere. Tammany in power again will find it less easy now than in the past to loot and disgrace the town.—American Review of Reviews.

**It Would Seem So.**

Count Tolstoi thinks Kerensky was too soft-hearted. Maybe so. But there are, of course, inherent difficulties about enforcing a policy of blood and iron where there are more people to be shot than there are to do the shooting.—Chattanooga News.

**MERRY CHRISTMAS FOR SOLDIERS.**

Y. M. C. A. Wants Cake and Candy for Their Christmas Party.

The Y. M. C. A.'s need home made candy and cake to fulfill their Christmas plans for soldiers at Camp Jackson. If you live within 200 miles of Camp Jackson, will you not contribute?

Send boxes by parcel post not later than December 20th, plainly addressed to E. B. Shultz, Camp Social Secretary, Army Y. M. C. A. Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.

In addition to the momentous Christmas celebration planned by the Red Cross and one which Camp Jackson soldiers will long remember, the various Y. M. C. A. units will have festivities appropriate for the occasion. Already some of the secretaries report that companies have volunteered to put in Christmas trees, greens and holly with which to adorn the buildings. The large open fire places in the new buildings will be ready to burn the Yule-tide log and everything possible will be done to make Christmas like it used to be back at home.

It is planned to have every soldier who comes to the Christmas celebration bring a small gift to some other soldier not exceeding ten cents in value, but wrapped as though it were going to his best girl. These will be collected at the door and redistributed later so that no man will get his own package. To help accomplish this redistribution we will have some real sure enough Christmas girls, without which you could hardly have a Christmas. What else does the Christmas need? Well, it needs home folks, but the Y. M. C. A.'s are not quite able to come across with that. The next best thing, however, and we want home folks who live near enough, to make Christmas candy and cake for this party. Tell the folks about it and have it sent from home about December 20 to the Army Y. M. C. A. Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., marked "For Christmas Party." These good things will be distributed to the Y. M. C. A. units according to the number of men being served, and we believe in the home folks strongly enough to know that there will be plenty.

Don't get blue about being away from home on Christmas. We will have some party ourselves and we want your help and know you will give it.

**America, Japan, and China.**

The Chinese have been somewhat disturbed by the agreement between the United States and Japan, which was announced by our State Department as a result of the mission of Viscount Ishii. Our recognition of the fact that Japan has special interests in China is by no means to be construed as admitting that China is not wholly sovereign within her own territories. Mr. Lansing's understanding of the affair is in the highest sense honorable, and is in keeping with our demand for a new order of open dealing, and of scrupulous regard for the rights of all nations. Until there is reason to take a contrary view, we must believe that Japan is no less sincere in this matter than is Uncle Sam. China's chief business is to put her own household in order, and to rise to the great opportunity that lies before her in a world of honest friends, good neighbors. Along with this agreement, Japan takes over a much enlarged task of maritime policing in the Pacific, and proposes to put merchant tonnage at our disposal. We can afford to pay Japan well for this tonnage, and to give her as much steel as we can spare for her ships now building. We can also afford, at the same time, to make China a handsome war loan with which she may strengthen the pillars of her new republic, and may prepare to render some definite aid to the cause of the allies, such as may be assigned to her by the great inter-Allied council that is now forming. The "yellow peril" now disappears.—From "The Progress of the World," in the American Review of Reviews for December, 1917.

**Lucid Testimony.**

"The average individual," said the Scotland Yard official, "can't give at detective simple, plain, straightforward information. Questioned by a detective, he becomes as involved and difficult as the office boy. A detective asked an office boy if it was Mr. Jones or his partner who reached the office first as a rule.

"Well," said the boy, turning very red, "Mr. Jones at first was always late, but later he began to get earlier, till at last he was first, though before he had always been behind. He soon got later again, though of late he has been sooner, and at last he got behind as before. But I expect he will be getting earlier sooner or later."—London Tit-Bits.

The price of coal has gone up but what difference does it make when you can't get it, anyway.—Lancaster News.