

The Watchman and Southron.

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Advertisements.
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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 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.

Washington, March 30.—With the exception of cloudiness on Monday, generally fair weather, with nearly normal temperatures is forecast for South Atlantic States for the coming week.

NITRATE OF SODA ALLOTMENTS.

Only Those Who Asked for Soda For Grain Get Any Now.

I am getting a number of inquiries about the distribution of the present allotment of 224 tons of government soda to Sumter county. This allotment was made for small grain and those who did not have in their applications number acres of grain, did not get any portion of allotment. In future allotments all will be given equal consideration, unless the Washington office advises us to give preference to grain or food crops over other crops.

This present allotment did not give us more than forty-nine per cent. of the amount applied for, for small grain. Instructions have been received stating that shipping conditions indicate ability to fill all future requirements.

J. Frank Williams,
County Agent.

Garden Week.

South Carolina is prepared to demonstrate during War Garden Week, April 1, that it is out to beat the Kaiser with the hoe, according to reports to the National War Garden Commission. Plans are being made to make that week one in which the home soldiers of the soil will show that they "mean business."

"Speed up and Spade up" says the call which has been issued by Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the Commission. "Kaiser Killiam must be fooled; and War Garden Week will be one of the biggest demonstrations ever given to show him that the American people are back of their army heart and soul. The Kaiser is not worried as much over the number of men this country is sending to France as to whether it will be able to feed them after it gets there.

"War Gardeners will welcome the passage of the Daylight Savings bill, because it will mean that 10,000,000 home food producers will be able to add 542,000 years of extra time to their food production campaign this year; and that will mean millions of dollars worth of extra food on the pantry shelf this fall. Everyone should ask his congressman to vote for the bill."

August Kohn, chairman of the conservation committee, Columbia, South Carolina, has received a lot of the garden primers from the Commission, which will send a copy to anyone who writes for it, enclosing a two-cent stamp for postage. The Charleston Chamber of Commerce, which is cooperating in the work, and many of the banks and industrial concerns also have been sent consignments. Primers have been sent to the Sumter Chamber of Commerce and to the Farmers' Bank of Simpsonville, D. C. Bramlett, cashier.

Captain Richmond Pierson Hobson, formerly congressman from Alabama, and champion of nation-wide preparedness and prohibition will deliver a lecture in Trinity Methodist church on Wednesday evening, April 10th. Captain Hobson is an orator of extraordinary ability, and he has frequently addressed congress upon the urgent importance of national prohibition and naval preparedness. He has also spoken from almost every noted Chautauqua platform in America, and judging from the press notices he has a ringing message for the people of this country.

There is a growing sentiment everywhere that able bodied men of all ages must either fight or work, and those who are not fighting will not be permitted to loaf much longer. There is a rough road ahead for the vagrants and loafers of all ages and all colors.

If this were a fight for point Germany might now be declared winner. This is why Germany is anxious to quit and avoid the inevitable knockout that a finish fight will bring.—Chicago Daily News.

DUTCH SHOW ANGER.

SEIZURE OF SHIPPING DENOUNCED AS INDEFENSIBLE.

Official Statement Says Holland Will Resist Action of United States With All the Energy of Its Convictions and Wounded Feelings.

The Hague, Saturday, March 30.—The seizure of the Dutch merchantmen in American ports is characterized by the Dutch government, in a statement in The Official Gazette, as an act of violence which it will oppose with all the energy of its conviction and its wounded national feelings. The government takes issue with the proclamation of President Wilson regarding the decision of the United States, saying it contains assertions which are contrary to the facts.

The statement says:
"With painful surprise the government and whole Dutch nation has taken notice of the presidential proclamation and the statement of March 29 relative to the seizure of part of the Dutch merchant fleet.

"The seizure en bloc of a neutral merchant fleet, if only for the duration of the war, is an act indefensible from the viewpoint of international law and unjustifiable towards a friendly nation, apart from considerations of legality.

"But the manner also in which the presidential statement defends this act of violence does not contribute toward lessening the sting thereof, for this defense has plainly been drawn up under the influence of a completely incorrect representation of affairs.

"The manner in which the Dutch merchant fleet has been treated in the past month in the United States, the incessant difficulties placed in the way of our sailings from American ports, repeated refusals of bunkering facilities and forced unloading of cargoes already bought—all this may be within the rights of the United States (save one case that of the Zealandia,) which with her own bunker coal entered an American port and has been unlawfully detained there since.

"It surely was against the traditional friendship between the two countries, although on this point the president's statement is silent.

"According to President Wilson's proclamation the Netherlands, owing entirely to German pressure, failed to observe the preliminary arrangement which was proposed for the purpose of leaving no longer idle the Dutch tonnage in American ports and furnishing an opportunity for making voyages within a period of 90 days, pending a definite agreement on Dutch tonnage and rationing. This is distinctly incorrect.

"It is equally as incorrect as the allegation that Germany had threatened to sink two ships which were to sail from Holland with American approval, and that Germany has made increasing threats to prevent both the observance of such a preliminary arrangement and the conclusion of a permanent one. The real facts of the case are as follows:

"After the (American) war trade board had insisted that Dutch ships in American ports make trips pending a definite arrangement, the Netherlands government proposed that some of the ships should make voyages for the commission of relief in Belgium, which Holland has always fostered sedulously. When information was received that Germany objected to America's demand that a Dutch ship sail from Holland each time in exchange for relief ship sailing from America, the Netherlands government deemed it a duty imposed by good faith to inform the American authorities so that a ship which was then on the way towards Argentina could be given a different destination. The direct consequence was that those ships were kept moving, which was exactly in consonance with the provisional agreement.

"Respecting sailing to Cete, France, a Swiss interest, with which Holland sympathized, the ship owners agreed thereto completely as soon as France gave assurances that the ships would not be detained at Cete. Accordingly, several ships were chartered for this service. The charterings and sailings of all these ships were not sensibly delayed by the aforementioned objections. Neither did Germany attempt to influence the execution of the provisional agreement. What did seriously interfere with its execution was the fact that cable messages to and from ship owners were extremely slow in transmission and sometimes never were delivered.

"The fact is that a majority of the ships had been chartered under the provisional agreement through the war trade board and part were already sailing to South America, but were stopped en route by the American authorities, while the Pacific ships plying between the Western coast of the United States and the Dutch East Indies made regular voyages without any impediment by the Netherlands government. The ships now in British

ports in and outside Europe were prevented from sailing.

"As shown by the foregoing, the allegation that the Netherlands, owing to German pressure, was powerless to observe the provisional agreement is contrary to fact. That the president was incorrectly advised is proved conclusively on a point of greater importance, namely, where the statement mentions the new demand that Dutch ships would have to enter the war zone and the seizure which followed Holland's reply.

"After the incorrect allegation that Holland was unable to observe the provisional agreement, Great Britain on March 7 made Holland a final proposal, whereupon Holland came forward with a counterproposal which was unacceptable."

The statement says further:
"Even had the arrangement been concluded, Holland would have been unable to keep it in actual practice, for which reason the seizure was determined upon. This reasoning, strange though it may seem, lacks one important link which is indispensable to place the matter in a proper light. What were the facts? On February 22 the Netherlands, in view of the food shortage threatened, asked America to advance 100,000 tons on account of 400,000 to be definitely arranged for.

"It is true that the associated government on March 6 replied affirmatively regarding the 100,000 tons without giving a definite reply about the 400,000, but to that apparent acquiescence they attached the onerous condition that they were to obtain immediately the disposal of all of that part of the Dutch merchant fleet to which, according to the projected London plan, they would eventually become entitled.

"The Netherlands government, under the stress of circumstances, prepared to accept this condition as soon as the certainty could be had that the fullest reliance could be placed not only on the 100,000 tons, but also on the full 400,000 as the basis of definite regulation. The government was in a position to accept, because at the deliberations in London and afterwards it was understood strictly that Dutch ships would be employed only outside the danger zone and that therefore, they would in no cases undertake services for a belligerent which would be an infringement of neutrality.

"Suddenly, the aforesaid London engagement was broken, on March 7, when the cardinal point, that ships given in exchange for the advance of 100,000 tons of grain were not to be used in the danger zone, was revoked. The enormous character of this change lay not in the fact that the Dutch ships were to be sent into the danger zone—for this has nothing to do with neutrality—but because it was evident that to enter that zone, situated as it is, around the associated countries in Europe, would amount in a large extent to the transportation of troops or war materials from America to the European co-belligerents.

"Moreover the Dutch ships, if armed, would run the risk of armed conflict with German warships. Holland, as a neutral, could not therefore consent to the use of its ships in the danger zone unless the associated governments could guarantee that the ships would not be armed and would not transport troops or war materials.

"In the light of the foregoing, the reasoning of the presidential statement, in accordance with which the seizure was held to be necessary because Holland would be unable to observe the contract, can not be sustained. It is contrary to the true facts. The only true representation is this:

"The powers in question, owing to the loss of ships, felt constrained to replace the tonnage by obtaining the disposal of a large number of ships which belonged not to them but to the Netherlands. They became aware that the Netherlands could not permit the ships to sail except on the conditions imposed by the neutrals, but which in the judgments of the associated governments was not sufficiently in accordance with their interests. Therefore, they decided to seize the Dutch merchant fleet in so far as it lay within their power.

"The Netherlands government deems it its duty to speak with complete candor. It voices the sentiments of the entire Dutch nation, which sees in the seizure an act of violence which it will oppose with all the energy of its conviction and its wounded national feeling.

"According to the presidential statement, this procedure offers Holland ample opportunity to obtain bread grain. This is so only apparently, for it would not be an irresponsible act, after the experiences of Dutch ships in America and British ports to permit other ships to sail to these ports without absolute guarantees that these experiences shall not recur.

"The American government has always appealed to right and justice, has always come forward as the champion of small nations. That it now operates in an act diametrically opposed to those principles is a pro-

Home Demonstration Work

ANNIE KEELS, Demonstrator
ALICE MARTIN, Assistant

The General Sumter Demonstration Club, Stateburg, met on the 11th of March at the school house, with the County Demonstrator, Misses Keels and Martin. There were only five members present, and the following officers were elected: Miss Lykes, president; Mrs. Dargan, vice president, and Mrs. Bull secretary. After the business was over, Miss Martin talked very interestingly on poultry raising, the type of chickens for the different purposes, remedies for the diseases and insects. Miss Keels gave a talk on fruit and gardens, and distributed seeds and bulletins. Also gave remedies for plant diseases and insects, and showed how to preserve eggs in water glass. It was decided to try and sell Thrift Stamps in connection with the club, and Miss Henrietta Dargan was elected president. The meeting adjourned after a very pleasant and profitable meeting, deciding to meet again on the second Monday in April, 8th, at the school house.
Mrs. Des Bull, Secty.

MADAME STORCH DIES.

New York, March 30.—Madame Deslina Davidovitch Storch, the young Turkish woman, who was charged with being the leader of a band of German spies taken into custody in this city a fortnight ago, died suddenly today in her quarters on Ellis Island, it was learned tonight.

The death of Madame Storch is believed to have been due to pneumonia, although secrecy was maintained as to the details. She had been taken to Ellis Island pending action which probably would have resulted in her being deported to France where she might have met the traditional fate of a spy.

Mme. Storch was born in Constantinople only 23 years ago. Her father was a German and her mother a Turk. Government agents believe that she had been for years in the secret service of Germany.

The constant companion of Mme. Storch had been Baron Henri de Beville, a member of a noble French family. He was arrested with her and is a prisoner at Ellis Island.

Rioting in Quebec Continues.

Quebec, March 31.—Anti-conscription rioting continued today. A mob of 3,000 threatened to storm the drill hall and liberate men held for evasion of the Military Service Act, but was dispersed when charged by cavalry. Many men were slightly injured.

ceeding which can find no counterweight in the manifestations of friendship or assurances of lenient application of the wrong committed."

STONE OF DUTCH NOTE SURPRISES CAPITAL.

Washington, March 31.—In the view of the American government, requisitioning of the Dutch ships in American ports was done in full accord with recognized principles of international law and most generous guarantees were given for the protection of Holland's commerce and the rights of the ship owners. It would have been within the rights of the United States to take the vessels permanently, paying for them a just price, but recognizing that Holland would be handicapped after the war, by such action, it was announced that only the use of the ships would be required. After the war they will be returned in as good condition as when taken and any that have been sunk will be replaced.

Caught between the ruthless submarine warfare of Germany and the need of the allies for self-preservation against the illegal practices of that nation, Holland is conceded to have had a most difficult time in satisfying the demands of Germany while obtaining food for her own people. The allies promised to allow from their scant store sufficient grain and other commodities in return for shipping. Holland was willing but Germany refused to allow the agreement to go through, threatening to torpedo ships leaving Dutch harbors. Under the circumstances and after waiting two months the United States and the allies took over the Dutch vessels idle in their ports.

Protest naturally was expected from Holland but officials frankly were surprised tonight at the tone of the official communication and were at a loss to explain it. Until this government has been acquainted officially with Holland's attitude, however, there will be formal comment.

It has been rumored that Holland would ask for arbitration of the shipping question under the treaty negotiated with Former Secretary Bryan, which provides for investigation for one year of all disputes before resort to forcible settlement.



Teach Children to Beware of Flies

Explain to them how flies are hatched in filth. How, after crawling around in outhouses, privies, manure piles and over dead animals and decayed matter, they come into the home and wipe their nasty feet on the family food, leaving a trail of disease germs everywhere.

Flies Cause Infantile Paralysis, Typhoid and Other Fevers

The best doctors in the world will tell you that flies are the cause of a great deal of sickness, especially summer complaint, infantile paralysis, dysentery, typhoid and other fevers. Don't let flies bring sickness into your home.

RED DEVIL LYE KILLS FLIES

Keep a can of RED DEVIL LYE in your out-house and sprinkle it on the filth freely, once or twice a week. It consumes the filth, destroys the fly eggs and prevents odors and sickness.

FOR SALE AT ALL GROCERS Write for Free Booklet "PREVENT"
WM. SCHLELD MFG. CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

CHAUTAUQUA 1918 PROGRAM.

REDPATH MANAGEMENT ANNOUNCES GREATEST ARRAY OF TALENT EVER.

30 in "Chocolate Soldier"—Sir John Foster Fraser, One of Headline Lecturers; Margery Maxwell of Chicago Grand Opera Co.; Dunbar's Revue Featuring Parade of the Allies.

Bigger and better than ever—even than the great program of 1917, which was acknowledged the best in seven years, this season's Redpath Chautauqua, according to the Redpath management, is to eclipse them all.

Everyone will be interested in the announcement that Sir John Foster Fraser, F. R. G. S., chairman of the National War Lectures Committee of Great Britain, and England's most famous newspaper special correspondent, is to appear upon this program. Sir John has been in the British Army in France and Flanders, with the British Grand Fleet, has seen Russia, under war conditions and has traversed the whole of the mountainous region of the Balkans. He has been a great traveler and has described his wanderings in a dozen books. He has also long been famous in Great Britain as a speaker. At the beginning of the war, he placed his unique knowledge of foreign lands at the service of his country. As a recognition of his work the honor of Knighthood was conferred on him at Buckingham Palace, in June, 1917.

The success of "The Mikado" last season was so pronounced that this year another popular light opera will be presented. "The Chocolate Soldier" is the 1918 offering and light opera night this year will again be a real sensation. Charmingly tuneful "The Chocolate Soldier" has a wonderful record before metropolitan audiences. A company of thirty, including orchestra, will present "The Chocolate Soldier." The stage setting and lighting effects will be a revelation in what can be accomplished in this direction on the Chautauqua platform.

Dunbar's Revue in music and special costume will feature a grand spectacular Parade of the Allies. The music and costumes are extraordinary. This revue will be given on the last night of the Chautauqua, as the culmination of a great week's program. In addition to the principals in the cast, local young people will appear in the final pageant spectacle.

An evening with a grand opera artist has twice before proven a great attraction on the Redpath Chautauqua circuit, and now after a season without a prima-donna, this year's program is to have a grand opera star in Miss Margery Maxwell, the gifted young soprano, who appeared this season as principal with Gallipoli, in the Chicago Grand Opera Company in Chicago, and who accompanied that organization on its tour to New York and Boston.

Frank Mulholland, past president of the International Rotary Clubs of the World, and a magnetic, rapid-fire, eloquent speaker before business men's organizations everywhere, is to lecture on "Business and the War," a topic on which he is eminently qualified to speak, having added to his extensive knowledge of American business conditions by a recent visit to England and France.

"Economy in the Home," will be the subject of a lecture by Mrs. Christine Frederick, well known as a speaker on home economics, and as a contributor to this topic to metropolitan newspapers, and the Ladies' Home Journal. Mrs. Frederick points the way to patriotic service through ef-

iciency in the home, and incidentally shows how to cut the cost of living.

The Tamburica, native musical instrument of Croatia, will be a feature of the grand concert given by the Croatian Orchestra on the opening afternoon. On the Tamburica the six members of the orchestra in their bright and novel native costumes will play Balkan melodies, selections from the operas and American songs.

The Chicago Orchestral Band, another attraction of the week, is comprised of a company of seven, organized by the famous bandmaster Bohumir Kryl.

The "Man Who Stayed at Home," the wonderful play based on the spy-sid's intrigues of the German spy system, will be presented by the beautiful and talented Miss Clarrisa Harrold.

Lou Beauchamp, the "Humorous Philosopher," who won his title by his success in mingling mirth with the vital messages of his lectures; Chancellor Geo. H. Bradford, of Oklahoma, great inspirational orator; and Oney Fred Sweet, Chicago newspaper writer on his unique and thrilling experiences in connection with a hundred different jobs in less than three years, each has a lecture of compelling interest.

To the children and adults who enjoyed the "Mother Goose Festival" last year, there is a still greater treat in store this year, a real "Circus Time in Fairy Land."

On the sixth day there will be an exhibition of 100 of the famous war cartoons of Louis Raemaekers. This exhibition is similar to the one in the Congressional Library at Washington. A remarkable collection of 100 war posters of the nations in arms against Germany, will also be displayed on one day of the program.

SUMTER COTTON MARKET.

P. G. BOWMAN, Cotton Buyer.
(Corrected daily at 12 o'clock Noon)
Good Middling 33 7-8.
Strict Middling 33 5-8.
Middling 33 3-8.
Strict Low Middling 32 5-8.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

	Open	High	Low	Close
May	32.80	33.65	32.80	33.46
July	32.28	32.93	32.28	32.50
Oct	31.06	31.50	31.06	31.50
Dec	30.86	31.28	30.86	31.28

News has been received by the family of Mrs. Charles Moise that her grandson, David Levy of Philadelphia, was injured by a fall from an airplane at Miami, Fla. Mrs. Sol Levy, the young man's mother, had just arrived in the city on a visit and left for Florida immediately on receipt of the news. Lieut. Levy was commissioned in the marine corps last summer, but a few weeks ago was transferred to the aviation branch of the service. He had started flying but recently. The extent of his injuries or how the accident occurred has not been learned.

The Court of Common Pleas is still in session and will probably continue through this week and next, as there is a heavy roster to be cleared.

The County Council of Defense will endeavor to obtain a complete roll of every man from Sumter county who is in the military service of the nation—whether in the regular army, National Guard, National army, navy, marine corps, signal corps or any other arm of the service.

Speaking of academic freedom, the Kaiser insists that he yields to no one in his respect for freedom in an academic sense.—New York Evening Post.