

The Watchman and Southron.

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Advertisements.

One Square first insertion . . . \$1.00
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Contracts for three months, or longer will be made at reduced rates.
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Obituaries and tributes of respect will be charged for.
The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1850 and the True Southron in 1864. 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 open letter of Mr. D. R. Coker, Chairman of the State Council of Defense, in reference to the urgent and immediate necessity of increasing teachers' salaries, in order that the services of competent teachers may be retained in our schools, is of local as well as general interest. There is such great demand for educated workers in many lines of business that wages have been advanced to unheard of figures and it is but natural that many thousand teachers will leave the school room to enter business in order to increase their earnings. If a man or woman can increase his or her earning capacity fifty to one hundred per cent. by change of occupation the common sense thing to do is to make the change—and school teachers will not continue to work for small pay when high salaries can easily be obtained in other lines of work for the asking. The problem is clearly stated by Mr. Coker and the remedy suggested is the one that first presents itself to one's mind, viz. increase the teacher's salaries and keep them in the schools where they are rendering the best service to the country of which they are capable, and a service that the country needs most at this time. The problem is primarily up to the taxpayers, but any action to be immediately resultful must come from the officials in charge of the schools—the trustees and school superintendents. If other communities are at all like Sumter the matter can be easily settled. Heretofore all that has been necessary to obtain an increased income for the city schools has been for the City Board of Education to tell the people of the city exactly what schools need, in a plain, business-like statement, and funds have been forthcoming. The situation today is no different, essentially, from when it was found that additional school buildings were urgently needed. The schools need more money to guarantee the retention of an efficient force of teachers, and to obtain this money the people of the city must pay more taxes or provide the money in some other way. That is all there is to it. It is not a complex problem at all. It is up to Superintendent Edmunds and the school board to tell the public what is necessary and to formulate a plan to obtain it. The suggestions and the plans must come from those who have been placed in charge of the schools, and not from the public, for the public is not informed and cannot suggest wisely or advisedly. It seems that the schools must have more money if they are to be kept open next year and up to the standard, and it is the official responsibility of the school board and Superintendent to tell the public how much more is needed and to formulate a plan to obtain all that is essential.

FURLONGS FOR NONE.

Camp Sevier Authorities Make Important Announcement.
Camp Sevier, Greenville, April 24.—No furloughs whatsoever for agricultural purposes will be granted anyone in the Thirtieth Division, Maj. Francis M. Hinkle, division adjutant, announced today. Hundreds of applications for agricultural furloughs have been received, but it is hoped that this announcement will stop further applications.

Honor Roll of Stateburg School.

- First Grade—Frances Richardson.
- Second Grade—Gillespie Boyd, Julia R. Simons, Hope Williams.
- Third Grade—Elizabeth Richardson.
- Fourth Grade—John Frank Williams.
- Fifth Grade—Charles Boyd.
- Sixth Grade—James Brown, William Brown.
- Seventh Grade—Marion Boyd.
- Eighth Grade—Marion Boyd.

Washington, April 24.—The casualty list today contained forty-three names divided as follows: Killed in action, 6; died of wounds, 3; died of disease, 11; wounded severely, 10; wounded slightly, 13. Lieut. Renville Wheat was among those slightly wounded.

MANY MORE MEMBERS FOR THE TIP TOP CLUB.

The People of Rembert, and the Young Ladies of the Magneto Works Get in the War Savings Game—Another Big Buyer.

Add to Big Buyers:
D. V. Keels, Rembert . . . \$110.00
One more. It looks good. Not a town man either, but from near the end of the county. Way off on the road to Camp Jackson his example is set; his money has gone to the government and will help to buy bread and guns and bullets for the boys that are battling the Huns. Do you think there are not more in the country who has bought them in quantity? Not a bit of it. They are there. The trouble is they are bashful. As soon as they overcome their bashfulness and tell their names they will be lined up in type.

Let it be known what you have bought. Where you have lead others will follow.

Tuesday was a banner day for the Tip Top Club; it received many members, and they are right spirited members too. In the afternoon the peoples of Rembert met and elected a War Savings Committee consisting of Mr. J. A. Reames, chairman and Misses Elizabeth Reames, Mrs. S. W. Young, Mrs. J. L. Gillis, Mrs. T. J. Brown, Miss Lula Gillis, and Miss Jackson. Moreover they decided right there and then to form two War Saving Societies, and a number of members were signed up right on the spot. The two societies will be completed and organized formally at an early date.

F. W. Wilson and J. N. Boykin and other colored people were present and these two agreed to form committees and War Saving Societies among their people, and they too go right down to work. There is going to be more War Savings around Rembert in a short while than you can shake a stick at. Watch it grow.

A moving spirit in the meeting, in fact the organizer of it was Mrs. Mary G. Rembert, postmistress. If all the postmasters were as interested as is Mrs. Rembert Sumter would quickly be at the very Tip Top.

Mr. Ben F. Myers president and Miss Ida Sanders secretary of the Hagood War Savings Society were present at the Rembert meeting. They gave as their experience that whereas before the meeting the Hagood postoffice had sold hardly any stamps at all, that after their organization had gotten under sail the post office had sold out, and had sent for more stamps.

Tuesday night was when the Magneto young ladies decided to organize which they did by electing Mrs. Leiby president and Mrs. Porter secretary. The organization will be pushed right along, and will be perfected in a day or two. "We are going to surprise you" said Mrs. Leiby so any society that does not want to be passed in per capita purchases had better begin humping itself right away.

West End No. 17 W. S. S. with 11 members has bought to the extent of \$59.00. As this society has not been organized a month, if they continue to buy at the same rate they will pass the per capita quota asked by the government for 1918, \$20.00.

SUMTER COTTON MARKET.

P. G. HOWMAN, Cotton Buyer.
Corrected daily at 12 o'clock Noon.
Good Middling 29.
Strict Middling 28 3-4.
Middling 28 1-2.
Strict Low Middling 27 3-4.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

	Yes'dys	Open	High	Low	Close	Close
May	27.25	27.50	26.00	26.00	27.80	
July	27.95	27.34	26.00	26.00	27.61	
Oct	26.40	26.47	25.55	25.55	26.51	
Dec	26.25	26.25	25.35	25.35	26.31	
Spots	27.55					

London, April 23.—The British attack last night north of Albert was carried out on a front of one thousand yards, on which the advance was made to a depth of two hundred and fifty yards, Reuter's correspondent at headquarters reports.

Wichita Falls, April 24.—Second Lieut. Stephen R. Warner, of Maplewood, New Jersey, Flying Instructor, and Cadet Edwin D. Cryer, of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, were killed at Callfield this morning when their plane suddenly burst into flames and fell.

PLAN TO CONTROL LABOR.

Washington, April 23.—Establishment of a "Director General of Labor," consolidating all federal labor agencies, and with power to control government employees and those working on government contracts is being worked out by the president, it was stated today.

GERMAN BASES ATTACKED.

NAVAL FORCES MAKE RAID ON OSTEND AND ZEEBRUGGE.

Five Old Cruisers Sunk to Block the Channel—Raid Was Reasonably Successful According to Admiralty Reports.

London, April 23.—British naval forces today raided German submarine bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge, the admiralty announces. Five old cruisers, which had been filled with concrete for use in blocking the channels, were run aground, blown up and abandoned by their crews. The admiralty reports that according to incomplete information the raid met with a reasonable measure of success.

A Prize Winning Essay.

Editor Sumter Item.
One of your Sumter County girls, Miss Elizabeth Dabbs, has won a prize in the contest we are running in our Household Chemistry Classes. This is a splendid article and I know the people of Sumter County will be proud that Miss Dabbs wrote it. I feel that you would be glad to publish it in your paper and am sending it for that purpose. Please send me a copy of your paper containing the essay, also the original essay for Miss Dabbs.

Sincerely yours,

Roy Z. Thomas,
Head Household Chemical Department.

Soap and Toilet Articles and Their Use in The Home.

The purpose of this article is not to go fully into the chemistry involved in soap and soap-making for that is a big subject that would little interest those who have never taken up the study of chemistry, but to include the chemistry of it only so far as this chemistry is closely related to the common things of life. Soap is one of the most important of all household articles, and yet most people are ignorant of the properties of various soaps and consequently they are often misused. We waste time, energy, money by the misuse of soap. Before we take up the kinds of different soaps and misuse of certain soaps it will be best to go briefly into the manufacture of soap and the common soap adulterations.

Manufacture of Soap.

Soap is made by the chemical reaction between an oil or fat and an alkali. Caustic soda is the alkali commonly used, while the oil may be olive, palm or cocoa nut oils for the finer grades of soap and animal fats and oils for the cheaper grade of soaps. The alkali is diluted to a suitable bulk with water and is added to the fat in the proportion about 1.7.

There are two classes of water soluble soaps, the hard or soda soaps and the soft or potash soaps. Hard soaps may be made by the hot process or the "cold process." For commercial purposes the "hot process" is usually used. The alkali and the fat are boiled together until the mixture is smooth. This is known as saponification (soap making). The product is soap and glycerol. When it is smooth salt is added and as soap is insoluble in salt water it rises to the top. The brine at the bottom is drawn off. This contains glycerol, which is refined and made into glycerin. Water is added to the soap, it is boiled, salted and separated as before, and then run out into moulds to set thoroughly, or if other things are to be added it is run into a mixing machine and from there it is run into the moulds. It takes forty-eight hours for complete separation to take place, that is for all of the fat and alkali to be changed into soap. The kettles are of course in use all of the time and another "batch" of soap cannot be begun until this one is run out into the moulds. Some manufacturers run the soap out into the moulds before complete saponification has taken place in order that they may have the kettles to make more soap to make more money. Consequently the soap may contain unsaponified fat or "free alkali" or maybe both.

Soap made by the "cold process" must have very accurate proportions of oil and alkali. The ingredients are combined and allowed to stand several days, until complete saponification has taken place. Soaps made by this method contain the glycerol, but this is not objectionable as glycerol has healing properties.

Special Soaps.

The best kinds of transparent soaps are made by dissolving the soap in alcohol, getting rid of the undissolved residue, and then evaporating the alcohol. Some of the cheaper grades of transparent soaps contain sugar, which should be classed as an adulterant as it causes the soap to waste away so rapidly.

The modern mottled soaps are made by introducing coloring matter into the soap. This does not affect the value of the soap.

For floating soaps air is beaten into

the soap mixture before it hardens. This gives a large bulk; but you are not getting as much soap as you may think you are.

Perfumes and colors do not ordinarily affect soaps; but sometimes perfumes are added to conceal bad odors due to using decomposing fat. Partly for this reason highly perfumed soaps are undesirable.

The great bulk of scouring soaps consist of certain abrasive materials. Only about 10-20 per cent. is soap. The finer the abrasive the better the quality of scouring soap.

Medicated soaps may contain carbolic acid, tar or oatmeal or some other medical substance. As a rule it is better to buy your medicine and soap separately. Use soap for what it was originally intended for, i. e. its cleaning power. These two-in-one articles do not always give the results that they are claimed to.

Soap Adulterations.

Soap adulterations are of two kinds. (1) other detergents (2) fillers. Under the first class there are sodium and potassium carbonates, "water-glass," rosin, petroleum products and borax. The last two, petroleum products, which include kerosene, wax, naphtha, etc. and borax, have value as detergents and, therefore, should not be classed as adulterants, but the others are.

Sodium and potassium carbonates are harsh alkalis that should not be put in any soaps except those for rough cleaning. If more than 5 per cent. of the soap is sodium carbonate, there will be white crustation on top. Therefore, beware of white encrusted soaps. Potassium carbonate, on the other hand, makes soap seem to have a finer grain, and by its use more water can be held in the soap. Therefore, it seems to be the worst of these two adulterants.

"Water glass," like potassium carbonate makes it possible for water to be held in the soap without being readily detected. This causes the soap to waste away quickly. More than a little water glass in soap used for laundry purposes is very bad as the silicate deposited by the water glass wears out the clothes.

Rosin is often used in laundry soaps, especially yellow soaps. It forms a cheap substitute for fats and is objectionable if present in more than small quantities as it often causes yellow stains on the clothes.

Fillers are cheap. Substances such as minute marine organisms, fine clay, chalk, etc., used in soaps to give bulk. They can readily be detected by the fact they are insoluble in alcohol.

Uses and Misuses of Various Soaps.

All alkalis act upon the protein in wool and silk, therefore, never wash woolen and silk goods with any but neutral soaps. Harsh soaps, that is soaps containing free alkali, are very injurious to these goods.

Neither should free alkali soaps be used to clean varnished articles. The alkali in the soaps will unite with the oil in the varnish and cause it to separate from the wood work.

Glass windows and fine china should be washed with neutral soap. Harsh soaps will scratch the glass and take the decorations off of the china.

Octagon is a very good laundry soap but it should never be used for washing the hands or hair. The hands and hair contain protein and fats that react with alkalis.

Alkali is not injurious to iron. Therefore, harsh soaps and scouring powders such as "Old Dutch Cleanser" may be used to clean stoves. Alkali soaps and scouring powders will clean aluminum ware, but they will scratch it. Aluminum should be cleaned with a neutral soap or soap and ammonia. The best way to clean silver is to use a neutral soap or place the silver in an aluminum or a tin pan, cover with hot soda water and boil until the silver is bright. The tarnish on the silver will be transferred to the pan.

For laundry purposes washing soda is far more efficient than any soap for softening water. One pound of washing soda will do the work of eighteen or twenty pounds of laundry soap.

To save money on the soap proposition buy a whole case at a time and put it up in the attic to dry out. You will find that it will not waste away nearly so quickly.

The following soaps are recommended as good toilet soaps: Ivory, Fairy, Palmolive, Woodberry's and Colgate. For laundry purposes, except for woolens and silks, Octagon and Napha soaps are good. Fairy and Ivory are good neutral soaps to use in laundering silks and woolens.

Toilet Articles.

It should be the business of every one to make him or herself as attractive as possible. By the wise use of toilet articles you can, to a large extent, make yourself attractive and beautiful in person.

Of course health is the foundation of good looks; but many healthy people do not have good complexions simply because they do not take care of it. Face creams and lotions help to keep the tiny pores of the skin open

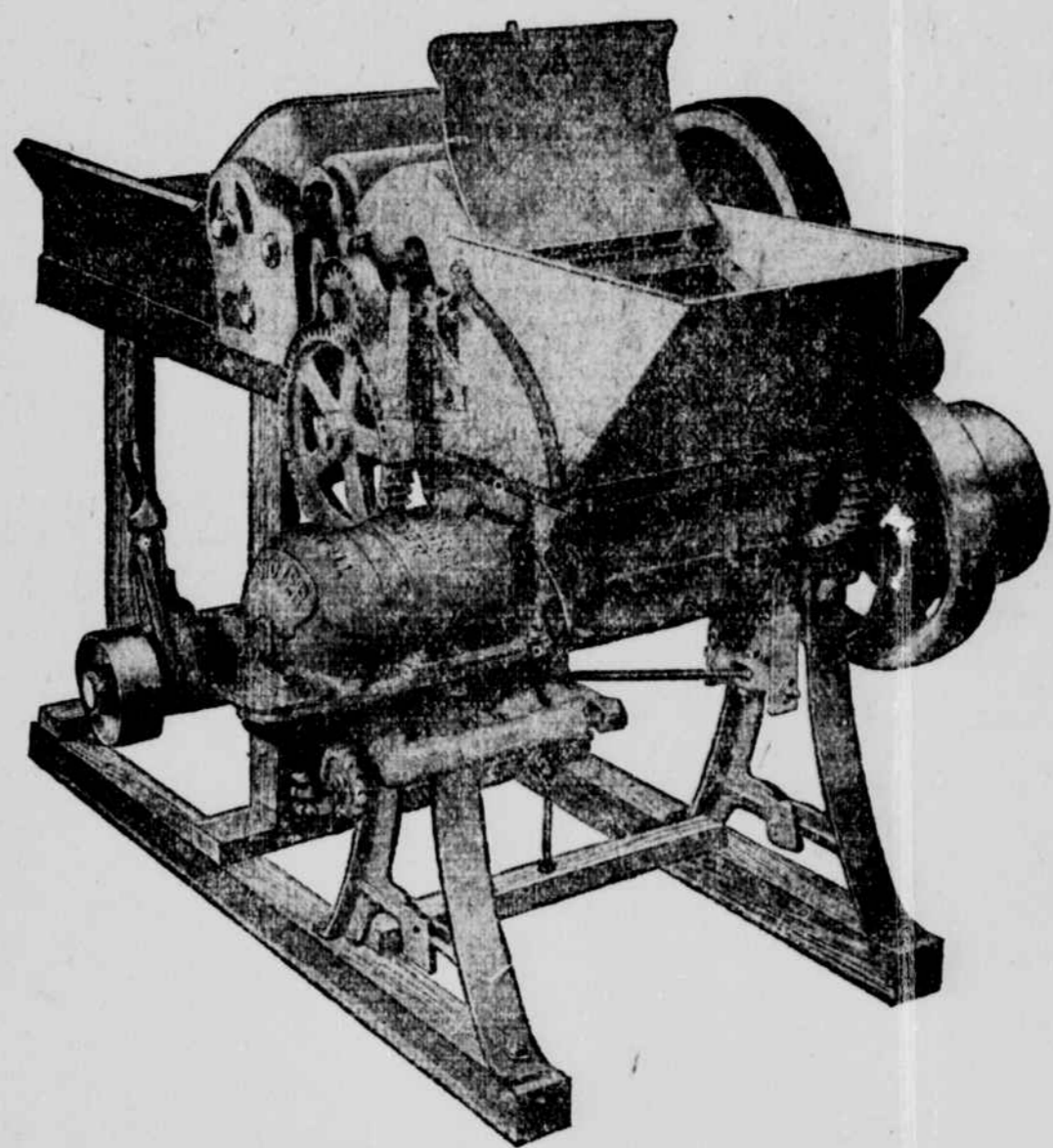
to keep the tiny pores of skin open from getting rid of certain impurities. If the pores are kept open and in good working condition a soft velvety skin is the natural result. The massaging motion used in applying face creams and lotions helps to make the muscles of the face strong and the flesh firm and elastic.

Face powders are beneficial in protecting the skin from the weather; but powder should not be applied in large quantities and it should always be entirely removed from the face at night by bathing in order that the pores may be open all night to throw off all impurities.

Health as well as beauty depends upon strong, clean, beautiful teeth. The root of all tooth troubles is an albuminous transparent film that covers the teeth. In this film thousands of germs find a home and from here they scatter to all parts of the body. Soapy substances only harden this albuminous film. This albuminous substance must be digested and pepsin is the natural digester of albumin in the stomach. But to digest albumin pepsin must have the aid of hydrochloric acid, and this acid is injurious to the teeth. It has been found that calcium phosphate will neutralize hydrochloric acid so that it will not injure the teeth, but at the same time it does not take away the power of this acid to help pepsin digest albumin. It was also found that calcium phosphate was a wonderful polisher of enamel. Therefore, a tooth paste that contains pepsin to digest this albuminous film, acid calcium phosphate to aid in this digestion, and calcium phosphate to polish the teeth, would be an ideal cleanser for the teeth. The following have been tested in the laboratory and found to be good preparations for cleaning the teeth: Pepsodent, Kolynos and Pebecco.

Although perfumes have no real value as far as health goes, yet they cultivate our aesthetic sense. A faint, delicate perfume we associate with loveliness, culture and refinement. By a wise choice in the selection of our perfumes we can add to the attractiveness of our persons. Perfumes are obtained from fruits and flowers by subjecting them to pressure or by destructive distillation with steam. The fruits and flowers must be at a certain stage of ripeness or the perfume will not be good. For good toilet articles the following companies are recommended: Colgate, Jergens, Daggert and Ramsdell, Palmer, L'ella, and Hines.

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