

The Watchman and Southron.

Published Wednesday and Saturday BY OSTEEN PUBLISHING COMPANY SUMTER, S. C. Terms: \$1.50 per annum—in advance.

Advertisements. One Square first insertion . . . \$1.00 Every subsequent insertion50 Contracts for three months, or longer will be made at reduced rates. All communications which subserve 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.

The saw mill men of the South are held up for condemnation by the Emergency Shipping Corporation for not supplying timber for wooden ship construction as rapidly as needed. The fact that the labor that the saw mills must have to get out the timber has been drafted into the army or induced to leave the mills to work in shipbuilding yards by the lure of higher wages than the mills have ever been able to pay, seems to be lost sight of entirely. The saw mills cannot turn out timber without labor and if the labor that they have heretofore depended upon is taken from them by the army and by the ship yards, how are they to meet the demands of the ship building corporation?

Blease is not charged with disloyalty because of what other men say about him, but because of what he has said himself. He is condemned by the words of his own mouth. The man who votes for Blease is a traitor to Woodrow Wilson, for Blease has said that Wilson is guilty before Almighty God for the blood of every young man who is killed in this war.

Sumter county needs good citizens to represent her in the legislature and the State needs its most able, patriotic and level headed citizens in the legislative department of government, as never before, and it is the duty of men competent to serve in this capacity to volunteer for this duty. The flower of the young manhood of the State is in the army, giving their all in the service of the nation, and the men above the draft age should not shirk service in places of responsibility in civil life. If a young man can give all his time, and perhaps his life, the middle-aged men can afford to give two months out of the year to service in the legislature.

The government price for wheat is \$2.20 per bushel. Congress tried to increase the minimum price to \$2.40 per bushel and passed a bill to that effect, but President Wilson vetoed the bill, saying that he did not believe conditions justified the price suggested by congress. There is no law to prevent a farmer or dealer in wheat demanding more than \$2.20 a bushel, but that is a matter of barter between seller and buyer. The government price is \$2.20.

Dark Corner News.

Dark Corner, July 31.—There was a heavy rain here last night and the earth is soaked with water this morning. Crops are doing finely now, if these rains do not cause the cotton to shed its squares.

The health of the community is very good at this time.

Mrs. Joe E. Johnston had some fever last Sunday, but seems better now.

W. J. Ardis who has been sick since the first of June has got so he can be around a little again, but he had a tough time with bronchitis and malarial fever.

Dr. Swope of Abbeville assisted Rev. Bowen of Paxville in a meeting at Pinewood Baptist church last week. We were glad to have Dr. Swope and hope he will come again.

It was my good luck to dine with Mr. J. Rollin Kolb and his kind wife last Friday. And I saw some of that fine crop he has, but the rain shut me off from seeing it all, yet I saw enough to say his crop is, as usual, good.

Messrs. McClellan and Palmer are surveying out O. J. C. Rose's land in this corner and adjoining lands.

Politics is still cool in this corner and I see the candidate seed sprout very slow in Sumter county this season. While I notice from The Times that our sister Clarendon has lots of good germinating seed and perhaps some to spare, magistrate in Sumter and judge of probate is all that is being contended for in this county.

Mr. C. A. Johnson of this corner was called into the army last week, but was turned down on account of disability and sent back home after only two days at Camp Jackson.

Private J. Corbett Weeks now of Camp Jackson, visited relatives here from last Saturday until this morning, when he returned to camp. He sure looks well and looks as if soldier's life agrees with him.

Hard Times.

Helping The Farmers.

Verda, Ala., Aug. 1.—On three days each week business men and their employes here desert their counters and offices for the plow and hoe and take to the surrounding fields to assist the farmers with their crops. This is owing to the shortage of farm labor and was suggested by the local Council of Defense. The plan has proved a success.

Hunting Submarines.

London, July 14 (British Wireless Service)—A sea sport which has arisen out of the war—hunting German submarines by airship—is described in The Times. The writer's story concludes with telling how the crew of the u-boat apparently preferred death to being captured.

One of the crew of an airship spotted a submarine lying on the bed of the ocean, in fairly shallow water.

"The wireless spark," reads the account in The Times, "and soon away on the horizon there appeared a little destroyer, followed far astern by four squat trawlers, all racing toward the spot above which the airship cruised around.

"The destroyer came up first, of course, and it was not long before, guided by wireless instructions, her guns were trained in readiness to greet the unsuspecting u-boat should it bob to the surface. It seemed ages to the impatient crew before the trawlers arrived, but things moved rapidly once they were at the scene of action, for they knew their job of old.

"Working in pairs they approached their victim from opposite directions, steaming toward each other. Between each pair a strong 'sweep' was stretched and allowed to hang in a huge loop that it might traverse the seabed. The vessel's net and crossed each other's tracks immediately above the doomed craft. The 'sweeps' of either pair engaged the u-boat fore and aft simultaneously and held her in a gigantic cradle.

"Thus far the German boat had shown no signs of alarm although those with her must have heard the churning of the trawlers' screws. Now she suddenly seemed to awake to the menace that threatened her." The article goes on to describe the fate of the submarine. "She wriggled and squirmed about in a frantic endeavor to escape but it was useless. Not a loophole was there to be found, and at length, realizing the helplessness of her plight, she ceased to struggle. This fact was duly wirelessed by those on board the airship to the destroyer below. Trapped securely, the enemy vessel could still rise to the surface did she so desire, and, to give her an opportunity to do so, the British craft now waited for several minutes. She preferred to lie still; and so, at a flagged signal from the destroyer, the starboard foremost trawler and the port aft one attached a tin of high explosives to each of the 'cradle wires' and allowed it to slide downwards until it rested upon the u-boat's hull. Then those in the airship flagged a signal and upon the two trawlers two firing keys were pressed.

"Followed then the uprising of a geyser of water, and when the troubled ocean became calm, of the submarine there was no trace other than an extensive patch of oil floating upon the surface of the sea."

Decide for Yourself!

The State does not say and has not said the man who votes for C. L. Blease for senator is disloyal. The State says nothing of the kind—but the people ask these questions of all voters:

Do you believe that in the sight of the Almighty, President Woodrow Wilson and the majority in congress will be answerable for the killing of every American off of American soil in this war "as an unwarranted sacrifice of fresh young American manhood?"

That Mr. Blease said in his Pomaria speech about four months after the United States entered the war, and he reaffirmed the Pomaria speech at York, June 20, 1918.

Do you believe that the United States would not have been in this war but for English money? That Mr. Blease said in his Filbert speech.

Are you unable to see any just or righteous reason why the United States was plunged into this war? That Mr. Blease said as to himself in the Charleston American long after the war began.

Would you, if you had the power, displace every officer, executive, judicial and legislative, who had a part in bringing the United States to a recognition of the state of war with Germany? That Mr. Blease said he would do if he had the power, about four months after we had entered the war.

It is for you to decide for yourself whether or not you can support a candidate for senator who holds these opinions and at the same time support your government.

The State has merely printed the expressions of Mr. Blease as they were reported by his own newspaper. If you think you can vote for Mr. Blease without indorsing what he says, if you think you can separate your candidate from his declared principles when you cast your ballot, that is your affair.

One thing is certain: You can't vote for Dial, Pollock, Benet or Rice without indorsing Woodrow Wilson and the majority in congress and the American cause. You can't vote for any two of them without thereby sending to the boys in France the message that you at home are supporting them.—The State.

War Profiteers Everywhere.

Buenos Aires, June 29.—Argentina, although not in the war is suffering its material consequences, as evidenced by the constantly increasing cost of living, scarcity of work, lowering of wages, development of "trusts," cornering of articles of consumption, and extensive private speculation in public necessities. The government is being urged to adopt emergency measures similar to those pursued by other countries where the war produced such conditions. It has been suggested that special committees be appointed by the State to intervene, or that additional powers be extended to those branches of the public administration, such as the police, hygiene, labor, which from the nature of their functions are best equipped for coping with the evils. Comparison of prices of various articles of prime necessity in force last year with those ruling today indicate that many increases may not be attributed directly to the war but rather to artificial factors engendered by speculation, price-fudging and cornering of supplies.

ASK A RURAL POLICEMAN.

Peevish Correspondent Makes Inquiry That Only Law Officers Can Answer.

To The Item: As a citizen of Sumter, I would like to ask through your columns why it is that most all automobile owners of the city had to secure State license tags by a certain date, while there are a few that are constantly using the streets of Sumter with "yellow" tags still affixed to their cars and continue to do so with seemingly no degree of concern for either State or city law forbidding the use of same? Why are some car owners given such wanton freedom along this line? What is true along this line is also true concerning speeding. Please inform us, if possible, why such conditions exist, for we are all supposed to be law-abiding citizens. "One Who Wants Information."

THE NEED OF NURSES.

A Message From Surgeon General Gorgas to The Young Women of The United States.

"I want every young woman in the country every woman between 19 and 35, to read carefully what I have to say, and to give it earnest attention. It is a message which every girl ought to welcome because it tells of an opportunity to help the government. The army and the country face a strong shortage of nurses. The army alone will require something like twenty-five thousand nurses by the first of next January. We have about thirteen thousand of this number. We need twelve thousand more. We have got to have them or the army will run short, and this would be an outcome incredible and intolerable to the American people. Only graduate nurses who have the full course of training are available for this high service. These nurses have to be taken out of the hospitals and from care of sick at home. This means that when we recruit our full quota for the army, their places in civil life must be filled. Hence this call for student nurses, to fill the vacancies prepare for professional service, and meanwhile to make it possible for our hospitals, both civil and military, to carry on, and for the American people to hold the health standards of the country as high as they can.

If I were a young woman and wanted to do my country the greatest service in my power, I would go at once to the nearest recruiting station of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense and enroll in the United States Student Nurse Reserve. This enrollment would at once make me a candidate for any army nursing school or for one of the civilian nursing schools. I cannot conceive of a more valuable service, a more womanly service. I can give every girl who enrolls in this reserve my personal assurance that she is making herself count, and I should be ashamed of any woman who did not lend with all of her heart and soul to make herself count in the defeat of Germany. (Signed) W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon General, United States Army.

THE PRICE OF COTTON.

The Only Reasonable Plan is to Keep Some of it Off the Market.

To the Editor of The Item: From a sick room I have tried to keep up with the plans for cotton. Our panic stricken friends are doing more damage than all other agencies. In the first place a bumper crop can not be picked out and much of it will be in the fields when plowing for another crop. Much of the last crop was not picked until March. Then we are depending on a broken stick, if we wait for the government to organize a cotton corporation to take over the surplus. The only remedy that I have seen was suggested by your fellow townsman, Mr. W. A. Pownan, to retire 1-3 of the crop and reduce acreage next year. This campaign should be vigorously prosecuted. We will get more money for 2-3 of the crop than for 3-3 and we will have the other 1-3 to supply the shortage that is bound to come when exports become normal again. Who should be the gainer, the farmers who grow the cotton, or speculators who buy up from stranded farmers and then sell to anxious buyers? This is a common sense proposition and should be given the widest publicity. It should be done now. If we do it, not a bale need be sold under 35c, unless we just insist on giving it away. If two bales will sell for more than three then why sell the third? Keep it. Keep it, to look at. Do not use it, as a basis of credit, for that will impair its ownership and will lower the price of the other two. Let us be assets of the United States government and not liabilities. We can if we will. E. W. Dabbs.

TO STIMULATE MINERAL PRODUCTION.

American Mining Engineers Working to That End.

New York, July 29.—Some 7,000 mining engineers, members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, are shoulder to shoulder in the endeavor both to stimulate mineral production and to convert minerals to the highest possible service in the war. In an effort to increase the scope of this war service, the American Institute of Mining Engineers will meet in Colorado during the week of September 2nd to take up vital problems of immediate importance. Mining engineers from every section of the country will attend. During the meeting, trips are to be made from Colorado Springs to the Cripple Creek district, Pueblo, the Leadville district, and Boulder. The week's session will open in Denver on September 2nd and will that evening move to Colorado Springs, which will be the principal headquarters for the duration of the meeting. This is the first assembly of the entire Institute in Colorado since 1895, and an appropriate entertainment program, planned by the seven hundred Colorado members, will include an automobile drive to the top of Pike's Peak.

The sections of Colorado to be visited are rich in many war minerals of importance, including ferro alloys, radium, molybdenite ores and pyrites.

Developing the Use of Seafoods.

Washington, July 29.—New markets for seafood are being developed by the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce, as a meat conservation measure.

While meat from the Pacific coast—20,000 pounds of it—recently has been put on the Boston market, the shipment was disposed of in ten days at a retail price of 15 cents a pound and was received with such satisfaction by householders who like to live both well and economically, that preparations are being made to assure a regular supply. Some of the meat was sold as far north as Portland, Me.

On the Texas coast, a representative of the Bureau is seeking to introduce porpoise meat, which has been pronounced excellent by those who have tried it. The main difficulty has been to make arrangements at the fishing centers for systematic shipments.

Fishes from the Gulf are being sold in many cities through the middle west, as the result of shipments arranged by the Bureau. Carload lots are being ordered by dealers in Indianapolis, Louisville and Nashville.

Efforts are being made by the Bureau to increase the pack of salt whiting, for which was large demand last winter. New England fishermen are being instructed in salting methods.

Dr. Russell J. Cole, an assistant at the Bureau, is endeavoring to establish a fishery for sharks, rays and porpoises at Cape Lookout, N. C. Experiments have shown that smoked porpoise is nutritious food.

For The Hot August Days! For the Hot Days of AUGUST Nothing You Can Wear is so Cool and Comfortable as a Mohair or Palm Beach Suit. We have just received a large shipment of these Suits, and they were bought from \$2.00 to \$5.00 under the market price. We have marked them accordingly. If you care for comfort at a reasonable price, now is the time to get it. Palm Beaches \$12.50 and \$13.50 Mohairs . . . \$15.00 to \$20.00 AND REMEMBER—The Tailoring in These Suits is the Finest Money Can Buy. The D. J. Chandler Clothing Co. The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

NO MORE HOBOS.

Work or Fight Order Has Weeded Them Out.

St. Paul, July 29.—War has virtually blotted out the grimy trail of the professional tramp in the Northwest, according to railroad officers and officials of states from Minnesota to the Western coast. The Northwestern tier of states, long the summer playground of the box car transient, have so rigorously enforced the "work or fight" order and other war measures that the tramps, who formerly appeared in droves after having wintered in the cities, have been reduced to a few lonely stragglers.

"And the demand for labor is so keen that town policemen and village constables are quick to draft these stragglers and put them to work," declared an official of a railroad with headquarters here.

"The armed guards about railroads, yards, bridges and tunnels have also been a thorn in the side of the carefree wanderer. He is in constant danger of becoming a target while loafing around his old haunts."

In past years towns which were the headquarters of farm laborers were packed with professional gamblers, gunmen and thugs who devised various schemes of fleecing the worker of his money. They mingled with the men, wore the clothes of the worker and could be weeded out by officers only with difficulty.

The war has, in the opinion of the authorities, sounded the death knell of this small army which annually reaped a golden harvest.

An Individual Matter.

(Newberry Observer.)

Mr. Richards boasted at Walhalla on Tuesday, when the question of loyalty—not his loyalty, however—was being discussed on the stand that he has "one son and three nephews" in the war.

That is something to be proud of; but the question of loyalty is a very personal one. There is no vicarious service in this war. Whatever credit and honor belongs to a soldier is his, and his alone. It proves he is loyal and patriotic, but not that anyone else is.

Just Like Blease.

Up in New York a man named Hearst is going to run for governor. Yes, he is the fellow who owns several yellow newspapers which have an unsavory reputation. Hearst is another fellow who was pro-German before this country went into the war and even after the United States declared war, but is now howling himself blue in the face in an effort to convince the country of his patriotism. Rock Hill Herald.

Married.

Mrs. Shepard Nash announces the marriage of her daughter, Mary Eleanor, to Mr. Douglas R. Plyden, July 20th, at 7:30 p. m. in Baltimore, Md.

HUN SHELLS CAPTURED.

Immense Stores Taken by Americans in Forest.

With the American army on the Aisne-Marne front, July 29, by American Press.—The tremendous stores of German ammunition found by the Franco-American troops in the forests of Fere and Ris leads officers to believe that the allied offensive nipped in the bud German plans for a momentous drive upon Epernay.

The forests and the surrounding country north of the Marne were virtually one great arsenal for German ammunition of all kinds, big gun shells being particularly numerous. At places on the edges of the woods there were large shells stacked like cordwood over large areas.

Thousands of these shells were intended for the German 210-millimetre guns, only a few of which have been captured. The Americans assume the Germans withdrew many of these guns and others intended for the great drive, had not yet arrived when the allied offensive began. All through the forests the Americans came upon ammunition depots, but some places more than an acre of ground being covered with shells of all calibers. Some of the smaller shells were labelled "For immediate use." Along the roads everywhere, and even in the open places, the shells were camouflaged with limbs of trees. From the roadway skirting the forest in every patch of wood shells were visible. Every clump of trees or shrubbery sheltered shells of various calibers. Some depots were devoted entirely to big shells and other exclusively to projectiles of smaller sizes, including gas shells, high explosive projectiles and cartridges for machine guns and rifles. From the roadways near the forests edges miles after miles of cases of rifle cartridges were seen winding in and out and following the tree lines like fences.

The allies are planning a systematic assembly of the shells for use later against the Germans.

A Call to Duty.

From the battlefields in France there comes an unspoken call that should find an answer in every American's heart. The recent great events in Europe the successes of American arms on the fields of France should spur every American to greater effort.

Our people at home should not rest on the laurels of our soldiers in France. Every death on the field of honor in the line of duty and for our country's cause should be a call to us for every sacrifice and every exertion to aid the cause for which our soldiers are fighting, for which our soldiers have died.

Increase production, decrease consumption, save, and lend to the government. Every cent lent to the United States is used to support, strengthen and aid our soldiers in France.

The candidates for governor and other State offices will speak in Sumter next Tuesday, August 6th.