

DEATH ON GALLOWES

Modern German Pirates Deserve Fate of Buccaneers of Old.

Sailors Serving on United States Merchant Marine Today Knew Man Who Remembered Fate of Spanish Freebooters.

Stories of piratical methods employed by German submarine commanders in burning undefended merchant vessels and mistreating defenseless crews are no novelty to thousands of mariners on the Atlantic coast, such as are now enrolling for service in the new merchant marine.

Some of these sailors, who are to man the emergency fleet of merchant ships being constructed for the United States shipping board to take supplies to our armies in France, actually knew men who suffered at the hands of the last pirates of the Spanish main, whose methods were similar to those of the Germans.

Among the men who reported for duty as mates recently at the recruiting headquarters of the shipping board were some from the Massachusetts coast who had known a survivor of the last ship taken by Spanish pirates of the Caribbean. This was Capt. Thomas Fuller of Salem, who died in 1806 at the age of ninety-four.

Captain Fuller was able seaman in the crew of the brig Mexican of Salem in 1832 when, laden with salt-peter and tea, with \$20,000 in silver stowed under the cabin floor, she sailed from her home port for Rio.

On August 29, near the coast of Cuba, the schooner was held up by a vessel described as "a long, low, straight topsail schooner of about 150 tons, painted black" which hailed and requested the captain of the Mexican to send a boat alongside with his papers.

The boat was sent, and came back in charge of an ill-looking armed crew of pirates from the Spanish main, who drove the crew of the Mexican below decks, fastened down the hatches, and began looting the vessel. Finding the officer, they sent it aboard their own ship.

The pirates next cut the sails and rigging of the brig to pieces and started a fire in the galley on deck, which they expected would soon destroy the bark. They then departed for their own vessel, and sailed away in search of other victims.

But they had neglected to fasten down the cabin skylight. Through this the brig's cabin crawled, and getting to the deck, splashed water on it until he had it in control. He then caused it to smoke heavily until the enemy was on its flight.

The crew rigged their vessel, and favored by a gale made their escape from such a dangerous neighborhood. Salem sailors today recall with satisfaction that the long arm of justice meted out retribution to the pirates.

A few months later a Salem vessel was in the harbor of St. Thomas, when a low, black schooner anchored near her. The Salem captain was suspicious, and inventing an excuse went aboard the schooner for a call. On her deck he saw two spars painted black which he recognized as belonging to the Mexican.

That night the stranger left the harbor, but the Salem captain notified a British man-of-war captain of her character.

A few months later the British brig-of-war Curlew caught the black stranger in the Nazareth river, a slaving locality on the west coast of Africa. The pirate crew fled to the shore and found shelter with a native. They were hunted hard, and four were taken. Later 11 others were taken at Fernando Po and St. Thomas.

The pirates were conveyed to Boston for trial, and found guilty of the attack on the Mexican. Their captain, Pedro Gilbert, assumed innocence and the life of an injured gentleman. He was found guilty, with four others. In sentencing the five to death, Judge Joseph Story used language that induced the court to tears, closing with these words to the condemned men: "And in bidding you, as far as I can presume to know, an eternal farewell, I offer up my earnest prayer that Almighty God may in his infinite mercy and goodness have mercy on your souls."

The five men were hanged in Boston, and with their exit piracy ended in the western world.

How They Became Sammies.

It has been reserved to the Paris Figaro to discover, in the American slang dictionary, the "true" origin of the term "Sammy" as expressive of the American "Tommy," says the Christian Science Monitor. The expression did not originate in France, but at West Point, in 1870, when a certain Lieutenant Mills was manager of the mess. The fare included some formidable sandwiches of bread and molasses. Only the cadet who had consumed six of these substantial sandwiches in succession was allowed to bear the appellation of "Sammy." All of which sounds like a very plausible attempt, on the part of the French poilu, to disclaim credit for the cognomen which caused so much dissatisfaction with the American troops when it was first heard at a French landing port.

Can Now Buy Single Shoes.

Single shoes have been put on sale in London, marked at special prices. This has been done as a concession to the many one-legged men discharged from the army.

DRY BILL PASSED.

HOUSE SENDS PROHIBITION MEASURE TO CONFERENCE.

Both Bodies Agreed on Prohibition Question but Appropriation Items in Agriculture Bill Cause Discussion—Effort to Include Amendments Fails.

Washington, Sept. 23.—National prohibition, effective next July 1, for the period of the war was approved tonight by the house, which adopted 171 to 34, the senate prohibition rider to the \$12,000,000 emergency agricultural appropriation bill. The measure now will be sent to conference for adjustment of differences between the two houses on appropriation items.

After voting in the committee of the whole to accept an amendment permitting the importation of wine until next May 1 the house later reversed its decision and by a vote of 121 to 59 retained the original senate provision that importations of wine must cease when the measure becomes effective upon its signature by the president. The amendment was approved by the house agricultural committee to meet an objection by the governments of France, Italy, Spain and Portugal.

All other efforts to amend the legislation also were defeated. A proposal by Representative Kahn of California, Republican, to extend the effect date for prohibiting the sale of wine and beer to December 31, 1919, was defeated 112 to 52, as was one by Representative Beshlin of Pennsylvania, Democrat, to change the date for stopping the manufacture of beer and wines from next May 1 to December 1, 1919.

Four other amendments, two of which sought to have the government pay for the liquor used when prohibition becomes effect also were rejected.

Representative Gordon of Ohio proposed that the internal revenue bureau be authorized to make the payment, but was ruled out of order, as was a subsequent proposal by Representative Sabath of Illinois to provide a fund of \$250,000,000 for the same purpose.

The other amendments voted down were by Representative Igoe of Missouri, who sought to limit prohibition to the declaration of peace instead of to the demobilization of the army, and by Representative Cannon of Illinois, who tried to have stricken out the provision recently enacted into law, authorizing the president to establish "dry" zones about mines, munitions plants and other factories. Debate on the bill was enlivened by a clash between Representatives Meeker and Decker, both of Missouri, as a result of an attack by the former on officials of the Anti-Saloon League.

Meeker charged that the Anti-Saloon League is financed by drug firms and fosters the use of drugs. He also asserted that its leaders are not engaged in any work, because they are too busy looking after legislation in Washington and that they attempt to have candidates for congress sign secret pledges to vote for prohibition.

Representative Decker vigorously defended the Anti-Saloon League, declaring its members are war workers and that any statement to the contrary was to be resented. He advanced to Representative Meeker's desk and asserted that "there are people who are professional anti-prohibitionists," and added that Mr. Meeker represented a "brewery" district in St. Louis.

Recent disclosures that representatives of brewing interests syndicated a loan of \$375,000 to Arthur Brisbane for the purchase of the Washington Times also were discussed during the debate.

Representative Blanton of Texas, defending the Anti-Saloon League, said the league never had contributed funds to the purchase of a Washington newspaper to carry on its propaganda.

Representative Stafford of Wisconsin, Republican, in defending the purchase of the Times, declared the prohibitionists had attempted to reflect on Brisbane's loyalty by attempting to discredit a business transaction. He also charged that A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, used the Brisbane incident to further the prohibition interests. The Anti-Saloon League and Mr. Palmer not only attempt to besmirch Mr. Brisbane, Mr. Stafford declared, but also reflected on the loyalty of brewers. The Wisconsin member also asserted that Mr. Palmer had gone out of his way to attempt to defeat Democratic members of the house who did not subscribe to his views on the prohibition question.

Although four hours' debate had been allotted, impatient cries of "vote, vote" were shouted late in the session by many representatives. Slight delay, brought about by opponents of prohibition, marked the beginning of the debate and late in the evening an unsuccessful effort was made to postpone final action until tomorrow.

Representatives Kahn, Meeker, Slayden and Galligher spoke against features of the prohibition measure, while Representatives Rainey, Decker and Mondell urged its adoption. Representative Cannon of Illinois, expressed doubt as to the wisdom of the act, pointing out that it would permit grain being made into beer until next May 1 while the president had announced the intention of prohibiting such use after December 1. Representative Longworth of Ohio said Mr. Cannon's interpretation was incorrect and that the brewing of beer would end December 1 under the president's order.

Mr. Cannon also argued that it would be impossible to sell before next July 1 the 140 or 150 million gallons of distilled spirits now held in bond.

Composition of the Scriptures.

In the Bible, Old and New Testaments, there are 3,586,473 letters, 775,693 words, 31,373 verses, 1,189 chapters and 66 books.

News From Egypt.

Egypt, Sept. 21.—The farmers are all very busy trying to get their crops gathered during the pretty weather. Even with the high price cotton pickers are being paid, they are very scarce.

Miss Ruth McLeod with several girl friends of neighboring communities returned to Aberdeen, N. C., on the tenth to resume her studies.

Mrs. J. C. McLeod and daughter spent Tuesday in Camden.

The box supper given at Mr. J. I. Kirkley's on Friday evening was quite a success even with a rainy time.

Quite a number of the young folks gathered at the home of Miss Ruth McLeod and enjoyed a social evening with her before her return to school.

Messrs. LeRoy White and Charlie Marsh of Camden were visitors in this community Sunday.

Mrs. J. W. Weidon spent Wednesday in Camden.

Misses Mae and Almerna Weidon returned to Gaffney on Wednesday to resume their studies at Limestone College.

Quite a number of our men and boys had to register on the 12th. It is a wonderful opportunity for those under 19 to get an education. However, it's hard to give them.

Mrs. J. D. Kneese returned to her home in Augusta on Friday after several days' stay with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McLeod.

Mrs. F. G. Peebles, with her children, spent Friday with her sister, Mrs. R. S. Moseley of Camden.

Little Miss Jane Staway of Smithville, is visiting Alma Peebles.

Among the boys to return to school next week are Lawrence Peebles to Carlisle at Bamberg; Edward Kirkley and James White, to B. M. I. Greenwood.

Mr. J. R. McLeod spent Friday in Camden.

Mrs. S. A. Lowell of Camden visited at her aunt's, Mrs. Peebles recently.

Mrs. S. A. White left yesterday for Augusta, Ga., where she will spend sometime with her children, Mr. W. D. White and Mrs. J. M. Browne.

The Wedgfield Graded School.

The Wedgfield graded school, in common with perhaps a majority of the schools of the State, opened on Monday, September 16. A large proportion of the usual total enrollment of pupils was present on the first day, and children as well as teachers seemed full of enthusiasm and ready for the work of the new session.

The opening exercise was as follows: Bible reading and prayer by Rev. Mr. Derrick, pastor of the Methodist church.

Short address by Dr. M. L. Parler, chairman of the board of trustees, and Mr. A. E. Aycock and W. H. Ramsey, trustees of the school.

There was then a talk by Miss Helen E. Malone, newly elected principal of the school, addressed to the pupils, the patrons and the teachers. There were, however, very few patrons present, so that this part of the talk was abridged. Miss Malone then made announcements affecting the days program, and the general arrangements of the school. Patriotic songs were sung by the children, Miss Jeannette Thomas being pianist.

After a short closing prayer by Rev. Mr. Derrick, the pupils marched down stairs with zest to their respective classrooms.

The teachers of this school are Miss Helen E. Malone principal; Misses Harriett Owens and Ruth Cain, assistants, and Miss Jeannette Thomas, music teacher and assistant in the primary grades. They hope to do the best work possible during the ensuing session, and that the Wedgfield school may above all stand for thoroughness and good order.

Two medals are offered in this school each session. One by Mr. Eugene Aycock for the best declamation, and one by Miss Aycock for best scholarship and deportment. Helen E. Malone, Principal.

Wedgfield, Sept. 23.

Giving the Lie in Georgia.

Chief Justice Hill of the supreme court of Georgia said in Rumsey against Bullard: "All the judges of this court, being 'to the manner born,' are willing to take judicial cognizance of a fact which as individuals they all well know, that in Georgia to call a man a liar, even without raising a stick, usually provokes a breach of the peace, and most generally brings on a fight. There may be exceptions to this rule, but they are rare exotics, and find little nourishment in our Southern soil and beneath our Southern skies."

Safety Life Preserver.

A new life preserver includes with the cork jacket a complete breathing apparatus. This is in the form of a light metal chamber, connected with a spout which rises two or three feet above the water level. The metal chamber is also connected with a tube which is joined to the face mask through which the wearer breathes.

Watching Lobsters' Tails.

To find out if they have been cooked alive, lobsters should be examined very carefully. If their tails are tightly curled to their bodies it is reasonably certain that they were properly cooked.

Peter Stuyvesant's Tree.

A pear tree was brought, in 1647 or 1655, to the Battery, New York, then called Bowlerie, by Peter Stuyvesant, and planted on the spot which is now the northeast corner of Thirteenth street and Third avenue. It bore fruit for 200 years, after which it was cut down. A cross-section may be seen in the New York Historical society building.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MEN LIABLE TO DRAFT.

The Local Board Has Mailed Questionnaires to Those Whose Names Appear in The Following List.

- Simpson Mayrant, Jr. George Washington Gass Henry William Colclough. Gaine Nelson. George Cornelius Rembert. Paul McKiever, Dean Richwood, Hermon Washington Spann. Harry Richardson, Evans Covington, William Gregg, Jr., Rodger Manning Wicker, Joseph Colclough, Allen James, William China Friterson, Henry Edmund Parker, Malachi Mack Thomas, Johnny Lewis, Junius Prince, John Joseph Brennan, George Miller, Marion Joe, Henry Horace Winkles, William Rock, Lucius Timothy Edwards, Daniel Obediah Benjamin Brunson, Shetric Praylow, Sam Johnson, Jesse Epperson, Frank Singleton, Allen Brown, Harvey McGrae, Frank Jackson Barwick, Monroe Douglas, James Porter, Marion Richardson, Sam Buckner, Jr., Robert Melette Moore, William Adamson, Isaac Chestnut, Joe Harris, Jasper Thompson, John Smith, Joe Burgess, Charles Brooks, Asberry Coleman, Andrew Pringle, Anthony Thomas, Jr., Gust Blanding, James Brunson, Joseph Cleveland Cotton, Guss Wilder, Henry Robert McLeod, Adam Allison Team, James Monroe Seales, Harry Bernard Mellett, James Francis Duffy, Robert Morris, Jr., John Isadore Jones, James Harvey Wilson, Charles Field, Tom Kershaw, Arthur Harrie Pack, Robert Pierce Yates, Barney Oregon Bradwell, Walter Graham Riles, George Horace Rowland, Robert Covington, Elmon Thomas Stewart, Henry Tobias, Murray Griffin, John McCaper Wells, Harry Weeks, Allen Hodge, Miles Wesley Costin, Charles Mayrant, Fred Bell, Will McCray, James Matthew Newberry.

- Marion Charles Frost, Jesse Lewis Fox, Joseph Stanley Shedd, Robert Witherspoon DuRant, Warren Alforda James, Minis Dow, Wesley Delaney McCoy, James Linwood Gentry, Daniel Curtis, Charles Henry Dickson, Mingo Mose Ballard, Willie J. Turner, James Brown, Sidney Miller, Leonard Elijah Parker, Archie Miller, Alexander Gillan Fishburne, Simon Osborne, Ash Williams, Jack Johnson, James McDowell Dick, Jr., Ernest Harlston Spann, Frank Mills, Drayton Slater, Benjamin Franklin Myers, Joseph Addison Gayle, Allan Archer, Sam Richardson, Willie McGee, Mitchell Mickens, Robert Evans, Arthur Singleton, William Sanders, Gilbert Dargon, Silas Allen, Albert Benjamin, Frank Wesley Cox, Gus Laws, Mose Singleton, Henry Singleton, David Porter, Clyde Augustus Clark, Raymond Stuckey, Robert Richardson, Robert Weathers, Eddie Robinson, James Rivers, Dennis Lee Cox, Bennie Ontin, Bossie Bradford, Thomas Hunt, Samuel Tilley, Samuel Moore, Essix Collins, Edward Brown, Emanuel Benjamin, George Epperson Holmes, Robertson Mickens, Robert Tea McDougle, Pete Moses, Leo Bell, Ben Jenkins, Charlie William Gates, Willie Gained, James Wesley Jenkins, John Oliver Barwick, Albert China, Eddie Bradley, Henry James Wilson, Altimount Pack, Preston China, Cornelius Jenkins, Charles Winfield Jackson, Guss Morant, John Clarence Sparks, Frank Carter, Jesse Benjamin Grice, Daniel Reese, James Damon White, Munnigan Hunt, Henry Richardson, Elijah Pringle, William Lewis, William Lewis, Lang Charles Hudnet, Fred English.

FEELING BLUE TAKE A CALOTAB.

Wonderful How Fine You Feel After Taking the New Nauseless Calomel.

If you have not tried Calotabs, you have a delightful surprise awaiting you. The wonderful liver-cleansing and system-purifying properties of calomel, the doctor's favorite among all medicines, may now be enjoyed without the slightest unpleasantness. One Calotab at bedtime, with a swallow of water, that's all. No nausea, nor the slightest unpleasant effects. You wake up in the morning feeling fine, your liver cleansed, your system purified, and with a hearty appetite for breakfast. Eat what you please, go where you please, no restriction of habit or diet.

Calotabs are sold only in original sealed packages, price thirty-five cents. Your druggist recommends and guarantees Calotabs and will refund your money if you are not delighted with them.—Adv't.

- Paul Washington, Dwight Moody Rhett Huggins, Willie Singleton, Campbell Jackson, Robert Bolden, Lewis William Murray, George Ducker Hatchell, Bradford Singleton, Frances Chesley Jones, Jeremiah Colman, Jim McCoy, Owen Grant, Peter Peterson, John Douglas, Isaac Champagne, Talish Yates, Moses McLeod Robinson, George Sines, Dave McLeod, Warden McGee, John Horton Robinson, Albertus Anderson, Isaac Wright, Harry Robertson, Tony Bradford, Jr., James Alston, Eugene Evans, Henry Jackson, Melton Wade, Henry Johnson, Clifton McDuffie, George Dewey Bruner, Robert Smith, James Martin, John Samserson, Willie Edward Jenkins, Allen China, Sam Brewer, George Lafayette Mabry, George Washington Chatman, William Bennehaley, Jr., John Lawrence Frierson, Coy McEachern, Major Logan, Hezekiah Delbert Player, Herbert Peon Dinkins, Calhoun John Robertson.

Ideal Resort. Nodd—"How is the Singbang restaurant?" Tom—"Wonderful! I was in there with my wife for an hour the other evening and couldn't hear a word she said."—L.F.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO OUR READERS

SAVE 10%

On Your Subscription

The latest Government ruling, affecting newspapers and their subscribers, requires that all subscriptions not paid in advance MUST be discontinued October 1st, 1918.

The Watchman and Southron has heretofore been glad to extend credit to subscribers who desired it, for the period of one year, and many subscribers paid their subscriptions any time during the current year at their convenience.

In order to avoid congestion in our Circulation Department at the end of this month and get our circulation on the new paid in advance basis as rapidly as possible, we offer a reduction of 10 per cent to all our regular subscribers now on our mail list who pay a sufficient amount on their subscriptions before September 28th to advance their expiration date beyond October 1st, 1918.

All remittances sent by mail must be postmarked not later than September 28th, and payments made at our office must be made on or before that date in order to get the 10 per cent discount.

See expiration date printed on the label of your paper.

WE WILL HAVE TO STOP YOUR PAPER ON OCTOBER 1st

Unless it is paid in advance of that date. A payment as indicated made direct to us on or before September 28th insures receipt of your paper without interruption, saves sending thousands of bills through the already congested mails, helps us enforce the Government's ruling smoothly and without confusion and saves you money.