

The Watchman and Southern.

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

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The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1850 and the True Southern in 1866. The Watchman and Southern now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

There are two men of world-wide notoriety in whom President Wilson's policy and method of dealing with the latest Hun peace offensive aroused feelings of bitter anger and chagrin. They are Kaiser Wilhelm, the Beast of Berlin, and Theodore Roosevelt, the disgruntled gad-fly of America. Judging entirely by Roosevelt's tirade against President Wilson he would derive far more pleasure from the complete overthrow and defeat of the plans of the administration than to see the Huns check mated and brought into utter submission by the diplomacy and war measures of our country's president to whom the full and unreserved loyalty and support of every honest and sincere American is due at this crisis in the world war. Roosevelt, although an ex-president from whom the most exalted type of loyalty should be expected, has throughout the war done his utmost to obstruct and discredit the administration in the eyes of the world and to arouse discontent and antagonism among the people of the United States. He has been guilty time and again of sensational and treasonable utterances and writings, and as an example and a warning to domestic enemies of less prominence who eagerly ape his disloyal attitude toward President Wilson he should be properly punished. He should be made to feel the weight of the hand of authority that he flaunts at every opportunity. Roosevelt and LaFollette, Hearst and Briggs and men of like kidney are already damned in the eyes of all loyal and patriotic Americans, but condemnation by public sentiment is not a penalty for their offenses. They should be made to suffer the ignominy of trial, and conviction for their premeditated and deliberate violation of the espionage law which was framed and enacted by congress to prevent and suppress the machinations of domestic enemies.

Influenza and Pneumonic Plague.

(From the Springfield Republican.)
Support is given in the Medical Record of October 12 for the theory advanced by The Republican on September 28, and in a less explicit form much earlier, that the "Spanish" influenza may be not influenza at all, but a modified and milder form of the pneumonic plague of which there was a serious outbreak in Mongolia last winter. The course of the plague had been watched with anxious attention because of the well known historical connection between war and pestilence. To some remarks on that subject exception was taken, somewhat earlier in the war, by the Army and Navy Journal, which held that medical science had broken the connection. This was certainly to be fervently hoped, yet it was impossible to forget that enormous and imperfectly known disturbances were going on in the vast interior of Asia, the great incubator of disease. With this in mind the Republican ventured to suggest on January 5 that the censorship somewhere had cut out the word "plague" from the bare news which had just come of an epidemic of pneumonia in Northern China, which had reached Peking, 160 miles from Peking. "We cannot forget that it was in that region that the pneumonic form of plague took its start a decade ago."

There could hardly be worse news for the world than that the plague was again on the march, but although the progress of the disease could be traced across Asia to the West, and on the coast of the Black Sea in February, it proved so much milder than had been expected that there was reason to question that the diseases were the same. In Northern China the mortality was at times 100 per cent, in Europe it has apparently been about as in this country. To this point the author of the article in the Medical Record, Dr. James Joseph King of New York, captain in the medical corps of the army, addresses himself. In the pneumonic plague epidemic of China which reached Harbin, Manchuria, in the latter part of 1910, the plague bacillus was found almost constantly associated with the pneumococcus and the streptococcus, the different strains, and also the severity of the disease, varying in different localities. Dr. King believes that in view of the striking similarity between the pneumonic plague of North China and the present so-called Spanish influenza, "it is not unreasonable to believe that the two diseases may be the same; the influenza bacillus and the bacillus pests in typical forms may simulate each other."

Thus far this is but a theory, and several variations of it are possible. Dr. King's explanation of the spread of the disease does not appear plausible. He attributes it to the 200,000 Chinese coolies sent in 1917 to France

**—Germany
—has only
—ONE CHANCE**

—Only one chance of a Hun victory.
—Only one chance of causing the fearful outpouring of our blood and lives to prove a vain sacrifice.
—Germany's one chance is that America, dazzled by the prospect of victory, might lessen her efforts on which Allied victory depend; and, through over-confidence, slacken in her prosecution of the war.
—Our government knows that Germany still has the frenzied power of desperation, the wild strength of madness; and that she still possesses that brutal cunning which never fails to take advantage of an opportunity. She is still a power that menaces all free nations.

We in America must see to it that the power of the Hun is smashed so that never again shall the world be drawn into such agony and suffering as it has undergone during the past four years. Force to the utmost, force to the limit, must be our only thought, our sole impulse, until victory is assured—until the war is finally over.

—Failure on the part of the individual American to realize that there is yet a gigantic task before our armies would prolong the war disastrously, would open to the Huns their only hope of victory.
—The demands of our army and navy and of the fighting forces of our gallant Allies are constantly increasing and will not end until the war ends. We must, therefore, carry on to the end—must, more than ever, dispense with our consumption of non-essential goods and services, and lend the money thus saved to our government so that the government can purchase the labor and material which we have given up. The government has devised a practical and profitable method for the individual to save in this way for VICTORY, and that is through the purchase of

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as laborers: "They made splendid laborers, and were in back of the lines during the German drive of March, 1918. No doubt many of them were captured by the Germans at that time. Hence the outbreak of it in the German army and its rapid spread in Spain." But even if the dates fitted, which they do not, why should the Chinese have infected the German army before they did the French army? In view of the fact that by February the disease had reached the Crimea, and that even then the German army was on the shores of the Black sea, a much closer connection with Asia is established and it must be remembered that from January German soldiers were being transferred from Russia to the Western front. Not improbably this treachery had something to do with Ludendorff's defeat. Even if the disease has taken a far less terrible form than in Asia, it is quite serious enough to call for the utmost vigilance. What it is called does not make it worse, but its close connection with the most dreaded of all plagues may induce the public to take in season the needed precautionary measures. "A very grave situation," says Dr. King, "now confronts us; every patient with the epidemic should be quarantined and everything possible should be done now at its outset to prevent its spread." The measures are for professional skill to devise yet the public can help by taking the matter seriously, but courageously, avoid panic and complying loyally with all regulations that may be found needful. If this is done the epidemic may soon pass.

Headquarters of Civic League Relief Committee moved to Girls' High School. Phone 67. 2 rings.

Workers Thanked.

To The Citizens of The City and County of Sumter:
Through intense and concentrated work on the part of the citizens and committees from all sections of the county, with but few exceptions, I am delighted to report that the tabulation of the Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign at the present moment shows that we have around \$950,000.00 which is in excess of our allotment of \$900,000.00.

The victory has been won and to each and all assisting in the campaign I tender my most grateful and sincere thanks. There are a few more subscriptions on the way to me for record and the final tabulation will be completed tonight. Considering the arduous handicaps on account of influenza, labor shortage, etc., I congratulate the committees on the success attained.

Yours very truly,
H. J. M'LAURIN, JR.,
County Chairman.

Sumter, Oct. 21, 1918.

Falls in Line of Duty.

The death of Dr. Charles Ryttenberg in the United Hospital on Tuesday may not be strictly classed as "death on the battlefield," but none the less he is one of the indirect penalties we are paying for the war. He had not enlisted in so far as pledging his life and service to the United States government by enlistment, but in the most strict sense of duty he had done more. He had given of his valuable time and talents to the government without pay. Days and nights he labored on the local registration board, performing perhaps the most important and valuable work of that essential body. We know personally that the exacting work of the registration board, together with his private practice, had sorely exhausted his energies, and a knowledge that he could not continue the extreme demands on his vital powers compelled him to make a formal resignation to the local board and government. But his intelligent services were deemed so valuable that his associates on the board and gentlemen interested in the success of the war, joined in requesting Dr. Ryttenberg to withdraw his resignation and continue to serve the local board and government. There is no doubt but what relaxation from his onerous duties would have been invaluable in restoring his breaking constitution. His private practice, which was excessive at times, was sufficient to tax the energies of a real vigorous, healthy man, but disregarding that exaction and his personal feeling and condition, Dr. Ryttenberg proved his great patriotism by waiving his personal wishes and condition and continued to give that which was best in him to his country—regardless of what consequences might be. Great satisfaction was expressed at the splendid sacrifice and courage of the excellent young man and physician.

With that saving wisdom of the successful practitioner, Dr. Ryttenberg so adjusted his work after withdrawing his resignation as to regain in a measure the physical forces which had been severely drawn on. It is likely that his sage decision and course of action might have proved successful had not the prevailing influenza intervened. It is generally believed that no ill would have followed the sacrifice of Dr. Ryttenberg, had not a more than double exertion been placed on him in a brief time. The demands on his services, with the approach of the existing influenza, not only made impossible the husbanding of vital force, but broke down what had been badly shattered in the dual work of the government and his practice—the greatest of human endeavor. No human machine, no matter how great, could have withstood the added strain of the past few days without failing. Valiantly, persistently, the self-sacrificing physician strove, but he had exceeded his God-given powers, and the end was inevitable.

The profession of which he was an honored and trusted member may be proud of the record left them by their associate. It is a history of consistent well-doing, sacrifice in the interest of

others, the performing of the Master's work for the poor, the rich, the high, the low. He has added to the lustre of the medical profession. He has left to his children a heritage more precious than wealth. His death is as glorious as though he had fallen on the battlefield. He died in the quietude of our splendid asylum for the sick of the United Hospital, but by his splendid work, his sacrifice for the government, and for humanity, he deserves to be enrolled with the martyrs who have forfeited their lives in the most glorious cause possible.

Dr. Ryttenberg was a popular member of the local Lodge of Elks. His popularity in his home town was well attested by the endorsement he received from his birthplace, Sumter, South Carolina, on being admitted to the splendid and patriotic brotherhood of Elks, through membership in Port Chester Lodge, No. 863, on his locating here in succession to Dr. Samuel Forstot. His brothers of the local lodge sincerely regret the loss of so valued a member, and deplore the sorrow which his death has created in this village. A good fellow, a splendid neighbor, a most valued citizen, the village, the lodge and his friends generally mourn with his family the taking away of so good and considerate a man. May God in His All-wise Providence heal the hearts that have been made sore, and bless those who so largely depend on the love and efforts of so good a father.—Port Chester, N. Y., Daily Item, October 17, 1918.

Red Cross Notes.

The Sumter Chapter shipped to Atlanta October 12, 1,000 contagious ward masks and a box of hospital garments, 28 bed jackets, 48 pairs of pajamas and 33 sweaters.

The chapter has been allotted 400 refugee garments to make. Those who can help with this work will please call at headquarters for directions and garments to take home to make.

There is also wool on hand for sweaters and socks.
Notice to Juniors Making Property Bags.

Those who have not yet cut the bags are asked to follow these instructions. Any bags finished by former instructions will be accepted. Cut material so as to make a bag finished about 12x18 inches, with hem 1 1-2 inches wide at top for draw string.

Leave the hem open at each end. Each draw string should measure 30 inches and may be made of 5-8 inch tape or of material 1 1-2 inches wide folded and stitched along the edges. Sew on the middle of one side of the bag a piece of white cloth 2x4 inches, to bear the patient's name.

ALLIES ON GUARD.

Take Place of German Troops on Dutch Frontier.

Amsterdam, Sunday, Oct. 20.—German guards at the frontier post Maa-gavan-Gent, near Waterviet, sixteen miles north of Ghent, were replaced by entente guards today.

The Call to Service.

We wish to issue this urgent appeal to the women of Sumter to help in nursing the sick of our city. The need just now is very pressing. We know that the people of our city are thoroughly aroused to the needs of this crisis. We have no desire or no reason to question the presence of co-operative interest. On the contrary, we have many reasons to believe that our people are enthusiastically awake. We know that some of our women are nursing the sick; we know also that some of our teachers who have been in Sumter only a short time have given their unstinted services night and day to the relief of humanity; we know that our high school girls are doing all their work at home to enable their mothers to have time to nurse the sick. The manifestation of co-operative service on the part of these has been just as fine as it could be. But still there is need: there is great need. There is need of help just at this time when the situation is at its acutest stage. Some of our workers themselves now have influenza and, of course, can no longer serve. Some of them have from one to three cases in their own homes and their duty is there. Others, while not ill, are worn out and should be relieved.

We believe that the influenza situation is clearing up somewhat in our city; but just now there are some who are dangerously ill and many others, while not in a serious condition, need the nursing that will enable them to have a favorable recovery.

Experience in nursing is not essential. In many cases it is necessary only for some one to be present to give medicine and nourishment at the proper time. Care will be exercised in the assignment of nurses to patients who are seriously ill. We need volunteers and we feel perfectly sure of a ready response on the part of the women of Sumter. They have never failed: they will not fail now. Just as soon as you have read this, please report in person to number 113 West Calhoun street and let the chairman of the relief committee know that you are ready to serve and that you are willing to be assigned where you can render the most effective service.

Let us all pull together now while the crisis calls and look forward to the brighter days that lie ahead. Respectfully and urgently submitted,

Elizabeth W. McLean,
Leonora C. McLaurin,
Katherine Moses.

STATE OVER THE QUOTA.

Reports Indicate Substantial Over-subscription.

Columbia, Oct. 20.—All the South Carolina counties and towns heard from last night at the close of the canvass for the Fourth Liberty Loan reported subscriptions in excess of their allotments and it now seems that the State, as in the former Liberty Loan campaigns, will again over-subscribe the amount allotted by the treasury department.

FERTILIZERS

We are having a good many inquiries about fertilizers for small grain and even for next year's crop, and it is our pleasure to be able to advise that we are prepared to quote prices on any of this material, except Nitrate of Soda, and any of our friends who are interested in buying for immediate or future delivery, we invite them to come see us.

The Government has placed an embargo on the sale of Nitrate for agricultural purposes, which we hope will be released in time, at least, for next year's crop requirements.

Our contracts have been placed, subject to the action of the Government, and we may be depended upon to be in a position to offer this material at as early a date as any one and we are prepared to take orders subject to the action of the government.

O'DONNELL & COMPANY
Sumter, S. C.