

**The Watchman and Southron**

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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, Dec. 21.—Fair Monday; rain about Tuesday, generally fair second half of week, with nearly normal temperatures, is predicted for coming week in the Southeastern States.

**CHRISTMAS.**

The whole world is a Christmas tree, and stars its many candles be. Oh sing a carol joyfully, And welcome Merry Christmas!

At last, after four dreary years wherein a world torn by war laid aside all thought of feast days save by the slightest possible celebration to preserve their memory, we may truly welcome Christmas and make it a merry one.

Christmas always has been essentially the children's day, because as Dickens says, "The Great Founder of it was a child Himself." One reason why this Christmas seems unusually deserving of celebration is that the world is once more safe for children, a place where our little ones may walk unafraid, sure of their heritage of happiness.

In a world unsafe for children there can be no joy, and that is one of the principal reasons why what should have been the gladdest season of the year struck so heavily on human hearts during the war. Now the war is over, and peace is here, the kind of peace the angels sang about, and we have the good hope that it is here to stay.

The city made sacred by our Savior's birth is once more in Christian hands. This, like the Star which shone in the East so long ago, seems a happy omen that we stand on the threshold of a new day wherein the horrors of oppression and war shall have no place.

Since the first Christmas there was never such a one in all the history of that blessed day. It is more than ever right that we should show our joy by observing all the sweet old customs, that we should give where we love, share where we pity, make our homes beautiful as never before, and sing the carols with a surety of joy unmatched since that first morning when the angels sang over Judea.

**SAFE AND SANE BAR ROOMS.**

A New York philanthropist who chooses to remain nameless has provided a fund for turning bar rooms into clubs for men and boys. Several saloons which have recently gone out of business have already been reorganized on the new basis.

Little is done to change the rooms. The bar is still in evidence, though anything sold across it is strictly non-intoxicant. Pool and billiard tables are in full operation, also checkers and other games. Athletic stunts of all sorts, including boxing bouts, proceed under the direction of a teacher of athletics. Places formerly the scenes of drunken revelry are now gathering places where from seventy to a hundred happy, interested boys and men can be found nightly, harming neither themselves nor anyone else.

So successful is the experiment that its founder promises to keep on indefinitely in his work of love. The saloons cannot close too fast for him.

The community center idea is not a new one, neither is the boys' club, but it is principally the choosing of the former saloon as the scene of operations which merits attention. Any saloon, be it the uptown cafe with its lights and elegance of appointment or the river-side dive, dingy and forbidding, was located definitely with reference to its accessibility. One reason why so many saloons flourish is that there are so many saloons right handy. The individual seeking either the stimulus of liquor or of the society of his kind never has far to go. It is this same element of accessibility which operates especially toward the success of these clubs as social centers.

It has been claimed as a point in its defense more than once that the saloon is the poor man's club, and here we have the same gathering place for the same old gang, but with its fangs drawn. Sought because it is handy and a familiar haunt, and because visitors are permitted the pleasures they really enjoy and understand, provided they behave themselves, many a place known for years as a public menace is becoming a center of clean social life.

**HASTY SPAIN.**

Spain is coming on. Prince Ratibor the German ambassador has been expelled, and the Spanish ambassador to Germany has been ordered home in disgrace. Both these dignitaries are part and parcel of an organization for Germanizing Spain.

It took Spain a long time to come to it. She has been more thoroughly steeped in German propaganda than any other nation except perhaps Holland, though she was ostensibly quite neutral.

When she saw what was really going on in the way of ridding the world of unnecessary incubuses like Germany, Spain decided to do a little de-incubating herself. It is to be hoped, however, that that fierce and easily aroused Castilian temper will not lead Spain to declaring war on Germany right now and keeping everybody waiting at the peace table until the food gets cold.

The world is not only safe now for democracy, but as the Atlanta Constitution remarks, it is safe for hospitals, orphanages, old women's homes, asylums and churches.

**Letter From Verdun.**

The following letter from Private H. H. Sanders to his mother, Mrs. C. W. Sanders, Hagood, under date of November 26th, has just been received.

Verdun Sector.

Dear Mother:  
Now that the censorship is a thing of the past, I will drop you some little news that I have had to keep quiet heretofore.

On July 14th, last I left Camp Meade, Md., went to Philadelphia and boarded the Haverford, an English liner, and arrived at Halifax, N. S., on the 18th. After a three days lay off in the Halifax harbor, we continued the voyage and July the 31st we disembarked at Liverpool, England. We had some exciting times off the Irish coast when we were chased by two submarines, finally after a battle royal, a well placed depth bomb from the "Northland," one of the ships in our convoy, we sank a submarine. A few minutes later one of our submarine chasers sunk another one.

At Liverpool we went in a rest camp, "Knotty Ash," for three days. Then we went by rail to Ramsey to another rest camp for a couple of days. From Ramsey we hiked to South Hampton (about 9 miles) and got aboard the St. George and after about five hours of an awful rough trip, we crossed the English channel and landed at La Harte. Camped a day or two here, then rode in box cars for four days and came to Mont Morillon, hiked from there to a little French village, St. Leomer, pitched pup tents and had a pleasant little camp for 5 weeks. From St. Leomer we came on box cars to Lacourtine, there we went in brick barracks. After a couple of days at Lacourtine I left the company and went to Dourbune and attended an auto school for a month. Was then sent back to my company at Lacourtine and in a couple of weeks we were loaded on box cars and sent to the front. Arrived at Dougris, in three days, unloaded the train at night, in the rain-sleet in an old house that was all shot up and the next day we slung packs and hiked for about nine miles. Stayed there for a couple of days and left about 5 o'clock one evening, walked until 5 o'clock next morning. Imagine how I felt after such a hike with a heavy pack on my back.

I saw some awful action in the three days I have been here before the armistice. Fritz was shelling the very hill where our dugouts were. I was on guard for gas one night, and never in my life shall I forget that night. Uncle Sam was sending over a barrage for our doughboys to go over the top; they were to go over at 5 o'clock the next morning. You could hear the awful roar of machine guns, etc. Our boys put Fritz on the run all right, but believe me, it cost some price. God knows what a dough boy (infantryman) has to go through. I happened to be working on the road right by the first aid hospital, and every few minutes an ambulance would roll by loaded with wounded, some with arms and legs shot off. War is all Sherman said it is. I don't see to save my life how a human being can survive even for a month up here, when every where you look you can see enormous shell splinters from high explosives, schrapnel, hand-grenades and gas shells and many other things to destroy life. Everything is quiet and pleasant up here now though. Now and then you can hear our engineers shooting off a German "dud" (an unexploded shell).

The weather has cleared off and it hasn't rained since the firing ceased.

The Germans sure had this sector well fortified; they had millions of barbed wire entanglements and miles of tunnels and dugouts under the hills. I am at present in a pretty good shanty with a good stove. Am expecting to leave in a day or two but haven't the least idea when I am going, but if rumors are true, will be home before many moons. Have lots to tell when I come.

Your devoted son,

"Hop."

Co F, 304th Am. Train, A. E. F., France.

The members of Trinity Junior Epworth League will give a Christmas play, "Two Journeys to Bethlehem" on Sunday evening, December 28, at 6 o'clock in the Sunday school room of Trinity Methodist church. A special offering will be taken. The public is cordially invited.

Columbus, Dec. 21.—An appeal to Secretary Baker for the release at once of at least two hundred Ohio physicians from the army to aid in combatting the influenza epidemic in rural sections was made in telegram today by the Ohio State Medical Association.

**Cotton Seed Situation**

**Mr. E. W. Dabbs Makes Report on Results of Price Fixing By War Industries Board.**

To the Farmers of the State:

Col. Claffey and myself, the farmer members of the Cotton Seed Committee of the South Carolina Food Administration desire to make the following statement for your information. Beginning with the conference in May in Charlotte one or both of us have attended every meeting held by the Food Administration to regulate ginning and cotton seed. We have from the first meeting in Charlotte to the last meeting held in Columbia yesterday protested against the inequities of the rules promulgated by the Food Administration, and have endeavored to secure absolutely fair rules, or what we urged in the beginning, free trade in cotton seed and its products. But as a war measure we cheerfully did all in our power to enable the growers to cooperate in the paramount issue—the winning of the war—and submitted as gracefully as we could to rules that we clearly showed to the Food Administration and the crushers were unjust. In some of our contentions Mr. Elliott and the crushers agreed with us, but the rules were fixed by Mr. Hoover and appeals did not do any good. To begin with we contended that if a scale of prices was to be fixed it should be a sliding one, beginning with say \$55.00 or \$60.00 for green seed in August and advancing five or three dollars per ton each month as the seed dried out until a maximum price of \$80.00 was reached in January, and on to the end of the season, starting at \$55.00 for August seed and advancing three dollars per month to \$72.00 for February, and on to the end of the season.

Either one of these scales would have worked no injustice to any one and would have prevented the congestion that has caused all the unrest and more or less losses to both mills and farmers. Losses to mills with green seed at \$69.00 and \$72.00 and losses to the farmers and dealers who have tried to cooperate by holding back seed to keep from glutting the mills. We have seen the price twice changed by the Food Administration against the farmers, once in lowering seed \$1.00 per ton and then in advancing meal two dollars per ton. At the meeting yesterday we were gratified to hear the mill representatives state that all of their difficulties were due to shortage of labor—that labor conditions were improving—that they want to crush our seed and that if we are patient all the seed will be taken. But they warned us that if the government refused to take the short linters they have made exclusively for munitions, there would be no market for such linters and that would entail a cut of \$6.00 per ton on seed. My opinion of this is that such a cut would not be justifiable, for they can now go back to cutting normal linters that yield 90 to 110 pounds per ton of seed and are worth for commercial purposes 7c to 10c per pound or about 1-4 to 1-3 of the price of cotton. So that the mills only stand to lose on the munition linters that the government may not take now in their hands, which would be so small a part of their year's work that it could be absorbed in their profits. And instead of loss would simply show that the mills did not make quite so much profit as they would have otherwise made. But we do not believe the government can in good morals, conscience, or equity threaten to close down mills if they do not cut 145 pounds of linters from each ton of seed—thereby causing them to have to add many expensive doling-gins to their outfit—thereby causing them to manufacture a product that has no commercial value except for powder making, and refuse to take all they had made up to the time they are notified to make no more.

Mr. J. J. Lawton stated that the mills have had a committee in Washington wrestling with this problem for two weeks or more. That the war industries board made them a proposition to pay them \$3.00 per ton for all seed on hand, which would have let them out, but would have left the holders of unsold seed to carry the bag—that crushers from other States were in favor of accepting same, but the South Carolina members of the committee turned it down flat because of the grave injustice that it would do to the growers who have not sold seed and to the dealers who on the faith of the fixed price by the government have been unable to sell because of the congestion.

The crushers deserve to be commended for taking this loyal position in the interest of the growers. The pity of the whole matter is that the growers do not take enough interest in their own wonderful crop, cotton and cotton seed, to keep their representatives on the job of seeing that justice is done them. The small help that Col. Claffey and I have been able to render has been made possible by the food administration putting us on the cotton seed committee, and paying our expenses to attend these four or five meetings this fall. But we have no means to make investigations nor to present our side of this great question to the business world, nor before the war industries board and other governmental agencies that have so much to do with the successful running of our own business.

We secured the modification of the ginning charges that keep the farmer from paying for bagging and ties, as excess weight.

We secured the privilege of farmers combining together to get car rates on seed, either as gin seed or wagon seed, if they would deliver twenty tons in ten days. Mr. Acreto told me at the meeting that Darlington farmers have done this. I have heard of no others that have done so. In fact Col. Claffey's strongest indictment of the crushers was that they have not carried out either the letter or the spirit of their agreement with the farmers through the food administration, in that they have discriminated against car load seed both as car seed and as twenty tons delivered in ten days at the mills. The mills de-

nied this, and presented figures to prove their denial, but my own observation, and complaints that have been made to me show that there has been enough of it to create a powerful spirit of resentment against the mills.

We further secured for farmers the privilege of hauling seed to the mills and securing the car rate plus the freight charges from the nearest station. So far as I have been able to learn this has never been available because the mills would say: "We are crowded and can not take your seed now." Of course they are crowded because by being the only place seed could be sold cotton for many miles around was ginned at the oil mill ginner. And local gins, the very ones the food administration stated it was trying to protect in the interest of the farmers, have run half time and had not much to do then. The very ones the food administration was protecting in making a wagon price of seed three dollars per ton less than car rate, it did not protect them because they had to get out of the market when they filled up their seed houses and could not sell seed—Why? Because oil mills were getting more than their daily crush at their own gins.

I have contended all along that if a mill could pay \$71.00 or \$72.00 for car seed with an average freight charge of \$2.00, and the cost of unloading with occasional demurrage charges that it could pay at least the same price for gin or wagon seed unloaded into their storage rooms without charge. That the food administration and the crushers have recognized the equity of this without agreeing to it is proved by the allowance of car rates plus freight under certain conditions of distance for wagon seed when twenty tons would be delivered in ten days. The fact that mills got gin and wagon seed at \$5.00 per ton less than car lots together with the flat price for all the season has caused all the trouble.

In conclusion Col. Fitzsimmons, the genial nestor of the cotton seed oil business stated in an eloquent speech in Charlotte that he "thanked God when the food administration took over the business." I called his attention to that statement in Columbia yesterday. He said: "I repeat it. From last December to November 11 I slept better than I have ever done since I have been in the oil business. I knew I had an assured profit, and it made no difference to me what prices were. Mr. Justice who came from Washington to have our views on the continuance of seed regulation for the balance of this season said to me at its close: 'I heartily agree with you that governmental control has not helped the farmers.'"

The meeting unanimously agreed that it would be disastrous to farmers and seed dealers to remove restrictions before the end of this season, and passed a resolution to that effect. But I am sure all the farmers present agreed to my sentiment: "As a war measure we stood it—but never more."

I do not know that Col. Claffey and I will have anything more to do with the seed situation officially. The above tells you what we have tried to do. We have none but the kindest feelings for the crushers, ginners, and seed buyers we have met on the committee. And we found Mr. Elliott the staunch friend of the farmers, courteous and firm for the right. But in spite of it all the crushers were too strong with the powers that be, and have had the advantage in every deal. Be patient, stand firm for the prices now fixed. The world needs the oil and all the other by-products. If the price of seed changes, it will be to go higher, as it should for those who have taken care of them until they are needed.

Be were all restrictions removed now the effort to unload by dealers who have bought all they can store would cause a disastrous slump.

E. W. Dabbs.  
Mayesville, Dec. 18.  
\* Since this was written the Sumter oil mill had two days ginning at a time, cotton going there from from 15 to 20 miles away.

**Farmers Should Cut Out Shingle Roofs.**

A special bulletin on fire-prevention and fire-fighting on the farm. Farmers' Bulletin No. 904, issued recently by the United States Department of Agriculture, states that "from a fire-protection standpoint it is unfortunate that nearly all farm buildings are covered with shingle roofs. A dry shingle roof is one of the most inflammable things imaginable."

James R. Young, State Insurance Commissioner and Fire Marshal of North Carolina, urges farmers when a new building is being constructed or a new roof is being put on an old one, to consider the use of fireproof roofing.

"With the growing scarcity and high price of lumber, fireproof substitutes for shingles are becoming more numerous and available. When shingles are exposed to the weather for a short time they take on a rough, fuzzy appearance, due to the fibers on the surface becoming loosened. The sun from without and the heat from within the building combine to extract every trace of moisture from them. If the cinder or spark happens to strike the roof, the roughened surface tends to hold it there, and it is likely to set the roof on fire before it goes out."—The Progressive Farmer.

**How They Celebrated in London.**

Manchester, Nov. 18 (Correspondence)—Describing the celebration of peace in London the Guardian's London correspondent writes:

"Another incident was that a very large plain American officer, with two short plain American officers, marched up on Trafalgar Square to Leicester Square kissing every girl they met, the leader shouting, 'Next please.' Before they got to the square they had a following of a dozen un-kissed girls drawing their attention to the fact."

The language of the American Red Cross is universal.

Red Cross nurses soothe the pains of our fighting men.

**The Next War**

**A Learned Japanese Official Thinks the Colored Racial Question More Important Than Wilson's Fourteen Points.**

Tokio, Nov. 20 (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Belief that the next war will be the outcome of race prejudices is expressed by Yukio Ozaki, formerly Minister of Justice, and a leading member of the Constitutional Party. Mr. Ozaki said that in his opinion, the colored races which steadily were developing their civilization would demand finally the same treatment as the white races, and that the result would be an armed collision.

Mr. Ozaki recommended that at the Peace Conference, Japan acting on behalf of all the Asiatic races should introduce the racial and population questions for consideration, and if possible, secure a solution.

In a country like Japan where the population is increasing with alarming rapidity, he said it was but natural that surplus population should try to obtain an outlet even by resorting to arms. From Japan's standpoint, said Mr. Ozaki, the racial population questions were more important than President Wilson's "Fourteen Points" as laid down for a basis of Germany's surrender. These racial questions, he said, concerned the future of millions of souls in Asia.

Mr. Ozaki warned the Japanese not to develop the German system of State organization which in the present war had proved to be a mere machine for destroying civilization and for trampling under foot the rights of other nations and peoples.

On the question of Japan's occupation of the German South Sea Islands, Mr. Ozaki declared that the United States should dismantle her forts in the Philippines and Hawaii, and that this would be more important for Japan than the taking over of the South Sea Islands.

**French Losses and Demobilization.**

Paris, Dec. 20.—French soldiers to the number of 1,400,000 were killed during the war, according to a statement by the Socialist Deputy Lucien Verlin in the chamber of deputies this afternoon during the interpellation of the government on demobilization.

Deputy Verlin asked that the soldiers be returned to the soil and the factories without delay and continued: "I betray no secret when I say that the problem of demobilization presents itself thus: We have mobilized 6,900,000 men. We have had about 1,400,000 killed, while 800,000 recovered from wounds. We are going to demobilize 1,200,000 reserves, territorials and heads of families."

**Masaryk Enters Prague.**

Paris, Saturday, Dec. 21 (Havas).—Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk, the president of the newly formed republic of Czechoslovakia has made his solemn entry into Prague, according to advices received here today from that city.

**The Health Survey.**

Every citizen of this city and of the county of Sumter who reads the correspondence from Washington, published in this issue of this paper entitled "Lever Takes Step for Rural Health," and covering official statistics in connection with his argument in his bill, just introduced, providing \$250,000 for 1919, and that much additional each year until \$1,000,000 annually are appropriated for rural health work, will be convinced of the necessity of rural sanitary surveys and other rural health work.

Students of social and economic problems will find much food for thought in this article, and especially in Mr. Lever's arguments in support of his bill. Congressman Lever argues that good health and sanitary surroundings, and modern agricultural methods go hand in hand.

If Sumter county puts up \$3,300 for the county health survey, and Mr. Lever's bill passes both houses of congress, there is every reason to believe that the United States government will put up \$3,300 additional to match our \$3,300. The United States and the State government now have something more than \$6,500 up for the county health survey and rural visiting nurse in this county, if we raise \$3,200, and are ready to begin work early in January 1919. We stand a splendid chance, as before said, of getting additional financial aid from the federal government, if we do our part in medately in putting up the money already covered, two to one by the State and national governments for immediate service.

Read the Washington letter in this issue of this paper if you want information about the value and necessity for rural sanitary work.

The Sumter County Council of Defense meets at 11 o'clock next Saturday morning, December 28th, at Sumter Chamber of Commerce. Every member is requested to attend and to be prompt as there is much business to be transacted of county wide importance.

Railroad and express freight handlers have apparently taken a solemn oath that no illicit liquor shipments shall pass through their hands. Trunks and suit cases containing a quart or more of liquor are expertly opened, the liquor removed and nothing else disturbed, and the owner discovers his sad loss only when the trunk is unpacked. No baggage is safe from the booze hounds, for they can smell out a quart of old bourbon even when buried in the midst of lingerie. But sometimes they make a mistake, or perhaps, it is not a mistake, only an excess of caution in guarding against any liquid shipment passing uncensored. But be that as it may, one booze-bound was disappointed when he busted open the case and ripped off the cartons of a shipment of ink in quart bottles. The owner of the ink is thankful that he did not break the bottles and spill the ink, in his chagrin.

**A. J. Wingate And His Wife Praise Dreco**

**Prominent Farmer Living on Route Two, Sumter, S. C. and His Wife Have Tried the New Root and Herb Medicine and Recommend It to Their Friends.**

"My wife often had choking spells and her heart would beat very fast and made her uneasy," said Mr. A. J. Wingate of Route 2, Sumter, S. C.

"I myself suffered from stomach disorder and indigestion and my sleep was badly broken so that when I got up of mornings I was about as worn out as when I went to bed the night before.

"Both of us have tested out the new medicine Dreco and we are glad to say that it has been a great benefit to us both. My wife never has the heart flutterings nor the choking spells any more and my stomach troubles are all gone. I sleep so well now that I find it hard to roll out in the morning when the time comes. Dreco is grand medicine and we are both recommending it to our friends and neighbors."

Dreco is made from the juices, and extracts of many different roots, herbs, barks and berries which act on the vital organs in a most pleasant and positive manner. It relieves constipation, restores the kidneys to full action, arouses a sluggish liver, induces sound sleep, quiets the nerves, builds up the whole system and purifies the blood. Rheumatism, catarrh and other diseases have been known to respond quickly to the Dreco treatment.

Most all good drug stores now sell Dreco but it is specially recommended in Sumter by Sibert's Drug Store.—Advt.

**A Skin Game**

**Old Country Negro Robbed By Two Fly-Coons.**

A very pathetic tale is that of Dave Jones, an old colored man from St. Charles, who was the unfortunate loser this morning of \$65, this amount having been taken from him by two other negroes who seemed skilled in the game. Dave had just reached Sumter and was walking up Harvin Street when he and his companion, who later turned out to be an accomplice, noticed another negro pick up a pocket book. The finder claimed that the pocket book contained a hundred dollar bill and offered to divide it with the two other negroes if they would not mention the fact. The latter agreed and the three proceeded to the outskirts of the city where the division was to take place.

Since the large bill evidently had to be changed before his share would be forthcoming, Dave offered his roll, consisting of \$65, in order to expedite matters. The two negroes who made the haul, left for the house of a friend who lived nearby in order to obtain the amount necessary to make the change. They have been gone ever since. Dave is still hoping for the recovery of his money.

**In The Police Court.**

Though things around the police court are usually quiet, quite a number of cases came up before Recorder Harby this morning. As a result of these cases, several dollars were added to the city's treasury.

Jno. Richardson had been caught by Policeman DuRant while he was engaged in an interesting game in the Silver Moon Cafe, an establishment operated on West Liberty street. John pled guilty and had to pay a fine of \$5. Lewis McFadden, colored, who was also interested in the game, failed to put in his appearance this morning at court and as a consequence, forfeited his bond of \$10.

Margie Wilder, charged with petty larceny, forfeited her bond of \$5.00, when she failed to be on hand to plead to the charge.

Senior Porter augmented the city's finances by \$10 by staying away from court when he had been notified to be on hand, having been charged with petty larceny.

Mr. C. F. Ketter, who is an apple dealer, was charged with doing business without a license. His case was dismissed when he agreed to take out the necessary license immediately.

**FOR SALE**—Registered Duroc Jerseys. 1 male, weight 600 pounds; 1 cow, weight 300 pounds, 2 gilts, weight 135 pounds each. Dr. A. J. Pennock, R. F. D. 3.

**FARM LAND FOR SALE**—In Sumter Lee and Clarendon counties. C. P. Osteen, Sumter, S. C.

**7 PER CENT NEW MEAL**—For prompt shipment; also blood, high grade tankage, potash, acid phosph. ground phos. rock and ground lime stone. Call or write us for prices. Southern Brokerage Co., Sumter, S. C.

**BEEWAX WANTED**—Any quantity large or small Am. paying best cash price. See me if you have any. N. G. Osteen.

**FOR SALE**—F. O. B. cars, Camp Jackson, stable manure; very little straw. Car load lots only. Chemical and Fertilizer value rated very high by Clemson college. A. A. Strauss, Sumter, S. C.

**Geo. H. Hurst,**  
Undertaker and Embalmer  
Prompt Attention to Dr. and Night Calls.  
At 1. D. CRAIG Old Stand, N. Main  
Phones: Day 539 Night 201