

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

**Advertisements.**  
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 Contracts for three months, or longer will be made at reduced rates.  
 All communications which subscribe 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 Southern in 1868. 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.

According to an official report received by Herbert A. Moses, chairman of the war savings committee for this county, the people of this county have loaned to the United States government an average of 4 cents each in war savings stamps during the past three months. When it is considered that the quota for three months is \$5 per capita, it can be seen at once that this county is terribly behind, and not responding to the government's appeal as had been expected. This places Sumter county near the bottom of the list, being 33rd out of the 45 counties.

Mr. Moses ascribes the poor showing of this county not to a lack of patriotism on the part of the people but solely to the fact that they have failed to appreciate the importance and advantages of the war savings movement and to the late start this county had in organizing. The United States government is counting on war savings as one of its mightiest weapons in fighting Germany, and the county committee urges that every man, woman and child in the county lend their money to the government by investing in the interest-bearing war savings stamps, or in the thrift stamps.

The stamp sale-ball, however, is slowly rolling. The sales for the last three months are:  
 Thrift stamps: December, 217; War Savings Stamps, 24; amount, \$153.13.  
 January: Thrift Stamps, 792, War Savings Stamps, 41; amount \$366.92.  
 February: Thrift Stamps, 1,644; War Savings Stamps, 229; amount, \$1,360.77.

**Chamber of Commerce Notes.**

Congressman A. F. Lever, who always thinks of his constituents' welfare has sent to the Chamber of Commerce a number of very instructive bulletins entitled "Home Gardening in the South" by H. C. Thompson, horticulturist of the United States department of agriculture. These bulletins are illustrated editions of forty-four pages, and are the latest thing in gardening.

Copies may be obtained by calling at the Chamber of Commerce, or from the home demonstration agents, Misses Keels and Martin.

Mr. Lever has also sent the commercial organization a great many handsomely illustrated bulletins, three different kinds to each envelope, about poultry, and egg production, standard varieties of chickens, hints to poultry raisers, etc. These are also for distribution free, from the Chamber of Commerce or from Misses Keels and Martin.

The home demonstration agent's office is in the Chamber of Commerce, and so is that of Farm Demonstrator J. Frank Williams. Phone 200 will get either of these officials or the Chamber of Commerce. It is preferred that ladies and gentlemen visit the home demonstration and farm demonstration departments when wishing information.

Mr. T. S. Evans, of Hamlet, N. C., contractor with the government for growing castor beans, has sent the Chamber of Commerce fifteen contracts and bonds, together with full information about the culture of these beans. Any one interested can call and get the information and sign up, when bean seed will be sent them by Mr. Evans.

**HUNS MARCHING ON.**  
**Peace Treaty With Russia Does Not Halt Conquering Armies.**

London, March 7.—The Germans have captured Jamburg, east of Narva, while the Turco-German offensive is continuing beyond Trebizond, says a Russian official news agency dispatch received here. This action, adds the statement, is proceeding despite the official announcement by the German high command that hostilities against Russia have ceased.

**Maj. Geo. L. Peterson, of Camp Jackson, Not Yet Arrested.**

Columbia, March 7.—Major Geo. L. Peterson, of the quartermaster's staff, Camp Jackson, wanted in Raleigh for trial on the charge of embezzlement of funds while paymaster of the North Carolina National Guard, has not been arrested up to noon.

**Home Demonstration Work**

ANNIE KEELS, Demonstrator  
 ALICE MARTIN, Assistant

**Poultry Hints.**

1. Much larger hatchings than usual should be made this spring in order to produce sufficient pullets for laying next fall. Unless this increase is made, and every energy directed to hatch chicks continuously through the spring, we will have difficulty in obtaining at any price the eggs we desire to eat next winter.

The number of poultry kept in South Carolina is less than in any other Atlantic Coast State.

2. Each sitting of eggs should be tested for the removal of infertile eggs. If there are many infertile ones and several hens have been set on the same day, some of the hens may be reset. A homemade tester can be made in a few minutes from a small paste board or wooden box of such size and dimension that a common hand lamp, a lantern or a candle can be placed in it. A hole should be cut in the top directly over the flame and another a little smaller than an ordinary sized hens egg in one side opposite the flame. The testing should be done in a dark room or after dark. The fertile eggs with live embryo have a dark spot in the upper part of the egg with numerous veins radiating from it. These are to be returned to the hen. Eggs with a ring of blood, eggs with a dark spot but no veins can be destroyed. Clean eggs can be kept and boiled for chick food. The eggs are again tested at the end of the mid-week. At this stage a live embryo darkens all the egg except the air cell in the large end.

3. Young chicks should not be fed until they are 24 or 36 hours old. They will not suffer if given no food until the third day. The yolk of the egg which is absorbed by the chick furnishes all the nourishment required during the time.

At the start it is advisable to feed 4 or 5 times a day. Alternating a soft feed with a hard grain or scratch feed.

**Scratch Mixture:**

Cracked corn, 5 pounds.  
 Cracked wheat, 2 pounds.  
 Hulled oats, 2 pounds.  
 Broken rice, cracked peas, millet, or a mixture of these, 1 pound.  
 Feed this morning, noon or night, scattered in chaff litter.

Johnny cake made by the following formula makes a good soft feed:

Corn meal, 1 quart.  
 1 or 2 infertile eggs.  
 1 teaspoon baking soda.  
 Mix with milk to make a stiff batter. Bake well. Feed the middle of forenoon and afternoon. Little chicks should be supplied with green feed. Any young tender green stuff may be used. They should be supplied constantly with fresh water in shallow pans.

4. We have just received some bulletins on "Back Yard Poultry Keeping." They are good and are at the disposal of anyone. Call at the office or notify us if you wish one.

**GERMANS WORSTED AGAIN.**

**American Staff Colonel Captures Prussian Lieutenant—Americans Put Down German Raid.**

With the American Army in France, Wednesday, March 6.—An American staff colonel while with a French raiding party, before his men took their positions in the new American sector on the Lorraine front, captured a Prussian lieutenant in the enemy trench and brought him back to the American lines. The German raid in this new sector last Monday night was repulsed after a sharp fight.

**WOMEN DEFEAT LIQUOR LICENSE.**

**Exercise Suffrage for First Time at "Town Meeting" Day in Vermont.**

Montpelier, Vt., March 5.—With women exercising full municipal suffrage for the first time in Vermont, "town meeting" day resulted, on the face of unofficial returns, in reducing the number of liquor license communities to ten as compared with 18 last year. With all except a few small towns heard from, which generally vote "dry," 235 communities voted against the license sale of liquor.

Women are credited with turning two of the largest cities in the State, Burlington and St. Albans, from the wet to the dry columns.

In many of the cities the percentage of enrolled women voters who cast their ballots was remarkably high.

While 89 per cent. of the women voters turned out in Rutland, the city voted to retain license by the usual majority.

Go to war, go to work or go to jail seems to be the policy of the police. And it is a good one.—Chattanooga News.

**ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.**

I hereby announce my candidacy for the United States senate to succeed myself.

Just before the primary in 1914 I announced that I would not again be a candidate, stating "I shall not try to succeed myself." At that time, while there was war in Europe, the United States had not entered the conflict and no one—certainly not President Wilson—expected us to enter it. Most assuredly, the nation did not wish to mix in this great world conflict. For a while Germany pretended to respect our neutrality. She made fair promises about not sinking our ships, but all the while she was bending all of her energies to build a fleet of submarines. When she was ready she mapped off great areas of the ocean which from the beginning of the world had been free to all peoples and notified the nations that she would, without warning, sink any ship that dared to enter these areas. In pursuance of this threat she proceeded to sink our ships, causing the death of hundreds of innocent men, women and children—citizens of the United States. In self respect we were forced to enter the war; and we are in that war to the finish unless we are to belie all our traditions and lose all of the rights, liberties and inherited privileges bequeathed to us by our forefathers.

Everything has been changed by our entry into the war. The life of the individual is no longer his own. It belongs to the nation; and every man ought to be guided by that consideration alone—a sense of duty to his country. "How can I best serve my country?" is the only question patriots are asking themselves. Considering my own case, the conclusion I have reached is that I can best serve my country by continuing in the senate. Having determined that it is my duty, I will not be deterred from asking for re-election because of a statement I made in 1914 under entirely different circumstances.

In reaching this conclusion I have naturally been influenced in great measure by the hundreds of letters from patriotic citizens in every section of the State, who have urged upon me the view that, having given to me every office to which I have aspired it would be base ingratitude on my part if I should retire in this crisis when they believe it to be my duty to ask for re-election.

I know that twenty-three years of service here—the best of which I was capable—have given me a position which no new man, however brilliant he may be, could hope to attain. Since the Democrats took charge of the government, I have been chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. My best efforts have been given to the creation of a great navy; and for the navy's readiness to effectively cooperate with the allies and the success it has met in curbing the u-boat menace, I can justly claim much credit. I know that my intimate knowledge of naval affairs, resulting from my long service, enables me now to be of real service to my government. If I retire the chairmanship of the committee on naval affairs is lost to the State.

Every day scores of letters come to me from soldiers and sailors and from their relatives asking me for service and for advice. I know that my intimate acquaintance with departmental officials makes it possible for me to be of service to them. My dealings with government officials have given me their respect and friendship. My principle has always been to ask for South Carolina only what she was entitled to. Having asked for something I have always fought until I got it—if it were possible to get it at all.

In view of my conviction, that I am now better able than ever before to serve the nation and my State, if I retired because of the statement made in 1914 it would be an act of cowardice, a disregard of the best interests of South Carolina, and an injustice to our boys who have offered their lives in defense of their country. I have everything to lose and nothing to gain by offering for re-election. I would be safely out of the troubled waters of politics in which I have been swimming since 1885, but I would feel somewhat like a deserter in the face of the enemy.

When I first came to Washington, sectionalism was virulent and I was forced to listen to false and insulting accusations against the South and its people. The Democrats had decided it was wisest to say nothing. I thank God I never followed this course, but from the beginning protested vigorously with my brother Democrats against such cravenness. When anyone threw a rock at the South, I was always ready to throw two back. Indeed, I have been told by compe-

tent judges—and I believe it to be true—that my speeches in the senate and my lectures throughout the north have done more to enlighten the northern people on the race question than all other instrumentalities combined.

I have labored consistently for the greater development and use of the Charleston Navy Yard and am individually responsible for its establishment. The clothing factory at that yard is a concrete example of one of its benefits.

It was largely due to my efforts that congress enacted the railroad rates bill which gave to the country fair railway rates and to the farmers much relief from the burdens they were then bearing.

The exposure of frauds and robbery of the government perpetrated by the armor plate manufacturers was among my first important acts as senator. Time after time I offered amendments to the naval appropriation bills authorizing the government to build its own armor plate factory. Each of these was defeated, but I have lived long enough to see the enactment of my original proposition authorizing the erection of a plant by the government; and that plant is now actually under construction at Charleston, West Virginia.

I have lived to see most of the financial legislation which I always advocated enacted into law. The National Reserve Bank act and the Farmers' Loan act, enabling the farmers to get money at low rates of interest, are among the things I helped to secure. Both of these were long cherished dreams of the farmers' alliance and their germs may be found in the "Ocala Demands."

One of the things of which I am most proud was that I compelled recognition of South Carolina's claim against the federal government for money loaned by the State in the war of 1812. By this, \$386,000 of the State's bonds, held by the federal government as a debt against the State, were canceled and \$89,137.36 was paid into the State treasury in cash.

I do not believe the people of the State are in the humor for unnecessary political agitation this year. They want to win the war and they know the only way to win it is to hold up President Wilson's hands. Any man sent to the senate now from South Carolina who would not sustain the president wholeheartedly would be a traitor to the best interests of our country and utterly useless to his South Carolina constituents.

Although my health is better now than it has been for many years, it is not my purpose to make any campaign speeches. In my opinion, it is more important for me to remain in Washington attending to my duties in the senate and in the naval affairs committee than it is for me to engage in the mere bandying of words with any man or men upon the stump in South Carolina.

I have enough faith in the good sense and patriotism of South Carolinians to believe the uppermost thought in their minds today is to defeat Germany. They know the only way to do that is to stand by the president. They know I have always stood by the president and will continue to stand by him, and I therefore announce my candidacy for re-election.

B. R. TILLMAN.

**WATER FREIGHTS ADVANCED.**

**Interstate Commerce Commission Approves Application.**

Washington, March 6.—The interstate commission today tentatively approved the application by the Merchants' and Miners' Steamship line for increased class and commodity rates between Baltimore and Philadelphia to Savannah and Jacksonville.

**BEEES AND HONEY.**

Also Beekeeping Supplies.  
 Honey is the best substitute for sugar, and by keeping bees you can have your own sweetening. I have colonies of Bees in improved hives that I will sell, and now is a good time to move them. I also have a number of the Government Bulletin on Bees for distribution to parties interested.

Still have some honey for sale. Also Beekeeping Supplies.

N. G. OSTEEN,

320 W. Hampton Ave.

With Tillman, Lever, Blease and Dial positively in the race for the United States senate and John L. McLaurin a possibility the campaign this summer will not be lacking in interest.

**MORE SOLDIERS NEEDED.**

**MEN OF SECOND DRAFT TO FILL PRESENT UNITS.**

War Department Plans to Not Call for Creation of New Divisions This Year—Less Than One Million Summoned Now.

Washington, March 6.—While a large number of men will be called out during the present year to fill up the army and complete its organization, it was learned tonight that war department plans do not call for the creation of any additional divisions in 1918. The announcement concerning the second draft, expected soon from Provost Marshal General Crowder, may outline the manner in which less than 1,000,000—probably not much in excess of 800,000—are to be summoned gradually during the year to complete the existing organizations.

Delay in the announcement as to the next draft is understood to be due to uncertainty as to which method of allotting quotas to the States is to be followed. The senate already has passed and the house military committee has favorably reported an amendment to the law to base the quota on the number of men in Class 1 instead of upon the total registration of a State. This change is regarded as certain to be made, but to avoid further delay, schedules of allotments under both systems are ready to go out as soon as final action is taken.

As to the date of the second draft, members of congress from agricultural sections have been practically assured that no withdrawal of men from civil life was contemplated which would embarrass harvesting. It has been indicated, however, that a relatively small number of men must be called to the colors prior to June 1 and that process may start in April, when equipment, clothing and quarters will be available. The men are needed to fill up the full strength of divisions slated for early departure to Europe and also for field army and corps troops not attached to divisions. The replacement detachments also must go forward at an accelerating rate since American troops are actually holding a sector of the French front and men are being killed or wounded in action every day.

The completion of the full program of the war department without creating any additional divisions probably will absorb in the neighborhood of 600,000 men.

The last increments of the first draft now in process of mobilization totaling about 800,000 men, are being used to fill regular and National Guard divisions shown by their efficiency reports to be available for early duty abroad. Some of the men are being used also to fill up the special forces, although an additional source of supply for highly specialized technical units is being used continuously. This is by special drafts of particularly qualified men of the trades necessary. Orders were issued today to local boards calling for 528 artisans of various sorts for non-combatants units. Even with all the first draft mobilized there is considerable deficiency among the National Army and some of the National Guard divisions. The first purpose of the second draft will be to make up this shortage.

**TEUTONS STRENGTHEN ARMY.**

**Now Have Sixteen Divisions More Than the Allies, Says Maurice.**

London, March 6.—The Germans are still adding to the number of their divisions on the western front, Gen. F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operation at the war office, declared in his weekly talk with the Associated Press today. The Germans now have 16 divisions more than the allies in the west, he said, but this did not mean that they were in superior strength, as the allied divisions were numerically larger.

Gen. Maurice said the entente forces still held the superiority in rifles, guns and aircraft, but that this superiority was diminishing.

**SUBMARINES SINK EIGHTEEN.**

**British Figures Same as for Last Week.**

London, March 6.—Eighteen British merchantmen were sunk by mine or submarine in the last week, according to the admiralty report tonight. Of these 12 were vessels of 1,600 tons or over, six being under that tonnage. No fishing craft were sunk.

Arrivals of British merchantmen at ports in the United Kingdom, 2,015; sailings, 2,209; merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, 6.

The losses to British shipping in the last week were the same as in the previous week with respect to the number of merchantmen sunk. In the previous week, however, 14 of the 18 vessels destroyed were of more than 1,500 tons.

**WAGE DISPUTE SETTLED.**

**SHIP BUILDERS GIVEN IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS.**

Labor Adjustment Board Announces General Increase in Wages, Eight Hour Day With Time and a Half for Overtime.

Washington, March 6.—General increases in wages, an eight hour day with time and a half pay for overtime, free transportation where an employee is compelled to spend more than ten cents a day in car fare, and provision for grievance committees of the employees were contained in an award today by the shipbuilding labor adjustment board, applicable to all wooden ship yards south of Baltimore and all steel yards south of Newport News on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. The decision follows in principle the award in the Delaware and Philadelphia districts which gave labor important concessions for which the working men have been fighting for years. The board's decision prohibits any discrimination between union and non-union men in a clause which reflected the gravity of the shipping situation.

"Believing that in this national emergency past differences between employers and employees must be forgotten in the common determination to produce the maximum possible number of ships," the award said, "the board will not tolerate any discrimination on the part of employers or employees between union and non-union men."

In granting a basic eight hour day the board undertook to encourage the institution of two and three shifts by limiting overtime so that the total work shall not exceed 60 hours per week. Excessive overtime was declared to lead to inefficiency and to lessen rather than increase production. March 25 was made the effective date of the award, which is retroactive as to wages to February 1, for all yards except those in which disputes have been settled temporarily on the basis of other dates. For the employees of the Tampa Shipbuilding and Engineering Company the wage scale is retroactive to November 1, 1917. Terry Shipbuilding Company, Savannah, to January 11, 1918; shipyards of Brunswick, Ga., to January 15, and shipyards of Beaumont, Houston and Orange, Texas, to February 1.

Minimum hourly wages were fixed for all yards, so as to equalize the numerous differences in rates. Where higher wages are being paid than the scale provides, it was ordered that no changes should be made. The increase granted varied to such an extent that officials of the adjustment board refused to attempt a general approximation, although it was agreed the advances were substantial.

**AMERICANS HOLD EIGHT MILES.**

**Guard Trenches at Front in France.**

Washington, March 6.—American troops are now holding something over eight miles of trenches on the battle front in France, it was learned today, although in an air line their frontage is only about four and a half miles. This frontage is liable to extend at any time to the regular trench allotment for an army corps.

Irregularity of the trench lines is responsible for their eight miles of length. They are laid out so that flanking fire may be obtained along every part of the front. Strong points containing machine guns jut out for this purpose. The trenches also follow closely any protective slope of the country and wander up and down hill.

The American sector is understood to be a divisional frontage, which means that at least three divisions of American troops are there to give the necessary support in the depth for the front lines. This fact has aroused speculation here as to who will be selected by General Pershing to command the first corps of his army. Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett is known to have acted in that capacity, but as yet the expeditionary commander has not made any recommendation.

It is possible that the French system will be followed in the American army so far as the appointment of corps commanders goes. It is the custom in France to select any one of the division commanders in corps and to place him at the head of the corps. He retains his rank as division commander, however, and in the case of the American army that would be a major general.

**NEGRO SCHOOL DEDICATED.**

Daytona, Fla., March 7.—Several prominent men, including Vice President Marshall and Governor Catts, participated in the dedication today of the Daytona educational and industrial school for negro girls.

An octogenarian who has been drinking practically all his life says he favors a trial of prohibition. Probably has enough on hand to last the few years left him.—Birmingham Age-Herald.