

The Watchman and Southbon.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sumter, S. C. as Second Class Matter.

PERSONAL.

Messrs. S. W. Truluck and W. W. Green of Shiloh, were in town Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Wilson, who have been visiting relatives here for several weeks, left Friday for their home in Knoxville, Tenn.

Mr. T. C. Bailey, of Wadmalaw Island, and daughter, Miss Helen Bailey are visiting Mrs. H. D. Tindal at Tindals.

Mrs. H. J. Grover of Providence, R. I., is visiting Mrs. George L. Ricker.

Mr. W. P. Newman, of Elliotts, was in town Friday.

Mr. S. M. McCall, of Florence, is in the city.

Thos. C. McLeod, Esq., of Bishopville was in the city Friday.

Mr. E. B. Colclough, of Herlots, spent Friday in town.

Mr. W. W. DesChamps, of Wisacky, was in the city today on business.

Mr. Harry Stroman has returned to Elmore after spending some time with his aunt, Mrs. C. W. McGrew.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli Jackson have returned home after a Christmas visit to their daughter, Mrs. C. W. McGrew.

Mr. E. V. Green is in the city for a few days stay.

Mr. W. A. Green, of Wisacky, was in town Saturday.

Mr. Tally Ingram, of Darlington county, was in town Saturday.

Mr. I. C. Ingram, of Charleston, has been in the city for several days.

The summer home of Dr. LeGrand Querry, near Ridgeway, was burned Thursday night.

Mr. Geo. D. Levy left Saturday for Richmond, Va., for a stay of a few days.

Lieut. Emile P. Moses, who has been visiting his mother for the past ten days, left Saturday for Washington and will go thence to Cuba.

Messrs. John Ryan and Colin McLaurin of Wedgefield were in the city Monday.

Messrs. John Boykin, Willie Boykin, Hamilton Boykin and Robert Burkett, of Dalsell, were in the city during Monday.

Mr. S. H. Edmunds went to Columbia Monday to attend a meeting of the school law commission.

Mr. T. Scott DuBose, of Mechanicville, was in town Monday.

Mr. I. E. Terry, of Oswego, was in town on business Monday.

Miss Essie Murray returned to Winthrop college Monday.

Master Julius A. Burgess, of Fort Motte, is on a visit to his grandfather Dr. J. A. Mook.

Mrs. J. M. McCollough and Miss Percha McCollough, of Flat Rock, N. C., are on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis McCollough on Oakland avenue.

Mrs. R. M. McCollough, of Columbia, spent Sunday in the city as the guest of Mrs. D. P. Kelly.

Mrs. S. C. McKewen spent Sunday in Mayesville.

Mr. W. K. McCoy, of St. Charles, was in the city Monday.

Miss Annie Graham is visiting relatives in Chester.

Miss Ruth McCollough, of Darlington, passed through the city this week on her way to Columbia, where she has accepted a position in the engraving department.

Miss Ethel Mashon, of the Columbia Female College, is visiting the family of Mr. W. H. Yates.

Misses Abbie Bryan and Louise Murray have returned to Columbia, where they are teaching this year, to resume their duties.

Mr. Mott Lawrence is spending a few days in Camden.

Mr. Edward Scarborough, of Dalsell, was in town Monday.

Mr. Lawrence Parker, of Bishopville, was intown Monday.

Prof. L. W. Dick, of Hartsville, was in the city Monday after having been on a visit to relatives in the Heriot section for a couple of days.

Mr. Alfred DeLorme returned to Georgia "Tech" on Monday, after having spent the holidays in the city with his mother, Mrs. B. K. DeLorme.

Fire at Rembert.

The residence of Mr. E. E. Rembert, at Rembert station on the North-western railroad, was destroyed by fire last night or early Monday. Particulars were unobtainable, only the fact of the total destruction of the house and all its contents, being wired to a local insurance agency. The loss sustained by Mr. Rembert will probably be quite heavy.

So the Senate may refuse to receive that Lortner whitewash. If it does, we will think something more of the Republic—Milwaukee News.

A MILL HAND'S LIFE.

The Average of Existence in Tariff-Made State of Rhode Island.

The average weekly earnings for 53 hours in cotton factories in a year were: For the carding-room, \$7.80; for mule spinners, \$12.92; for speeders, \$10.64; for weavers, \$10.38. In the woolen industry the picker received \$8, the woolen spinner \$7.25, the man spinner \$12.91, the weavers \$15.34.

If a man could make these wages for 52 weeks a year throughout his working life, if he had a thrifty wife and healthy children, his lot, if not altogether rosy, would be far from hopeless—he might even be able to realize the dream of a little home and garden of his own which lurks in the mind of every normal man. There are few old men and women in textile factories. By 55 they are unfit for the labor. The terrible strain on brain and nerve and muscle has so destroyed the ability and power of attention necessary that they must give up the factory, he drops out, picking up thereafter any odd job he may.

It is this short working life of the father, with the declining wage for years before it actually ends, that makes child labor an essential factor in the solving of the problem of the textile family. Without their help the father cannot support the family and lay aside anything to insure his own and his wife's future.

If the children prove healthy, if they "turn out well," if work is continuous, the little home may be secured and the modest little dream may come true. But suppose that a weaver, rushing into the cold air at the end of his 10-hour day, is chilled and has pneumonia—it happens often enough. Suppose an uncovered gear or belt catches him in an uncautious moment and crushes a limb or takes his scalp, or a carelessly handled machine nips off a finger—it happens all the time. Suppose that, standing through the hot summer in the poisoned air of a dry closet, he falls ill of a fever. Or, if he escapes all these things, suppose that the factory goes on short time—thousands of operatives all over New England have had their weekly wages cut in half this last year by short time. Or, suppose that, which has happened repeatedly in Rhode Island, he is obliged by some intolerable condition to strike and have no wage—what happens? That happens which I cannot but believe is more disastrous to the family than even child labor—the wife must go into the factory. The mothers go into the factory and the home gradually goes to pieces. How they manage the housework at all it is hard to see. They must be at the factory at 6:30 a. m., sharp. They do not leave un-

til 5:30 p. m. Before they go to work the breakfast must be prepared and plans laid for the lunch which some child still in school brings to the mill.

After her 10 hours at spindle or loom the woman hurries to a cold, unkept house, which she must make comfortable and cheerful if it is to be so. Is it strange that the homes of the factory mothers are generally untidy, the food poor, the children neglected? How can it be otherwise? Her limit of endurance, of ambition, of joy, even of desire of life, has been passed. More appalling, she sees her ability to work falling off. Almost universally, I should say, women who have worked 10 years in a factory have the patent-medicine habit—they are "so tired" they "take something." Is it surprising that a few of them finally discover that they can get from beer or whiskey the same temporary strength at less cost? The surprise is not that many drink, but that more do not.

Now, hope of this factory mother lies in her child, since she, like her husband, is bound to wear out at a comparatively early age. And what chance has she to bear a healthy child? They give you heart-breaking figures of infant mortality in Rhode Island, and everywhere one goes what one sees and hears confirms their truthfulness.

A Conference on Co-Operation in Country Life.

By Sir Horace Plunkett. A working conference on co-operation in country life will be held at the University of South Carolina on Friday, January 6th. The occasion is the visit of Sir Horace Plunkett, the British statesman who has done so much for the betterment of country life in Ireland. The program for the day is now published for the first time.

There will be three gatherings, altogether informal, to which the public is cordially invited. The first conference will take place at 12 o'clock on January 6th, in the semi-circular auditorium in the new Science building on Gibbs' Green. Then at 4:30 there will be a social gathering at Flinn Hall, when opportunity will be given for conference and exchange of views with Sir Horace Plunkett and Dr. H. B. Frisell, who is accompanying Sir Horace Plunkett on his southern trip. At 8 o'clock that night another conference will be held in that same room in the new Science Hall.

These conferences will attract all persons interested in the development of country life, through co-operation, such as demonstration farms, boys' corn clubs, girls' tomato clubs, school improvement associations, etc. Sir Horace Plunkett was for eight years a member of the British House of Commons, and in this way was led to think that Ireland's problem was

economic rather than political. He therefore gave up his seat in the English Parliament, and under the government of Lord Salisbury went to Ireland with a view to improving the homes, farms, schools and industries of that age-long distressed island. To this end he set on foot plans for increasing the fertility of the soil, developed co-operative dairies and industries of various kinds, and modernized business methods.

Three Principles of Progress.

"Better farming, better living, and better business" are the three maxims upon which Sir Horace Plunkett's work in Ireland has proceeded. Co-operation has been his key-word, and as a result of his labors co-operative enterprises of all sorts have sprung into existence and have proved glowing successes. He has brought to this task of the material betterment of Ireland the practical sagacity that has uniformly marked British statesmen. As Peel once observed, an English statesman is a man of uncommon abilities with common opinions. What eight centuries of wrong-headed politics failed to do for Ireland's advancement, Sir Horace Plunkett is doing through his wise efforts for the home and farm.

The Dr. S. A. Knapp of Ireland.

The work of Sir Horace Plunkett in Ireland is very similar to the demonstration farm movement set on foot by Dr. S. A. Knapp in the South, and to the great cause of conservation championed by Pinchot in America. He is man of democratic instincts, believing that the true basis of progress is the well-being of the people. He has faith in the average man. He is worker, rather than a talker.

Sir Horace is converging on his Irish problem all the light that is to be gleaned from like plains in India, Denmark, Canada, and the South. He has returned recently from a visit to India, and is now seeking whatsoever light the South has to offer through its demonstration farms, boys' corn clubs, school improvement leagues, girls' tomato clubs, farmers' unions, and all other forms of co-operative effort for the enrichment of rural life, such as those carried on by Professor W. K. Tate, Miss Rudd, and Professor W. H. Hand.

Senator Lorimer wishes Senator Frazier would quit picking the nice whitewash off his Christmas stocking.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Remember to write it 1911.

Notice of Stockholders Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Brokerage Company will be held at the County Court House, Wednesday, January 4th, 1911, at 12 o'clock.

L. I. Parrott, President. 12-30-11.

John Vaucher, 15 years old, of Reading, Pa., who has traveled through Europe and all over the United States earning money at his trade, is claimed to be the youngest watchmaker in the world.

Consul B. R. Birch writes from Alexandria, Egypt, that a large number of philanthropists and scientific men have announced their intention of attending the International Congress for bettering the lot of the blind, which to be held at Cairo in January next.

Judge Lamar, of Georgia, appointed a United States Supreme Court Justice by President Taft, is a second cousin of the notable Lucious Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, who was appointed to the Court by President Cleveland in 1888, and who served there until his death in 1893.

A Kansas City person wants a divorce because he is constantly pursued by his wife's astral body. All of which leads us to wonder whether he suffers from conscience or I. Ts.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

1911

O'DONNELL & COMPANY.

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We desire to thank our friends for their liberal patronage during 1910, and trust they will make our store their headquarters in 1911.

Wishing you all a very happy and prosperous New Year, we remain,

Yours very truly,

O'DONNELL & COMPANY.

1911

OUR ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

OF ALL

Winter Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods



Will Commence on **Monday, Jan. 2.**

Bear in mind that the regular selling price of each article in our place is marked in Plain Figures. We call attention to this so that you can see at a glance what you are saving on each purchase made during our Clearance Sale. Please remember that no goods will be charged at Cut Prices.



Strictly Cash ————— Strictly Cash

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