

How British Celebrate

Rough Sketch of a Scene in London.

London, Dec. 31. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The scene of the most important event of the evening, the celebration of the victory over Germany, was a rough sketch of a scene in London. The atmosphere was festive and dignified. General Kitchener, the hero of the Boer War, was the center of attention. He was seen in all the glory of a heavily gold-trimmed and scarlet-lined cap, and the insignia of his rank and importance, as the wearer was the embodiment of the spirit of the nation. In a white dress with pearls, a mature gentleman of some years, with a white shirt front and silk hat. A portly and very tired policeman.

Entered a young officer with ribbons on his chest, and turned out to the limit by his soldier's salute. The young officer absorbs the company with a spacious smile.

"Well here we all are, and glad to be here again," he proclaims, beamingly and with an Oxford accent. "Here is my old friend, the Bobby." Shake hands, puts the blushing Bobby's helmet on his own head, and greets Bobby with the officer's cap.

"We are glad to have with us Mr. George Robey."

This is the elderly silk hatted gentleman. George Robey is a music hall artist.

"And here is the dear old general." (On active service this would mean shooting at dawn).

"Do we know the Beautiful Lady?" We do not but we will be introduced to the Beautiful Lady." Business of bowing all around. Only one who has lived in England could appreciate this, and only those who have not lived in England could realize the incredibility of the fact.

And then in the corner is an Ozzie. Ozzie is the name for an Australian soldier. "Now then, ladies and gentlemen. Together. Three hearty cheers for the Ozzie, with the kangaroo feathers in his hat."

They were given the general falling to join, but not without visible embarrassment at his own reticence.

"And we will all be disappointed if Mr. George Robey does not produce a rabbit from the silk hat to everybody."

Later while the train stood in Westminster station he filled the doorway, and sold to the multitude very gravely while wearing the helmet and blowing the policeman's whistle. "Excuse me gentlemen, but you cannot come in here. This is a private party. I know you would not intrude."

"God bless him," commented the old lady. And that is the general human atmosphere of London in this victory week.

Russia Ruled and Plundered by Gang of Political Bandits.

London, Dec. 1. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Bolsheviki government in Russia is described by a man who recently returned from that country as "a carpet bag government of the most flagrant sort." Theoretically, he says, the Bolsheviki government is popular and supposed to represent the will of the working masses throughout Russia.

In practice local Soviets have been bowed over whenever they failed to satisfy Moscow officials, and outsiders have been placed in control. A large proportion of the traveling commissars who go about Russia on armored trains to keep the local Soviets in line are declared to be agitators from New York and London.

The government is described as analogous to such a rule as might be imagined to originate with workmen of New York and Chicago. Carrying out the analogy, such a government would recognize the political rights of nobody but workmen in New Orleans and San Francisco. It would overthrow by arms any government in Seattle or San Antonio which did not reflect its own views and would deny the ballot to all persons possessed of property. Under such a government New York and Chicago politics would be sent with armed trains to overthrow Soviets in St. Louis and Detroit which failed to obey the mandate of the central governing board. Dakota wheat farmers and Texas cotton growers would be forced to surrender their products to armed crusaders at whatever price the central Soviet officials chose to pay. Banks and industries of all sorts would be nationalized. Titles to farm land and city property would vest in the government.

Workmen, the traveler says, compose less than 10 per cent of the population of Russia. Consequently, the assumption of spokesmen of radical labor circles to socialize Russia was more chimerical than it would be in a highly industrialized country. Russia is an unorganized primitive agricultural country, 90 per cent of its peasants possess property which falls within the confiscation lines as defined by Lenin. Siberia and the other undeveloped farming sections of Russian domain offer exceptional opportunities to industrious settlers and there every man stands, or falls according to his own industry and merit. Such districts, it is stated, feel no need for effort at socialization and were the first to resent the domination of representatives of the Lenin government.

Insults offered by traveling commissars and their armed bands have aroused the antagonism of Christian organizations including the Russian orthodox church. It is asserted that few of the agitators from America are American citizens. Almost without exception they are said to be anxious to return to the United States. They are dissatisfied with Bolsheviki Russia and after renouncing the United States in public speeches confess in private that they would rather live in America than anywhere else.

County Council of Defense Pass Resolution of Thanks to Chairman Phelps.

The following resolution of thanks to Chairman A. C. Phelps of the Sumter County Council of Defense was unanimously adopted by a rising vote at the meeting of that body Saturday. Messrs. J. Frank Williams and E. W. Dabbs offered the resolution and both of these gentlemen took occasion to refer to the zealous manner in which Mr. Phelps has worked and the great amount of his time given to furthering the interests of the nation, the State, and the county in the winning of the war and in uniting the people of the county and the city, both as chairman of the Council of Defense, and as president of the Sumter Chamber of Commerce.

Whereas, throughout the duration of the World War, the Sumter County Council of Defense has labored hard to promote in all ways the interests of our County and of our Nation, and

Whereas, the great source of inspiration to efficient endeavor has been the zealous work, loyal patriotism and unselfish self-sacrifice of our Chairman A. C. Phelps, now therefore

Be It Resolved, that the Sumter County Council of Defense thanks Chairman A. C. Phelps for the great work he has done for the common cause during the period of stress through which our nation has gloriously passed, and further

Be It Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be properly engrossed and framed and be presented by the Sumter County Council of Defense to Chairman A. C. Phelps.

J. Frank Williams,
E. W. Dabbs.

Our National Parks

Washington, Dec. 31.—In spite of war and enforced restrictions on travel during the 1918 tourist season, the number of visitors to America's national parks was 93 per cent of the total in 1917. Stephen T. Mather, superintendent of the national park service established a year ago, has reported to Secretary Lane that visitors this year numbered 454,841, against 490,705 in 1917. For 1919, the director anticipates that the new privileges and the released restrictions will lead to immense increases.

Director Mather urges that the Grand Canyon of the Colorado be added to the list of national parks, and that steps be taken to acquire for the United States the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, the sand dune area in Indiana, and the gigantic tree areas in California.

Total appropriations for parks carried for the year beginning June 30, 1918, were \$1,012,000. Mr. Mather reports, while the revenues from the parks, in the year ending the same date, were \$217,105, as compared with \$180,571 in the previous year. Pointing that a large number of gifts of lands, and rights of way have been made to the park systems, and are likely to be made often in the future, the report suggests that permanent legislation be enacted to allow the Secretary of Interior to accept these, and to accept money gifts.

An early fixing of tourists rates on railroads is also asked, that the travel to the parks and their management policy may be facilitated during coming years.

No Speech With The German Women

Coblentz, Sunday, Dec. 29 (By The Associated Press).—An order has been issued to the American soldiers that an officer or soldier who speaks to a German woman does so at the risk of courtmartial.

The dinner hour in Coblentz and throughout the American zone of occupation has been advanced from one to two hours. In restaurants and hotels the evening meal is eaten without music. These changes are regarded as necessary because of the recent American order that the sale and gift of light wines be prohibited except within certain hours in the evening.

Several days of the operation of restricted regulations has produced some muzzling by the Germans. There has been no open protest but many of the people appear to be mystified as to the reasons for the change in American attitude as it seems they believed Americans would not be so strict as the British or French. In addition propagandists have been diligent in urging the people to be friendly to the Americans in the apparent hope that an attitude of friendliness might have some effect on the peace negotiations. The prohibition of the sale of alcoholic liquors of any kind and the restrictions on light wines has upset the ordinary routine of the Germans and has resulted in some cafes closing, in the discharge of restaurant orchestras and in grocery stores withdrawing stocks from their windows.

No Place in Schools Campaign to Eliminate Teaching of German in Public Schools.

New York, Dec. 30.—A nation-wide campaign is being conducted by the American Defense Society to eliminate the teaching of German in the schools throughout the United States. In a letter written the principals of public schools, private schools and colleges throughout the country the society urges that French, Italian, Spanish and Russian should be given prominence in the curriculum with a view to strengthening trade relations between these countries. The letter which is signed by Dr. William V. Hornaday, reads:

"Reports are rife that with the ending of the war there is to be an attempt to force upon our American youth the language of the people whose hands are stained with the blood of their fathers and brothers. The German language has been used as a weapon directed at the heart of America by German propagandists. It is the opinion of many of our prominent educators that German is not an essential in any course of study and it is to be hoped that our American youth will not permit its being forced upon them for any reason whatsoever. The next five years will witness a crystallization of educational opinion and upon that crystallization will depend the future of American education.

"For those who would study a language for its future utility the choice lies between French, Spanish, Italian and Russian as our trade relations with these countries will be immeasurably increased now that peace is in sight. To study German would be to condone the atrocities perpetrated by the people who speak this language."

GLASS SCORES SHARPERS.

New Attempt to Buy Liberty Bonds Below Value.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Liberty bond dealers who buy bonds at less than the market quotations were condemned today by Secretary Glass in a telegram to Joseph Hartigan, chief of the foreign language division of the New York loan organization.

"I was gratified to learn," said Mr. Glass, "that 23 foreign language newspapers in New York representing 15 foreign languages, have agreed to decline to publish advertisements of unscrupulous sharpers who buy Liberty loan bonds for less than their actual value. As a newspaper publisher I have sent suggestions that it is the duty of the papers to protect their readers against the unscrupulous.

Planish News and Views.

Pisgah, Dec. 30.—Christmas passed off very quietly here. A few guns and fireworks disturbed the stillness of the day, which looked more like Sunday than the jolly days that we used to have. Possibly it was all for the best and the complete absence of violence is to be thanked for.

Very little small grain has been planted so far. It is too late to plant wheat in this section and late oats often fail to make a crop.

A good deal of cotton is yet to be gathered in sections. It is pretty blue and won't bring a big price.

Influenza has returned again. Whole families have been down with it and our doctors have worked hard to attend to all their patients. Drs. Carson and Hay have a large territory to go over. Both are prominent physicians and very successful in their practice.

Mrs. Mattie Reams of Rembert has been quite ill with typhoid fever, but is improving. Others have been very sick with flu but no deaths so far.

The labor question is a problem. The government prices last year have ruined farm labor. If the planters give what they want they will be bankrupt for they can't pay it and make anything. It will take years for the matter to adjust itself along living lines.

Miss Van Ray Kenney who is attending school at Burlington, N. C., came home for the holidays, accompanied by her cousins, Misses Annie and Pauline Kenney of Burlington, N. C. They returned home Saturday to resume their school duties. Carlton Kenney went back with them to visit relatives. All were glad to see them and sorry to see them leave.

Miss Vernon Cox who is teaching the Pisgah public school spent the holidays at her home at Roseville. She returned Saturday. She has quite a large school and is very much liked as a teacher and a young lady. She has made many friends since she has been here.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Elmore and family and Misses Lula and Carrie Baker, Lem Baker and Wilson Hawkins attended a party in Lee county last week and report a fine time.

Mrs. C. S. Baker is visiting relatives near Sumter.

Pisgah's pretty young ladies are known for their sweet manners and becoming modesty. It is hard to decide which is the superior one. They are generally admired by all. One of them to the writer seems to be like Venus in the constellation of pretty stars, brilliant.

Let the Guests Do the Work.

The woman who puts herself in bed entertaining guests is either a poor manager or else something is wrong with the guest. If the fault be in herself, she should give herself time for thought on the subject; if it be the guest, arrange it so that the visit is short and never repeated.

There seems to be a misapprehension on the part of many housewives about the desires of guests that they must be stuffed with all that butcher's shop, pantry and garden can supply, and then be set in the parlor to entertain or be entertained.

People usually get enough to eat at home. One animal protein, such as eggs, milk, meat or cheese; one starch, such as rice, grits, potatoes, or wheat; one mineral-salt-vegetable, like lettuce, beets, corn or tomatoes; one sweet in some form, such as fresh fruit, jam, pudding or cake; and one beverage, surely is enough for any sane man's dinner. This making of as many as three breads or having six vegetables for one meal is a waste of valuable human energy that might better be spent in folding surgical pads for the Red Cross to send our boys in France—to say nothing of the waste in material.

Plan the meals well at least two days ahead, put the written schedule on a nail over the kitchen table. Children are glad to get the vegetables in which they know what is wanted; guests enjoy sitting and shelling peas as they talk.

Yes, let the guests do the work—not a lot of cake and pie-making or frying over a stove, but simple meals and care of the house. Even when there is a competent servant there are many little things a visitor can do, such as tidying up the porch or putting flowers in the vases. As a rule they enjoy some light work, time to themselves to sleep or write letters, and a little simple entertainment, such as—automobile, etc.—Progressive Farmer.

A Woman Who Forgot Her Neighbors.

Isn't it remarkable how intensely interested you can become in a matter which is absolutely none of your affair and concerning people of whom you know nothing? About four years ago I passed a yard that for absolute gorgeousness stood out in that entire countryside. I fairly gasped with surprise at the flowers—the new improved variety of an old sort that before this I had never considered worth planting. If I hadn't been in such a hurry, I should have gone in and called on the owner right then and there, but I had to drive on, thinking about her off and on all day and imagining as one does what she was like.

The house was small and new, so she must be a bride, and I thought what a fine thing for that busy neighborhood that she had come into it with all her young energy and evident love of beauty, and what a fine leader she would grow into, and how her plants would be shared with others from year to year until the whole section would be transformed; and how proud that husband would be of the wife who meant so much that was helpful and lovely not only to her family but to the great world outside.

Really, I just had the whole thing fixed up and decided that the very first chance, I was going to see that woman and tell her how glad I was she was living. The matter passed out of my mind till the other day when I went by the place again. I gasped once more, but not with pleasure. It was with keener disappointment. The same flowers were there; the yard was even more beautiful than before; the same flowers were in bloom—but not one did I see anywhere else. Not a seed nor a plant had she shared with a single neighbor along that lone bare red clay highway. How could she keep from it?

Now you know it was none of my affairs, but some way it was an actual personal disappointment. I couldn't get over it. It isn't as if it were a great lot of trouble to grub the plants up. One has only so much time in this world and if you give it to one set of duties, it's gone and you haven't time for a lot of other things no matter how willing you are. But seed that a friend could run in and gather for herself, she hadn't even shared. There is an old proverb "What I spent, I had; what I kept, I lost; what I gave, I have."—Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, in The Progressive Farmer.

McKellar Replies to Fault Finders—Republicans in Senate and Roosevelt Everywhere Think of Party Above Nation.

Washington, Dec. 30.—In an address to the senate today replying to recent speeches by Republican Leader Lodge and Senator Knox dealing with peace, Senator McKellar declared the American people and the allies indorse all of President Wilson's 14 peace principles and favor their incorporation in the coming peace treaty and that the opposition of the Republican leaders to some of them might do incalculable harm.

Citing also the position taken by former President Roosevelt on peace problems, Senator McKellar said the Republican spokesmen had presented a campaign issue for 1920 which the Democratic party will welcome.

Referring to the proposal to postpone at the peace conference settlement of the first four and the last of President Wilson's 14 points—secret diplomacy, freedom of the seas, removal of economic barriers, disarmament and a league of nations to secure peace—Senator McKellar said of the Republican leaders:

"Their fears are unfounded; their opinion can work nothing but disaster to American aims and ideals at the coming conference. Announcement and publication of such views just in advance of the opening of the conference are calculated to mislead our allies as well as our former enemies."

Senators Lodge and Knox, Senator McKellar asserted, virtually have served notice that a treaty containing the five controverted questions would be rejected by the senate.

WAR WORK ABANDONED.

Ten Hospitals Will Not Be Completed.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The abandonment of ten army hospital projects were announced today. These include additions to Chapman Field, Florida.

Washington, Dec. 31.—It cost the American people about eighteen billion, one hundred sixty million dollars to run the war government and make loans to the allies, in the year ending today, according to computations from latest treasury reports.

The December expenditures which were above two billions, the high record of the nation's history, sent the aggregate war costs to date to approximately twenty-four and a half billions.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Gen. Pershing has notified the war department that additional units with a total strength of approximately fifteen thousand, have been assigned for early convoy home. The units include the 329th and 330th infantry.

PRESIDENT SABHEDIN.

Liberal Cabinet Formed With Prince Sabheddin as Head.

Paris, Dec. 31.—A liberal cabinet, favorable to the entente, has been organized in Constantinople under the presidency of Prince Sabheddin. The food situation is reported favorable.

INVADE THE UCRRAINE.

Army Marching Through Bessarabia Toward Kiev.

Constantinople, Dec. 31.—A volunteer army and a French force are advancing from Roumania through Bessarabia, toward Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, according to Odessa reports which have been received here.

Copenhagen, Dec. 31.—The American warships, which arrived here yesterday will leave today for German ports to take on sick Americans.

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LAURENS WOMAN DROWNS.

Mrs. H. T. Chandler Loses Life in British Columbia.

Laurens, Dec. 30.—J. F. Tolbert received intelligence by wire this morning that his eldest daughter, Mrs. Hannah Tolbert Chandler, was drowned while traveling with friends between Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, where she lived with her little son, her husband having died there in October. Mrs. Tolbert and her daughter, Miss Marguerite Tolbert, were on their way to visit Mrs. Chandler and had expected to arrive in Victoria yesterday or today. Mrs. Chandler was 30 years of age and was married to Mr. Chandler about six years ago, having met him at Battle Creek, Mich., while employed there as a trained nurse.

Among Florida fruit growers cooperation is fast becoming recognized as the best sort of good business. Cooperation in spraying, buying fertilizers, etc., is common. When a scarcity of crates threatened orange growers this year, growers in one county bought a timber and crate mill, and according to Dr. J. H. Ross "from present indications will save money enough in three years to pay for the whole outfit." Dr. Ross adds another fine illustration of the brotherly spirit resulting from cooperation.

"I know of one neighborhood from which four young men, owners of groves aggregating 400 acres, volunteered and went into the army. That neighborhood is thoroughly organized. Those remaining feel as if members of their families are gone. The groves of these men will be looked after, and when the fruit is ripe it will be picked and marketed, and the money deposited for them with as much certainty and economy and profit as if they were at home."—The Progressive Farmer.

TELEGRAPHERS GET INCREASE.

Postmaster General Burleson Announces Increase in Wages Effective Tomorrow.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Increased wages, effective tomorrow, for employees in all departments of telegraph systems under government control except employees at "nonfunctional" offices and messengers, was announced today by Postmaster General Burleson. Employees who have been in service more than a year and a half get ten per cent increase; those employed less time get five per cent.

BETTER GASOLINE COMING.

Pre-War Standards to be Adopted in Near Future.

Columbia, Dec. 29.—Recently C. W. Coffield, secretary of the South Carolina State Automobile Association wrote a letter to A. C. Summers, State Commissioner of Agriculture, complaining of the poor grade of gasoline being sold in the State and asking if some steps could not be taken to raise the grade now that the war is over. Mr. Coffield has received a reply from Commissioner Summers promising that action along the line requested would be taken.

Mr. Summers in his letter says: "With reference to your letter of December 3, I beg to say that this department was compelled to reduce the grade of gasoline during the period of war but within the near future our original standards will be again adopted which I am quite sure will meet with the approval of consumers of gasoline in South Carolina."

Japanese Girl Burglar.

Tokio, Nov. 25 (Correspondence)—Chiyo Sugiyama, a seventeen-year-old Japanese girl who had been arrested for burglary, committed suicide in her cell by hanging. She made a noose with her obi, or sash, unwound from her kimono. Being in need of money the girl had armed herself with an axe and broken into a house, intimidating a woman occupant and making off with some cash.

London, Dec. 31.—Gen. Hindenburg has telegraphed the German industrial magnates saying that he would support British occupation of Berlin, according to a Berlin dispatch to The Daily Mail.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 30.—Bolshevism has been given serious consideration during the past few days by the American peace delegates, specially since the receipt of dispatches indicating progress by the German Bolsheviki element toward gaining control in Berlin. The progress of Russian Bolsheviki in Holland and Estonia is also being watched.