

**The Watchman and Southern**  
 Published Wednesday and Saturday  
 BY  
**OSTEEN PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
 SUMTER, S. C.  
 Terms:  
 \$1.50 per annum—in advance.  
**Advertisements.**  
 One Square first insertion... \$1.00  
 Every subsequent insertion... .50  
 Contracts for three months, or longer will be made at reduced rates.  
 All communications which serve 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 1866. The Watchman and Southern now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

**THE GREAT PERIL.**

With German militarism subdued, there is a plague overshadowing Europe that is no less menacing than militarism was in 1914, and a plague that will take longer to put down if it is not dealt with wisely and promptly. It is Bolshevism, which, having destroyed Russia, is now trying to get control of Germany and Austria-Hungary, and is making more headway than one likes to admit in Allied and neutral countries.

It is a natural enough result of the war. As the New York World explains, German militarism was not destroyed until Europe was exhausted economically, and "Bolshevism is the direct product of economic exhaustion." It takes root and flourishes in an environment of disordered or ruined industry and commerce. Once established, it may make industry and commerce impossible.

If the movement were to sweep over the whole of Europe and carry its program into effect, it would result in the downfall of European civilization. And it must be borne clearly in mind that from any such menacing movement in Europe, America, despite its distance and prosperity, is not secure.

How shall this great peril be averted? As yet, there has been little intelligent and concerted effort to combat it. Literature will do little—the Bolshevik leaders and followers scoff at "capitalist propaganda." Food will do more, but food is not enough. To prevent the spread of this disease economic conditions must be greatly improved in every country where it appears.

This means order, a restoration of normal living conditions, a chance for the ordinary man to earn a decent livelihood for himself and family, in an environment of freedom, with a chance to get ahead, and with some assurance that what he is able to accumulate will not be taken away from him.

The pre-requisite of such restoration and assurance is a general and durable peace. This is the principal reason why the question of a league or federation of nations is of such overwhelming importance at this time.

Only by some plan which will guarantee a universal reign of peace, law and order can this plague of Bolshevism be overcome. And what guarantee can there be without the concerted action of the world-powers?

**"SORRY FOR THE WAR."**

The mental attitude of the German people since the signing of the armistice has been very disappointing to Americans. The United States went to war primarily to knock the war mania out of Germany—to make Germany sorry for starting the war and repentant for her military arrogance and ambition. And what is the result?

"The Germans are not sorry for the war," writes a correspondent from Coblenz. "I have been told dozens of times by German citizens here that they are sorry the war stopped, for they thought they might have won."

"Defeat has not sorrowed the German people here or in Treves. They regret the sinking of the Lusitania, not because it was inhuman, but because it was a mistaken policy which brought America into the war."

"Germany would make France suffer again tomorrow, would again threaten civilization tomorrow, if she could get away with it."

"Something must happen to this German people more than has happened. They are too haughty about everything."

Something more will happen to them. It will happen in the form of monetary indemnities and other punitive measures far heavier than the Allies would have ever thought of imposing had it not been for this persistent German egotism. Only thus can the object of the war be attained, and the German people be brought to the humble and repentant frame of mind which is necessary for the future welfare of the world and the salvation of their own souls.

**THE NEW YEAR.**

The amalgamated hats of the entire world will have to be taken off to the Old Year. He did more things

to this old earth, and did them faster, than any of his late lamented predecessors. He has also given us a champagne thirst for excitement and then taken our war away and left us with a beer pocketbook.

Never did the world stand on tip-toe to meet a coming year as it does for this one. The world seethes with possibilities. There may be a nice family peace in store, with a Major League to back it up, or there may be the biggest war yet.

There is possible an international adjustment which will advance the brotherhood of man by generations, and there are equal possibilities for the most colossal display of greed the world has ever seen.

At the beginning of last year who could have dreamed that this year would find America expecting her boys home? Yet here they are, coming by the thousands, and the Old Year, blessed because it saw the end of the war, will have to share honors with the New with its promise of happy hearts united.

The past four years have been devoted to breaking history. This year is to see the making of it. There is need for restraint, for patience, for the staying of unconstructive criticism.

The world must be about its Father's business of healing, teaching, building up, and has no time for the violent or the merely faultfinding.

Rich with possibilities for the individual as for the Nation, the New Year beckons us and we must follow. Our curiosity may be all awake, but while we watch developments we must do our share in bringing them to completion.

**WAR SPIRIT TO MAKE PEACE.**

In one of his speeches in England, President Wilson told of the remark of a friend of his, "When peace is conducted in the spirit of war, there will be no war."

And isn't it the truth? If nations gave to the promotion of peace one-hundredth as much devotion, effort and money as they give to the prosecution of wars once started, surely there would be mighty few wars. And if a tithing of the thought and foresight that statesmen have hitherto given to preparing for wars and fighting wars were given to the construction of guarantees against war between times, would there be any wars at all?

The whole world knows how the statesmen of the Allied nations found a practical way to pool their own thinking machinery and their countries' resources when it came to a question of international unity or destruction. They formed a league of armed nations, in complete co-operation, and so defeated Germany and saved the world. Is there any reason why a similar spirit and effort cannot now devise a plan that will stop all such catastrophes hereafter before they start?

**A MINISTRY OF THRIFT.**

The British government is considering the establishment of a new administrative department called a "ministry of thrift." It is intended to encourage national saving and make permanent the thrifty practices adopted by the British people during the war.

The idea is not merely paternalistic or philanthropic. It is meant for the welfare of the people themselves, to be sure. But it is also meant to accomplish two very important things: First, to enable Great Britain to take care of her huge war debt; and second, to undermine the tendency toward radical Socialism and Bolshevism.

If this is a good thing for Britain, it is surely a good thing for America. An English government official is quoted as saying: "Great Britain needed to learn the lessons of thrift and economy, but our American friends needed it much more. I wonder whether they have been in the war long enough to have gained the benefits from it which France, Italy and England have gained."

A definite, persistent campaign for continued economy, carried on under the direction of a governmental department, would surely help our people to make up any such deficit in the lessons of war.

**RESTITUTION IN KIND.**

It is stated by high French authorities that France will not only demand restitution from Germany, but she will demand restitution in kind.

The destruction wrought by the Germans in northern France was not simply the rude vengeance of war, but formed part of a carefully planned system for leaving France economically helpless for years after the war.

In some cases factories and machinery were entirely destroyed; in others parts of machines or whole machines were confiscated and carried off into Germany along with the other loot.

It is Germany's plan to utilize these stolen French machines in manufacturing goods with which to com-

pete with France in the markets of the world, or even to sell to France herself, since it was the German's crafty scheme to reduce France to the rank of consumer where she had been essentially a producer. The same plan was followed to a large extent in Belgium.

There is absolute justice in the French demand for restitution in kind, that Germany be made to return stolen machines and parts, and replace from her own stock those destroyed. Such a policy will go farther toward showing Germany the folly of her plans than any mere money tax could do.

It would be manifestly unfair that Germany should be free and unhampered even in her business of debt-paying while innocent France struggled toward reconstruction for years before she could compete in the markets of the world.

Of all the wicked German policies there is none more deserving of a punishment which fits the crime than her destruction of the materials of the industries of France and Belgium.

**LLOYD GEORGE ON TOP.**

The expected has happened in British politics. Only, as one might say, it has exceeded expectations. Lloyd George's coalition government has been returned to power by tremendous majorities. Parties are virtually wiped out. There is little partisanship visible in what remains. The fusion group that fought and won the war has its numbers and prestige vastly increased.

It is a great victory for broad patriotism over narrow partisanship. It is a great vindication of the compromise policies that made it possible to throw the full force of the British Empire into the scale of war. It is also a great personal triumph for the premier.

The long and short of it is that David Lloyd George is today stronger than ever before. He is the British government, and can go to the peace conference with a clear mandate from the British people to write the peace terms according to his known principles and policies.

This means that the British Junkers are beaten. Lloyd George is a Democrat of Democrats. Unless he is greatly changed, he will certainly not make an imperialistic, autocratic peace for the benefit of only the wealthy and powerful. He will not tolerate old-fashioned, secret, crooked diplomacy. He will do his level best to make the world, and every part of it, safe for democracy, and clinch the victory by giving the Allied nations what they have been fighting for.

**THE LANGUAGE LESSON.**

Less than a year ago an Associated Press dispatch from Berlin reported that the German Language Association of Berlin had adopted a resolution that all peace negotiations should be conducted in German.

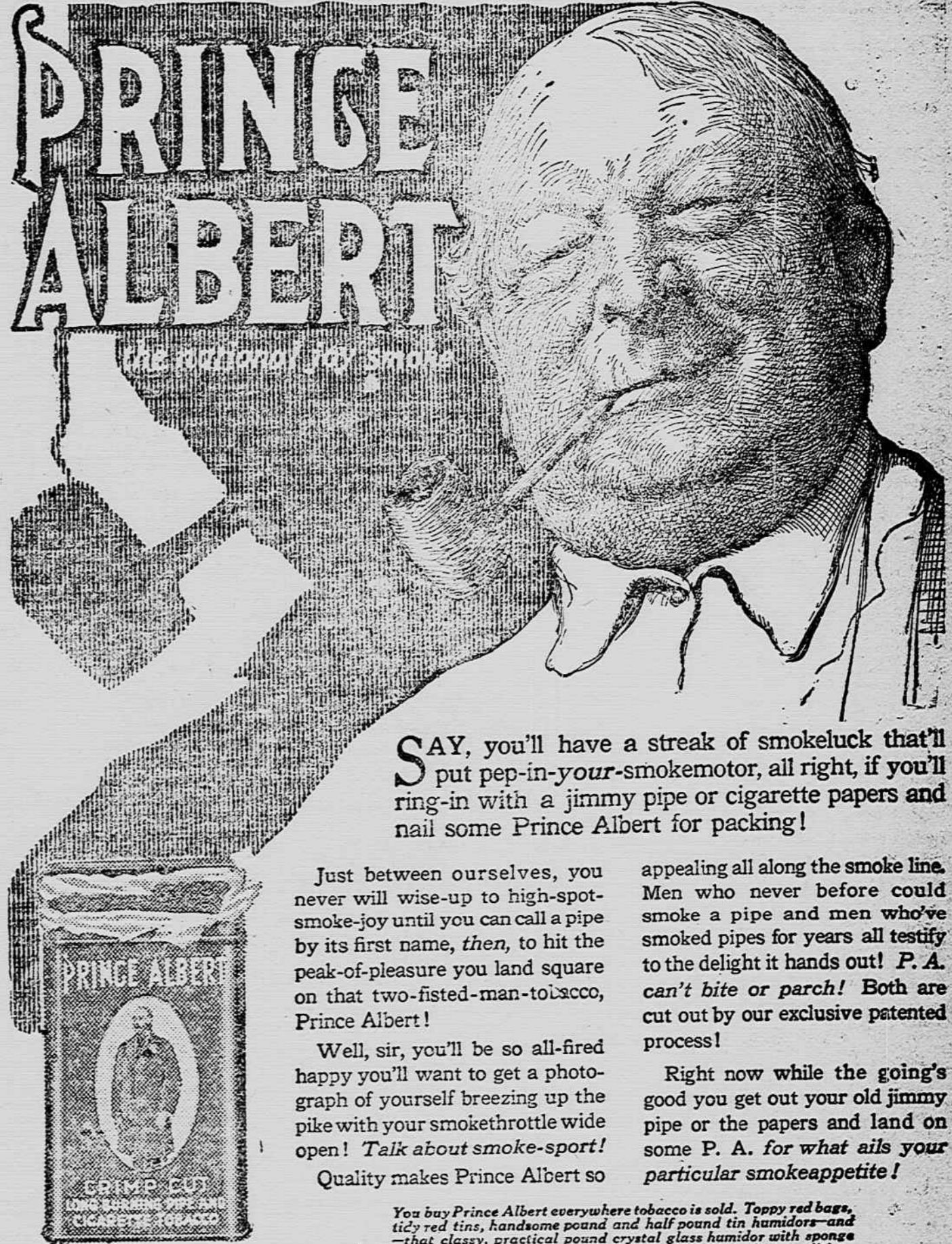
There is no reason to doubt the truth of the report, as it is entirely in keeping with the policy of arrogance which until lately has marked every German deed and utterance. It is especially interesting right now as a point of sharp contrast. If Germany could get any kind of peace terms such as she desires, she would adopt them gratefully whether issued in Choctaw or Chinese.

However, whether in victory or defeat, one thing stands out prominently. Germany has never yet considered herself in her true relation to the other nations of the world. Her victory was to be won by annihilation. Her defeat concerns her only as it presages the destruction of Germany or renders Germany uncomfortable or handicaps the German future.

Learning that the peace negotiations will never be conducted in German is Germany's first language lesson. She has learned that the other nations of the earth will not be forced to speak the language of a nation which has voiced sentiments justly abhorred. Now Germany herself must learn to speak the language of Humanity, which is not of necessity English or French or Italian or any other one tongue, but is the speech of any nation which voices the will of its people to act only in accordance with the good of all mankind.

**THEODORE ROOSEVELT.**

The announcement of the death of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, former president of the United States and for the past twenty years this country's most persistent and notorious political agitator is the most surprising and unexpected item of news that the Associated Press dispatches carried today. Col. Roosevelt filled a large place in the public eye, as the result of his incessant activity and the great volume of publicity that he created for himself, and, consequently he bulked bigger in political circles than his real worth as a trustworthy leader ever warranted. Nevertheless he had a tremendous vogue in certain circles and his death will be productive of a great mass of obituary tributes and estimates of his life, char-



**SAY, you'll have a streak of smokeluck that'll put pep-in-your-smokemotor, all right, if you'll ring-in with a jimmy pipe or cigarette papers and nail some Prince Albert for packing!**

Just between ourselves, you never will wise-up to high-spot-smoke-joy until you can call a pipe by its first name, then, to hit the peak-of-pleasure you land square on that two-fisted-man-tobacco, Prince Albert!

Well, sir, you'll be so all-fired happy you'll want to get a photograph of yourself breezing up the pike with your smokethrottle wide open! Talk about smoke-sport! Quality makes Prince Albert so

appealing all along the smoke line. Men who never before could smoke a pipe and men who've smoked pipes for years all testify to the delight it hands out! P. A. can't bite or parch! Both are cut out by our exclusive patented process!

Right now while the going's good you get out your old jimmy pipe or the papers and land on some P. A. for what ails your particular smokeappetite!

You buy Prince Albert everywhere tobacco is sold. Tippy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moisture top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

acter and achievements as a soldier, publicist and office holder. Much of it will be laudatory, without due consideration of the facts, and may be accepted as true that a correct estimate of Theodore Roosevelt, as a man or as an official, cannot be made until the history of the time comes to be written without bias, by calm and painstaking students. He was a man of supreme self-confidence, aggressive and ruthless in seeking to gain his ends and not at all choicé in the means he used.

The following brief criticism by the Springfield Republican gives a fairly good idea of the sort of man Col. Roosevelt was. It was written only a few days ago, when Col. Roosevelt was supposed to be as strong and aggressive as ever:

**"Roosevelt's Own Record."**

(From the Springfield Republican.)  
 "William L. Eitinger, superintendent of schools in New York, has not made the explanation requested of him as to why he ordered a paragraph displeasing to Theodore Roosevelt deleted from textbooks in the schools. The paragraph in question represented Col. Roosevelt's first opinion that the United States should remain neutral in the world war. Why school books should be altered to please Col. Roosevelt and misrepresent history is not easy to see. As to Col. Roosevelt's original attitude the new book on President Wilson by A. Maurice Low, Washington correspondent of the London Morning Post, makes that sufficiently plain. 'Mr. Roosevelt,' says Mr. Low, 'was greatly impressed with Germany's military efficiency and gave his approval to the very thing all the world is now pledged to destroy, German militarism. . . . Germany's justification for the violation of Belgian neutrality Mr. Roosevelt condoned.' This interpretation is borne out by quotations from an article published in the Outlook in September, 1914."

**COMMUNITY SALVAGE PLANT.**

The salvage work done by Allied armies in the war zone has served to open many eyes to the value of saving small things on a large scale. In the army camps at home and abroad, nothing was considered too little or too worn to be examined in the salvage plants.

Akro, O., has now started what is believed to be the first big co-operative city salvage plant in the country. The large manufacturing concerns in that city have always maintained salvage departments of their own where the big quantities of waste material were handled. But even these large plants were obliged to let a great deal of small waste go because it was too slight in amount to pay them to handle it individually. And the small stores and shops could do nothing with their waste material for the same reason.

Under the co-operative arrangement about 100 stores and factories, big and little, are turning their waste material over to a mutual salvage establishment. In this way scraps of metal and waste paper, all the things that are simply small rubbish and usually burned or dumped into a ash heap are collected. They soon

amount to large quantities well worth conserving.

Government officials are watching the Akron experiment with interest. If it works as well as it is expected to, it will probably serve as the model for a national salvage system.

A community salvage that included in its operations the waste material from private homes, such as suit boxes, paper, rags, bottles, cans, etc., seems to have possibilities not offered by the old method of turning a few things over to the twice-a-year rag peddler and burning the rest.

**PAYING UP.**

Congress, it seems, authorized expenditures for fighting Germany to the tune of \$35,000,000,000. The signing of the armistice made possible various reductions bringing the total down to something like \$33,500,000,000.

This is more than \$200 for every man, woman and child in the United States. If the paying of this vast bill were divided according to population instead of according to tax-paying ability, how many families would have to work and pinch for years to foot the bill!

But even so, would any true American begrudge his slaving and pinching and paying? This is a nation of good sports, and gladly will its citizens pay the piper for making the Germans dance!

The thermometer was down to 19 degrees yesterday morning and it was not any warmer this morning.

**BURDENS LIFTED.**

From Sumter Backs—Relief Proved by Lapse of Time.

Endache is a heavy burden; Nervousness, dizziness, headache, Rheumatic pain; urinary ills; All wear one out. Often effects of kidney weakness. No use to cure the symptoms. Relief is but temporary if the cause remains. If it's the kidneys, cure the cause. Doan's Kidney Pills are for kidney ills.

Read about your neighbor's case. Here's Sumter testimony. The kind that can be investigated.

Mrs. K. D. Briggs, 312 W. Liberty St., Sumter, says: "I had a slight touch of kidney trouble about two years ago. Headaches and dizzy spells bothered me a great deal. I felt languid and tired and wanted to sleep all the time. My kidneys acted irregularly and I felt bad all over. Doan's Kidney Pills were recommended to me by a friend who had used them with good results, so I tried some. A few doses brought me fine relief and it wasn't long before I was cured."

Price 60c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Briggs had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.—Advt. (55)

**Cotton Market**

**LOCAL.**

P. G. BOWMAN, Cotton Buyer.  
 (Corrected Daily at 12 o'clock Noon).  
 Good Middling 28 1-4.  
 Strict Middling 28.  
 Middling 27 3-4.  
 Strict Low Middling 26 1-4.

**NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.**

	Open	High	Low	Close
Jan . . .	28.00	28.15	27.75	28.06 28.50
Feb . . .	26.70	26.91	26.22	26.55 27.09
May . . .	25.70	25.85	25.20	25.53 26.00
July . . .	24.80	25.04	24.30	24.75 25.15

**TAX RETURN NOTICE.**

I will appear in person or by deputy at the following named places, and on the dates given below, for the purpose of receiving tax returns for year 1919. Return should be made on personal property, poll, road and dogs: Privateer Station—Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Levi Siding—Thursday, Jan. 9.  
 Wedgefield—Friday, Jan. 10.  
 Claremont—Wednesday, Jan. 15.  
 Hagood—Thursday, Jan. 16.  
 Rembert—Friday, Jan. 17.  
 Dalzell—Wednesday, Jan. 22.  
 Brogdon—Thursday, Jan. 23.  
 Mayesville—Friday, Jan. 24.  
 Pleasant Grove—Tuesday, Jan. 28.  
 Shiloh—Wednesday, Jan. 29.  
 Norwood Cross Roads—Thursday, Jan. 30.

R. E. WILDER,  
 Auditor.

**Ovation For Wilson**

Milan, Sunday, Jan. 6.—President Wilson journeyed from Rome to Milan today, stopping at Genoa en route where he was greeted in an extravagant manner by hundreds of thousands of the common people. The demonstration here was of the same character but proportionately greater.

**WANTED**—Colored man to work on farm. Prefer married man with small family. Will furnish house and pay good wages. C. W. McGrew.

**MONEY TO LOAN**—I have funds aggregating \$10,000 to lend on improved Sumter county real estate in amounts from \$500 to \$6,000. Terms reasonable. A. S. Merrimon, Law Range.

**FOR SALE**—Registered Duroc Jersey. Mals. weigh 600 pounds. Also 8-foot iron trough, four 4-foot iron troughs, 60 gallon vacuum hog waterer. Dr. A. J. Pennock, R. F. D. 3.

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

**BEEFWAX 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.