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UNDESIRABLES.

The department of justice will shortly recommend to congress the deportation of 3,000 or 4,000 aliens now interned in the United States. Special legislation will be necessary to accomplish this, as there is, of course, no law at present covering the situation.

The further suggestion is made that the subsequent return of any of these undesirables to this country, whose hospitality they have abused, shall be made impossible.

There should be a great wave of public approval when congress takes up this matter, for the investigations of the department of justice have been thorough, and to them is added the proof presented by the alien property custodian as to the extent to which our business life has been imperilled.

Among the number of aliens now interned are some who are considered as not dangerous. The deportation of these will not be urged, pending good behavior. There are others, and this number includes some well known German women, whose speedy departure is considered desirable.

That the list of those whose removal is demanded includes many prominent and wealthy people should in no way hinder the proposed plans. These people have used their money, their social acquaintance, their business holdings, their unsuspecting American friends, for just one end—the furthering of German schemes and German propaganda in this country.

There is no room for them here. They are manifestly not good Americans. How good Germans they are will be tested by the enthusiasm they display for their return to their defeated fatherland, and the zeal with which they lend their efforts to its salvation.

FEDERAL BLUE SKY LAW.

The "Capital Issues Committee," which has had supervision of stock flotations during the war, and is composed of a group of absolutely trustworthy experts, has prepared a federal "blue sky law" designed to protect unwary investors against fraudulent stock issues.

The country is being flooded this winter with securities that are of little value or even entirely bogus. Criminal promoters have been reaping a harvest by persuading people ignorant of stock values to take their handsomely engraved but worthless paper in exchange for perfectly good Liberty Bonds. Honest bankers and brokers want to help the government stop this sort of thing, in order to protect the public and safeguard their own legitimate business.

Unfortunately the proposed measures can affect only stocks involved in interstate transactions. It will still be possible in many states for swindling concerns to sell their crooked stock within their State limits. Every State ought to have a law covering the subject and capable of enforcement.

No such measure can guarantee absolute safety of investment, because the business involved may fail to pay profits on account of mismanagement after the stock has been sold. But through proper legislation the authorities can at least insure that the stock is not issued and sold in the first place without a real property value back of it.

A CENTURY OF GROWTH.

The world is anxious to get back to business. Every country is struggling with its domestic trade problems, while it awaits impatiently the assembling of the peace conference and the results of its findings, which will go so far toward establishing a basis for international trade relations.

In view of the present situation it is interesting to review a little the past history of world commerce, to recall that just 100 years ago, the greatest factor in the development of world trade was launched—the steam-driven vessel for ocean traffic.

It was in 1818 that the Savannah, planned by Daniel Dod of Virginia and built in New York by Francis Pickel, sailed from New York to Savannah and thence to Liverpool, the first ocean "liner."

mated at about \$2,000,000,000. In 1918 it stood at a value of \$50,000,000,000. The rapidity of its growth in the last 100 years is due first to the steamship, then the railroad and telegraph and telephone lines, and last but far from least, the establishment of sound financial and banking systems.

It is hard to realize that the past 100 years have seen more development in world trade than all the previous time in the history of man, and that much of this development is due to inventions which are the product of the present generation.

One thing, however, is certain: International peace is vital, for upon it hangs international trade and the welfare of the world.

FACTS FOR GERMANY.

Germans seldom believe what outside people tell them. Maybe they will lend a listening ear to the hard facts jabbed at them by Maximilian Harden, the famous and honest editor of Die Zukunft. In a recent issue he advises his readers to recognize exactly what Germany has done to the Allies during this war, and then to do their best, honestly and sincerely, to conciliate their outraged enemies.

The German war, he explains, included "fifty-one months of brutal rule in Belgium during which every law of humanity was broken, the devastation of northern France, air raids contrary to all law, the custom of sinking passenger and hospital ships, secret agreements with the Irish and the Flemish, the smuggling of explosives, disease bacilli and incendiary instruments into neutral countries, and everywhere bribery, fraud, and theft."

All this, he says, is but a part of the account the Allies have to present to Germany. The Germans must acknowledge its justice, in all particulars where it is just, instead of crying out defiantly against it. They must also do their best to convince the world of the honesty of their revolutionary movement, which so many foreigners regard as a fraud, and to persuade the Allies that Germany really places her hopes on the abandonment of militaristic ambitions and the creation of a world of peace.

This, indeed, is the way of salvation for the German people, and the only way.

HIGH PRICES FOR WHEAT.

Maybe everybody has been wrong about much-discussed wheat guarantee. The New York World is quite unconvinced by predictions of plentiful crops and low prices in the market this year and next.

"What price will prevail throughout the world between now and midsummer, 1920, is wholly a matter of speculation," says the World. "While peace has liberated some wheat not available in war, it is to be remembered that in the greater part of Europe stocks are exhausted and the demand is urgent.

"Great Britain has a fixed price, and so has Canada. Russia cannot be much of a competitor this year, and Argentina's crop is not great. There is better reason, therefore, to assume that the average world price for wheat for two years to come will be very high than to hold that it will fall to anything like the anti-war level."

The American farmer, then, may not be so legitimate a subject for envy as some of the experts have represented. He may not get any more for his wheat with Uncle Sam's guarantee of \$2.26 a bushel than he would have got otherwise, in the open market, in competition with the world. He may not get so much. The nation may be the beneficiary rather than the farmer.

Anyway, there is no reason to get excited about the matter. What is done is done, and what will be will be, so far as wheat is concerned. We can wait and see, secure in the knowledge that the present arrangement is probably fair enough, and neither producer nor consumer can lose much by it.

President Wilson is fortunate that taxes do not always accompany citizenship.

RATIONING THE WORLD.

The League of Nations to Pacify the World may be in the doubtful stage, but the idea back of it is already in practical operation. There is now in existence a League of Nations to Feed the World. Herbert Hoover is running it, with a mandate from all the Allied powers and with guarantees of their full support and cooperation.

It is a vast undertaking, immensely more comprehensive in scope than the big labors of Mr. Hoover in feeding Belgium and subsequently apportioning the food resources of the United States. The whole world is to be rationed. The available foodstuffs of all nations are to be regarded as one great store, to be divided among the various populations as their needs appear.

The work is handled under the authority of the Allied powers, and made

possible by their funds. Relief may naturally be given first to Allied peoples who have suffered so severely from a war in which they were the innocent and aggrieved parties. But there will be no real discrimination. As soon as the system is in good working order, food will be sent in sufficient quantity, to Central Europe and wherever else it is needed.

This is in many ways the most ambitious international enterprise ever undertaken. The spirit and method back of it are precisely the spirit and method necessary for the proposed world league. Mr. Hoover's work is justly referred to as the "first test" of such a league. If the nations can co-operate in a vital economic matter, surely they can co-operate no less successfully in the more vital matter of keeping a well-fed world from fighting.

THE BALANCE OF POWER.

Speaking of Premier Clemenceau's plea for a new grouping of nations on the principle of the old "balance of power," the London Daily News says:

"If this policy is insisted on, it means one thing and one thing only. It means that France repudiates the idea of a League of Nations. It means that the world is not to be organized for peace, but reorganized for war. If that policy is pursued, the peace conference is doomed to failure."

"America will have no choice but to leave Europe to its own ways and its own fate. She will, of course, suffer the penalty which all will suffer. Since she has failed to induce the world to disarm, she will have to start again on the race of competitive armaments leading certainly and unalterably to war."

This plain truth should be recognized in France and everywhere else as clearly as it is in London. The American people will have nothing to do with any old-fashioned "balance of power" scheme, because they have no faith in it. If it is insisted on, they will have to withdraw and do their best to remain aloof from European affairs, going their own way and preparing to defend themselves against any conceivable peril that may arise hereafter.

It is quite possible, however, that this talk of Clemenceau's is not so reactionary and discouraging as it sounds. Perhaps it should not be taken too literally. The French premier seems really to have in mind not a real balance of power, with two groups of powers balanced against each other and peace founded on their equilibrium, according to the old theory. He seems to want rather one group of powers so strong that, if it is conceived as one weight in the balance, no conceivable weight of enemies can be got together sufficient to tip the scales.

The group he suggests, Britain, France, America and Italy, would apparently serve this purpose. Banded together, they need fear nothing from any or all other nations, at least for a long time to come. They would constitute, for the present, an effective "league to enforce peace." Such a grouping might well serve as the basis of a world-league, starting with a plan broad enough to admit other nations as they desire membership and prove their fitness.

DOPE IN CHINA AND AMERICA.

While the United States is becoming seriously concerned at the growth of the "dope" evil, and virtually confessing inability to cope with the problem, it is instructive and inspiring to note what China has been doing about opium.

Thanks to the courage of the Chinese government and the essential morality of the Chinese people, China, so long the slave of opium, is now free. The crowning act of the government was the purchase and destruction, in Shanghai, of 1,200 chests of opium, worth \$14,000,000 in the open market. The poppy fields are now given over to the production of food. The thorough-going way in which the elimination of the destructive opium traffic was accomplished may be inferred from the following measures, enforced in several Chinese provinces:

- 1. If the opium dealer be a shop-keeper, all the banks and money shops shall refuse to have anything to do with him in money matters so that he will have to close his shop for lack of funds and banking facilities. (The Chinese have long known the efficacy of the boycott. Both the United States and Japan have felt its force.)
2. If an employee of a shop deals in opium, the shopkeeper shall dismiss the man, whose name will be published in the newspapers, so that he will not be able to find employment elsewhere.
3. If a wealthy man be discovered dealing in opium, his name shall be given to the elder of his family with the request that the guilty person be cast out from the family (one of the greatest of disgraces, and he shall be oppressed, by all, as an alien without mercy.)
4. Landlords and landholders shall not rent their homes to opium dealers.

HARBY & CO., Inc.
COTTON AND FERTILIZER MERCHANTS
If you have cotton to sell, see us, it will pay you.
If you have fertilizer or fertilizer materials to buy it will pay you to see us before you buy, Cash or approved collateral.
9 West Liberty Street

If they do, they will be dealt with as if they were the opium dealers themselves.

5. If damage is done to opium dealers and their properties, the Chamber of Commerce shall refuse to grant compensation.

If the American people attacked the "dope" in any such spirit as this, there would soon be no more problem about it.

THE OBSTACLE TO PROSPERITY.

The chief obstacle now standing in the way of American prosperity seems to be the holding up of \$1,500,000 of claims based on informal war contracts. Owing to a lack of technical authority for the payment of these claims by the government, the contractors are unable to pay the sub-contractors, and sub-contractors are unable to pay their bills for labor and materials.

This drains the springs of business. Those who supplied the raw materials cannot pay their labor. Employees are unable to pay their own bills. The public spending power is curtailed and credit is tightened. Workmen lose their jobs. So things tend to slow down, just when they ought to be speeding up.

It is especially bad that this happens just when our army is being demobilized and the soldiers come home expecting to drop into paying places in a busy industrial system.

No duty of the government, therefore, is more important than the prompt handling and settlement of these claims. The interests concerned are justified in demanding that congress provide the requisite authorization without delay, and that the executive departments check up the claims and approve and pay off those that are obviously legitimate as promptly as possible. It is no time for red tape.

State Warehouse System

Nearly 100,000 Bales Put in Storage—Department Turns Back Appropriation.

Columbia, Jan. 13.—During the past 12 months the State warehouse system has placed 96,980 bales of cotton in storage. W. G. Smith, State warehouse commissioner, estimates the value of the cotton to be approximately \$12,000,000. All this cotton has been fully covered by insurance, procured by the system at a much lower rate than that available for the individual farmer. There are 165 warehouses in the system. These are located in 20 counties, 15 counties not having any warehouses in the system. The counties not represented are: Aiken, Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Cherokee, Chester, Colleton, Dorchester, Fairfield, Georgetown, Greenville, Horry, Lancaster, Pickens and Spartanburg.

Mr. Smith gives a financial statement in his report showing that the system has met all obligations and is not only able to turn back to the State the full amount of the appropriation made April 1, 1918, but also to turn back into the State treasury a considerable sum as surplus. The following is the cotton stored and the number of warehouses by counties:

Table with 3 columns: Counties, Warehouses, Bales. Total: 165, 96,980

Must Have Good Roads

Prosperity of South Carolina Retarded by Poor Highways.

Columbia, Jan. 11.—If South Carolina does not act quickly its sister States are going to leave it far behind in the matter of road building. The neighboring State of Georgia is planning decisive action this year towards getting "out of the mud," and a similar movement is under way in North Carolina.

A conference of representative men of Georgia was held in Atlanta this week and plans mapped out for a great highway system under which 5,000 miles of hard-surfaced, graded top-soiled roads would be constructed. Gov. Dorsey, realizing what the movement means for the State, is lending it his support and has called a meeting of the Georgia Highway Commission to consider the matter.

The Georgia legislature meets in June, and reports from that State indicate that good roads legislation is going to be one of the most important matters to come before that body. That provision will be made for a permanent system of highways seems assured.

In North Carolina there is also a movement on foot for better roads, although that State now has much better roads than South Carolina. Editor Dave Grist of the Yorkville Engineer has recently returned from an auto trip which took him over considerable portions of North and South Carolina, and the first observation which he made in his paper was: "They've got better roads in North Carolina than they have in South Carolina. They are making more progress in North Carolina than they are in South Carolina."

The movement for a permanent highway system in South Carolina is meeting with strong support all over the State and it is believed that the South Carolina general assembly is going to adopt the recommendations made by the central good roads campaign committee and lay the foundation at this session for the establishment of such a system.

If the legislation asked for at this session is adopted the way will be paved for the passage at the next session of the enabling act on the bond issue and the election can be held in November 1920. This would permit work to be started in 1921 and if the building program is rushed the State may be able to keep step with her neighboring States of North Carolina and Georgia.

Dr. Olin Sawyer, of Georgetown, who was here this week was talking along this line. He declared that if North Carolina and Georgia built systems of permanent highways, as it appears certain now they will, and this State does not keep track with them there is going to be a tremendous shrinkage in land values in this State. A period of great depression would follow. In other words, Dr. Sawyer thinks that South Carolina is going to have to build a permanent highway system in self-defense if for no other reason.

Columbia, Jan. 11.—Sam Johnson, 18 year old negro, was put to death at the State prison yesterday morning shortly after 11 o'clock. The negro was placed in the electric chair and strapped. One application of high voltage was sufficient to cause instantaneous death. Life was pronounced extinct.

TWO BOTTLES OF DRECO DID MORE FOR ME THAN \$500 WORTH OF OTHER MEDICINES

Says Prominent Proximity Mechanic. Severe Case of Kidney Trouble Reported Reached By New Herbal Medicine. Noted Fraternal Member Tells Wonderful Story.

Almost everybody in this section knows C. L. Teal, the prominent fraternal worker and machinist in the Proximity Mills, and whose home address is Box 92, Proximity.

Mr. Teal is an active member of the First Men and has the distinction of having gone through all the chairs of the Woodmen of the World. His popularity is due in no small measure to his active interest in the affairs of his community and his advice on social and political matters is much sought.

Mr. Teal has been afflicted for a long time with a particularly malignant form of stomach trouble which seemed to defy all treatment until a friend of his, Mr. Basinger, told him of Dreco, the new herb medicine which he said helped him wonderfully.

Here is Mr. Teal's story of his experience with Dreco. It will prove interesting reading for the hundreds of men and women in this section who think their cases are beyond relief. Read every word: "I have been suffering for years

Twenty-one Killed

Disastrous Collision on New York Central Railway.

Batavia, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Twenty-one persons were killed and three were seriously injured in a rear-end collision on the New York Central Railroad at South Byron, six miles east of Batavia, at 3:35 o'clock this morning. Both trains were west-bound, running behind their schedules. Train No. 11, known as the Southwestern Limited, ran into the rear of train No. 17, the Wolverine, while the latter was at a standstill preparatory to taking on a second engine for the run up the steep grade between South Byron and Batavia.

Up to a late hour tonight only a few of the 21 dead had been identified, the mangled condition of the bodies and the absence of clothing making the work of identification slow and difficult. All of the fatalities occurred in the last car of the Wolverine.

HOW DOCTORS TREAT COLDS AND GRIPPE

Ask any physician or druggist and he will tell you that the best and only effective remedy for a bad cold, sore throat or la grippe is what he calls "brisk calomel purge," which means a big dose of calomel at bed time. But as the old style calomel has some very unpleasant and dangerous qualities physicians and druggists are now recommending the improved nausealess calomel, called "Calotabs" which is purified and refined from the sickening and dangerous effects and whose medicinal virtues are vastly improved.

One Calotab on the tongue at bed time with a swallow of water—that's all. No salts, no nausea nor the slightest interference with your diet, pleasures or work. Next morning your cold has vanished and your entire system is purified and refreshed.

Calotabs are sold only in original sealed packages price thirty-five cents. Your druggist guarantees Calotabs by refunding the price if you are not delighted.—Advt.

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 Sidig—Thursday, Jan. 9.
Wedgefield—Friday, Jan. 10.
Claremont—Wednesday, Jan. 15.
Lagood—Thursday, Jan. 16.
Rembert—Friday, Jan. 17.
Dalzell—Wednesday, Jan. 22.
Brogdon—Thursday, Jan. 23.
Mapesville—Friday, Jan. 24.
Pleasant Grove—Tuesday, Jan. 25.
Shiloh—Wednesday, Jan. 25.
Newwood Cross Roads—Thursday, Jan. 30.

R. E. WILDER, Auditor.

The postmaster requests that all who need due bills for 1918 war saving stamps will call at postoffice at once and get their stamps.