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The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1860 and the True Southron in 1866. The Watchman and Southron now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Rain Monday, probably clearing Tuesday, generally fair thereafter, temperature slightly above normal is the weather forecast for Southeastern States during the coming week.

It is reported that William Jennings Bryan has consented to appear in vaudeville for the mere pittance of \$1,500 a week. He is quoted as saying that he had tried almost everything else and might as well try the vaudeville stage.

The Russians around Archangel hate white bread. They say they have eaten black bread for fifty years and dislike the change. Why not organize a Black Bread Relief Society?

The French say they have a complete list of every piece of machinery or machine part stolen from them and from Belgium, and its present location in Germany.

The Kaiser's religious scruples alone have kept him from committing suicide. Probably the religious form which he observes promises future punishment for the evil-doer, and he is afraid to take a chance.

It would be easier to know what to do about Mexico if it were known how much of the Mexican news is fact and how much is propaganda.

REORGANIZING FARM EMPLOYMENT. It is all very well to talk of "bringing the soldier back to the land." But suppose the soldier balks?

As the demobilization proceeds, there is disquieting evidence that the big cities are filling up with soldiers. "The men from the country do not want to go back to the farm after they have seen New York and other big towns," explains an army man.

If the men accustomed to farm life will not go back, how can men unfamiliar with farming be expected to flock to the land? Besides the lure of the city, which appeals likewise to them, there is the natural disinclination to tackle a totally new job in a new environment.

Obviously farm work has got to be made more attractive if the two great emergencies now confronting the nation are to be met—if the farms are going to be made fully productive and if labor is going to be fully employed.

The department of agriculture is busy with plans to solve this double problem. Its efforts are along a different line from those of Secretary Lane. While Lane's department seeks to settle soldiers on new lands, the agricultural department seeks to place men on farms already developed which lack the single element of manpower.

It is recognized, wisely, that the first essential in attracting new men to such farms is that their jobs shall be not of the emergency or seasonal kind, but permanent places. The men must be employed the year around as they would expect to be in a factory. They must also have good wages. And there must be good housing conditions, in order to attract the most dependable type of worker, the man with a family.

If farm work can be re-organized along these lines, it will work a revolution in the farming industry and will be a timely relief to the overburdened cities.

THE GREAT EXPERIMENT. Perhaps it is just as well, after all, that the Bolsheviks are Bolsheviking the way they are in Russia.

The experience must be very unpleasant for Russia, and is perturbing enough even to outsiders at this fairly safe distance, but much good may come out of it. For it is the greatest laboratory experiment ever made in political economy.

For the first time, the political and economic theories of Karl Marx are

being put into practice literally. For the first time since pure Socialism is having a try-out and having it on a vast scale, with the world looking on. Other nations may almost congratulate themselves, even now, that any nation had the rashness to tackle such a task.

Modified types of Socialism may succeed, by adapting themselves to human nature and contemporary institutions. Marxism, the dream of a mere theorist who could not even earn a living for his own family, goes against some of the deepest instincts of human nature and against unassailable facts of modern business life.

Abolishing all private property, it abolishes the principal incentive to work. At the same time it destroys credit, without which modern business cannot be conducted.

This is vital. It is mainly from the destruction of credit that the present economic paralysis has come over Russia. That paralysis, in time, will surely destroy the Bolshevik movement, unless Russians by millions choose to continue definitely defying facts and starving for theories.

It is an error of reason, become epidemic. Unless all the ordinary processes of sane thinking are false, it will run its course, giving way to a reaction of common sense. Marxism will then have had its day in court and been repudiated by the acid test of experience.

If it will work anywhere, it will work in Russia. If it won't work in Russia, we shall be done with it.

THE JOBLESS SOLDIER.

It is a wise rule made last week by the war department permitting soldiers to remain in the army until they can obtain civilian jobs.

It amounts to letting the soldier himself decide when he will leave the service. He is expected, presumably, to make an honest effort to find employment elsewhere, but he is not being forced. Any enlisted man whose unit is being demobilized may hand in a written request to remain. He will then be retained until he obtains civilian employment. His salary will be paid as usual, and if he is married his family will continue to draw its allotment of his pay.

There is no lack of work to which these men might be put. If the business situation should be such as to keep large numbers in the service, they could be utilized on a big scale in irrigation and drainage work, clearing forests, building docks or dams and other activities of a constructive and conservational nature.

BIG STICK AT VERSAILLES.

The peace conference has swung a big stick. No less vigorous a term will convey the vigorous intent of the five big powers in their recent warning to their scraggy little brethren who, during the armistice, have gone on fighting, each trying to grab what it wants while the grabbing looks good.

It must have been considerable of a shock to these fighting-cocks to be informed that the new boundary lines will be drawn absolutely according to radical facts and merits, on principles of abstract justice, and that none of them will be allowed to retain territory seized by violence since November 11. For once, possession is not "nine points of the law." It is not even one point.

The warning applies to the Czechoslovaks, the Jugo-Slavs, the Roumanians, the Serbians, the Poles, the Greeks and various other small nationalities. It even applies to Italy, one of the big five who issued the warning, in view of her claims on the eastern side of the Adriatic and her encounters with the Jugo-Slavs who dispute her claim.

If the grabbing stops and the quarreling nations acquiesce, the peace conference will have won a simple triumph, full of good omen for the future. It will, indeed, have exercised one of the principal functions of the forthcoming league of nations. Its action is therefore a big step toward the completion of that league and the fulfillment of the world's desire.

THE VANISHED MAID SERVANT.

A woman said the other day that "if only there could be a wave of immigration soon, there might be some help out of domestic service difficulties." This view seems to be fairly common among women who were accustomed to domestic help before the war, and who either cannot afford the haughty and high-priced maiden who wants half the husband's salary, or who cannot find servants at any price.

It is a mistaken view. No immigration possible under the new conditions will bring back the old-time servants. They may be, here and there, as Simeon Strunsky mentions

in a current magazine, "vestigial traces." But traces are all that are left. The race is extinct.

This being the case, the thing for women to do is to stop walling over the good old days of the bygone age, and put their minds to serious consideration of what the future may bring forth. Machinery answers many of the questions of the service problem. Co-operative use of machinery answers many more. Intense individualism must give way to ownership in common of some of these things.

Kindergartens which are really day nurseries, admitting children from two to six for three or four hours a day under the care of child experts, may answer some other needs. Nothing but human help will tide a mother over the first years with small children and insufficient strength. Women who help with babies should have more and better training in the future than they have had. Some hospitals in New York have been giving six months training to "baby nurses" for several years. These nurses have been available only for the wealthy. They must be put within the reach of all.

Service from outside—cooked food services, laundry-and-mending services, house-cleaning services and so on may help. Maid service by the hour may solve some problems.

The situation is this: The maid-servant is gone forever as we used to know her. Gone for good, in more senses than one. Her work remains. It must be done. What are the far-sighted and constructive women of the country going to do about it?

MONEY FOR ROADS.

This should be the greatest road-building year in American history. The demand for better highways is universal. Nearly every State and nearly every section of every State has been planning new road construction, or ought to be planning it, to the limit of its ability. That ability is to be largely increased by federal aid.

An appropriation of \$285,000,000 to further this purpose has been approved by the postal committees of both houses of congress and seems sure to pass. It will make one-third of that amount available up to June 30 of the present year, and the other two-thirds the two following years. This is in addition to the millions already provided under the existing federal aid act.

As in the act mentioned, this new aid will be contingent on the various States or parts thereof, guaranteeing to spend an amount equal to what the government contributes. This should be a powerful stimulus to local enterprises.

It is also specified that in employing men for the work, preference shall be given to discharged soldiers, thus helping to keep down the supply of unemployed labor. The reasonableness of so doing should commend itself to any state or county.

It is none too soon to start preparations for the summer road-building campaign. There ought to be several hundred millions spent on roads this year. The expenditure of a round billion would be a wise and profitable investment.

MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY.

The Journal of the American Medical Association tells of a proprietary poultice advertised as composed mainly of "the finest anhydrous and levigated argillaceous mineral." Purchasers, much impressed with these fine words, never guess that they mean simply "dry, powdered clay."

A proprietor who charged \$2.50 an ounce for salt and sugar dissolved in hydrant water, without telling the composition of his nestrum, might have got away with it grandly and gloriously, the Journal suggests, by giving this truthful account:

"My preparation is composed of minimal quantities of a member of the disaccharid carbohydrates, derived from the hexoses and capable of yielding two hexose molecules by hydrolysis, having as a general formula C-12 E-22 O-11, and crystallizing in monoclinic prisms, together with an interesting chemical combination of sodium and chlorine, which, in its natural state, forms anhydrous, cubical, or octahedral white crystals. These are dissolved in a colorless, limpid fluid compounded of hydrogen and oxygen."

Thus anyone may see how easy it is to impress the public by making use of the verbal resources of the medical profession. Medicines, patent and otherwise, seem mysterious because of the high-sounding names doctors give them.

Why not sweep away all that jargon, except for use in technical publications intended only for physicians' eyes, and name medical materials in plain English?

"THE SAME LANGUAGE."

polynot assemblage over at Versailles. They speak many languages and make much progress. The senate speaks but one language, and proceeds slowly.

The whole nation joins him in this fervent wish. And perhaps a word of comment will add to the effectiveness of this frank statement.

Despite their superficial differences of speech, those peace delegates have been making progress, along desirable lines, because fundamentally they speak and understand the same language—the language of human longing and aspiration which comes eloquently today from the lips of the plain people of all lands.

The United States senate has got nowhere, and has interfered with the progress of those who have been trying to get somewhere, because the senators, seeming superficially to use the same tongue, have been speaking the discordant languages of prejudice, partisanship and sectional interest, wherefore they do not understand each other, nor does the public understand them.

What the senate, and what congress as a whole, needs to do is to learn and speak the common language of humanity instead of the dialect of the legislative ante-room.

Rummage Sale.

The ladies of the Sumter Civic League have opened wide the door of opportunity for every man, woman, boy and girl, in this county to help pay for the county health survey and rural visiting nurse for the rural districts of Sumter county, by the rummage sale at the Court House grounds on Saturday, February 8th between 10 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Surely every one in the rural districts can afford to contribute some salable commodity such as preserved fruits, vegetables, pickles, eggs, chickens, hams, canned goods, butter, corn, peas, and other salable farm products when it is considered that the health survey and rural visiting nurse are being secured for the exclusive benefit of the people of the rural districts.

The Sumter Civic League ladies are certainly actuated by the most unselfish motives in giving of their time and public spirit to arrange this rummage sale for the exclusive benefit of the men, women, boys and girls of the rural districts.

The ladies and girls of the home demonstration clubs and canning and tomato clubs now have a splendid opportunity to get busy and appoint rural committees of girls and women to solicit commodities for the rummage sale. The Sumter women and girls have organized their committees and have taken the lead in this matter. The rural districts ought to show their interest by doing something without unnecessary delay.

Only a very small amount is asked of each family or individual, and by organizing and co-operating a good sized sum of money can be realized without working any hardship on any one individual or family.

Men, women, boys and girls, farmers, country and city merchants, bankers and banks, manufacturers, families and individuals, all may contribute something. I would like to see the rural districts manifest some considerable interest in this effort of the Sumter women to do something for their sisters of the rural districts.

It can be depended upon that city of Sumter people will do their share because they know that what helps their fellow citizens of the rural districts surely helps the city of Sumter and the entire county of Sumter. Mrs. Nina Selomons is the chairman of the city of Sumter committee and will receive all contributions for this rummage sale.

E. I. Reardon, Managing Secretary, Sumter County Chamber of Commerce.

GERMANS LOST 203 U-BOATS.

London, Jan. 25.—British Wireless Service.—Of the 203 German submarines lost during the war, it is estimated here semi-officially 120 were sunk with all on board and that in the others an average of half the crew perished.

The complement of the German submarines varied. Some small boats had only thirty on board, while the crew of a boat of the cruiser type averaged between fifty and sixty.

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

Another League Plan

Bourgeois Presents Proposal by Society of Nations.

Paris, Feb. 1.—(By the Associated Press)—Leon Bourgeois, the French delegate on the society of nations, today presented to President Wilson, Premier Clemenceau, Premier Lloyd George, and Premier Orlando the text of the proposal for the formation of the league as agreed upon by the international organization, embracing the American, of which Wm. Howard Taft is president; the British of which Viscount Grey is president; the Italian, French and other associations.

M. Clemenceau had previously asked M. Bourgeois to secure an agreement on the details among the advocates of the project in all countries, and the plan presented today was in response to this request.

It provides for compulsory arbitration in all disputes without exceptions; the limitation of armaments and a series of penalties against nations provoking war, and a detailed provision is made for the organization of a society of nations, to which all countries giving guarantees of loyal intentions are admitted. The text of the provisions follows:

"Firstly—To submit all disputes arising between themselves to methods of peaceful settlement.

"Secondly—To prevent or suppress jointly by the use of all means at their disposal any attempt by any State to disturb the peace of the world by acts of war.

"Thirdly—To establish an international court of justice charged with the duty of deciding all justiciable disputes and to ensure the execution of its decisions by all appropriate international sanctions—diplomatic, judicial, economic, and, if necessary, military.

"Fourthly—(1) To establish an international representative council, which will provide for the development of international law and take common action in matters of general concern.

"(2) The representative council will watch over the freedom of nations and the maintenance of international order.

"(3) Considering itself invested with the moral guardianship of uncivilized races, the representative council will secure the execution and, in case of need, promote the development of international covenants necessary for the protection and progress of those races.

"(4) A permanent committee of conciliation shall take in hand all differences between the associated nations. The committee will act, in the first instance, as conciliator or mediator, and, if necessary, it will refer the differences, according to their nature, either to arbitration or to a court of justice. It will be charged with all such inquiries as it considers useful and will determine the necessary limits of time and conditions. In every and any State refusing to obey either the award of the arbitrator or the decision of the committee, the application of appropriate sanctions will be proposed to the representative council and the associated governments by the committee. These sanctions shall be obligatory in the case of violence or aggression.

"(5) To limit and supervise the armaments of each nation and the manufacture of all material and munitions of war, having regard to the requirements of the league.

"(6) To renounce the making of secret treaties.

"(7) To admit to the league on the basis of equal rights before the law all people able and willing to give effective guarantees of their loyal intention to observe its covenants.

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: Privyier 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. Proggion—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.

Coon Skin Game

Denmark Negro Farmer Falls Victim to Trickster.

The Columbia State. M. W. D. Faust, hard working negro farmer from Denmark, arrived in Columbia yesterday with visions of wealth and happiness for himself and family. He was accompanied to the capital city by another negro who was known as Dr. J. W. Moore, representing a syndicate which had a special plan to put people in high life on short notice.

Faust and Dr. Moore came to Columbia yesterday morning and went to the State House. When Moore separated from Faust and took with him \$200 hard earned dollars which Faust had brought to the city to complete a deal whereby he was to receive \$135,000. After losing his money the Denmark negro sought Lawyer A. W. Holman and told his story.

Faust said a negro came to his home last Tuesday morning and introduced himself as Dr. J. W. Moore. The visitor made himself agreeable and together they went on a fishing trip. Arriving at the stream Moore began to dig and in a short time he pulled up some mineral which made him chuckle from glee. Faust became interested when the stranger informed him he was a rich man. His farm was lined with Indian gold. Ten pieces came from the hole and they hurried to the house. Moore told Faust to pack the gold in a package and send it to J. W. Wilson, 1212 Special Avenue, Washington, D. C., for examination and advice. The package left for its destination and a quick reply informed Faust that he must send some more and roughly estimated the find would be worth \$125,000 to him and as much more to each of three other members of his family.

Faust was asked to come to Columbia on Friday and to bring \$200 to cover cost of examination and incidentals. The unsuspecting negro made arrangements to carry out directions and yesterday he landed in the city with his friend Moore. The men went to the State House where Moore secured the crisp green backs. Faust was told to stay right there until Moore came back. This occurred at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Faust sat at the same spot until 4 o'clock when he began to feel that something had happened. He made a search for the confidence man but failed to find him. He is out of his \$200 and the visions of wealth have burst like a bubble.

The missing man is described as being about 50 years old, brown skin, five feet ten inches high, short teeth and kinky hair. He wore a black shirt, tan shoes and gray hat. The police have been notified to look out for Dr. Moore and Faust expects to make complaint to government authorities.

SAYS LOWER MEAT IS NEAR.

(New York Herald.) New York City is now receiving virtually a normal supply of milk, estimated by the Health Department to be 1,800,000 quarts daily, from the sources from which milk was obtained before the strike on January 1 of members of the Dairyman's League, when they failed to agree with the distributors on the price for January milk. No milk at all was received by the distributors yesterday from points outside of the regular New York milk territory.

F. Q. Foy, of the Market Reporter, said yesterday that in view of the present wholesale prices consumers generally should reap a benefit of a general drop in retail prices in beef and other meats by the latter part of the week.

"Since the publication of the storage reports," he said, "prime beef has dropped from 3 to 5 cents a pound, while the lower grades are down from 5 to 6 cents a pound. Lamb and mutton are from 8 to 11 cents a pound lower than a week ago. Veal dropped from 8 to 10 cents, pork, heavy, has declined 5 cents and medium light pork has come down 4 cents a pound.

"Butter—creamery extra — which was 67 1-2 cents January 14, was 61 1-2 cents today. The price of creamery extras has fallen from 70 cents January 11 to 61 1-2 cents today. Eggs, western firsts, which were 63 cents a dozen January 11, were quoted today at from 61 to 62 cents."

The time for making tax returns expires February 20th. Many careless people neglect to make returns and then when they come to pay their taxes they wonder why the taxes are so high, forgetting about the 50 per cent. penalty added for failure to make returns.

Paterson, N. J., Feb. 3.—Several thousand silk workers were locked out when they arrived at their places this morning at 7.30 instead of 7 o'clock, in beginning a fight for shorter hours. Should all the shops here close thirty thousand will be thrown out of work.

English Want to Colonize in Mexico. Mexico City, Jan. 15.—The British consulate here has received official inquiries from London in regard to the possibility of establishing English agricultural colonies in the State of Colima, Tabasco, Cuauahuato and Vera Cruz. The inquiries are said to be preparatory to carrying out demobilization plans.