

The Watchman and Southeron.
 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 insertion50
 Contracts for three months, or longer will be made at reduced rates.
 All communications which subserve 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 Truc Southeron in 1866. The Watchman and Southeron now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

PARCEL POST GROWTH.

In many cities it is being found necessary to establish new parcel post divisions in connection with the post-office. In some cases special buildings are being fitted up for this purpose. The enlarged facilities are intended to accommodate an increase of parcel post mail which amounts in some cities to as much as 100 per cent in the last three years.

This is a pleasing development. Government and public alike rejoice in every extension of the useful parcel post system, and do not grudge the money required to provide adequate quarters and clerical forces, since the business amply pays for itself. The only complaint anyone has to offer is that the patronage does not grow even more rapidly.

In comparison with the advantages offered by this service, most citizens are surprisingly slow to avail themselves of it. This is particularly true with regard to the shipping of food-stuffs from producers to consumers.

FOOLS AND THEIR FOLLY.

The May Day plans of the Bolsheviks in this country, as revealed by some of the men in their councils, were extraordinarily ambitious. A trusting Cleveland "Red" is credited with the statement that the paraders in his city had everything arranged as follows:

They were going to meet on the big public square, converging from four different directions, and seize the adjacent federal building, then take the banks and the city hall, providing themselves with funds and proclaiming their leader mayor. At the same time a similar program was to be followed in several of our big cities. The West Virginia Bolsheviks were to attack the penitentiary where Eugene V. Debs is confined, liberating Debs, taking him to Washington and installing him as president.

The Bolsheviks were convinced, said this man, that more than 90 per cent of the people were with them in spirit, and that all that was necessary was a bold move—the country would succumb to Bolshevism "without a blow."

On May 2, as everybody knows, the government at Washington still stood, and every State and municipal government in the country stood likewise. All that the bold "Reds" gained were heads broken and clothes torn by the indignant public, with some slight help from the police.

All of which goes to show what utter fools these Bolsheviks are, and how, precisely because they are such fools, they are merely a nuisance instead of a menace.

JAPANESE HONOR.

The Japanese problem at Paris seems to have been settled on a basis of "honor." Japan, while professing her willingness to give the Shantung peninsula back to China, as indeed she had promised at the time she took it from the Germans, was strongly opposed to assuring any definite time for its return. She insisted that any attempt to set a definite date was a reflection on her honor. And in support of that seemingly disingenuous position the delegates argued that Japan had never yet broken her word in her relations with other powers.

It was a bold claim, which any of the other parties concerned, even honest old Uncle Sam, might have been embarrassed to repeat. And the other parties could not dispute it, and so agreed to leave the territory in Japan's hands on that basis.

It seems a risky thing, as nations go, to leave the fulfillment of an obligation merely to a national sense of honor, without exacting a precise, detailed program of fulfillment. Neither nations nor individuals are accustomed to making their contracts that way. It will seem especially risky in this case to some Americans, who habitually express doubts as to Japan's honesty and sincerity. It must be admitted, too, that certain recent events, particularly statements made by the Chinese and the Koreans, have seemed to raise a question of Japan's integrity.

But the international statesmen at Paris, including the most experienced

and therefore the most suspicious diplomats in the world, seem to have been satisfied. And certainly no American can say that Japan has ever broken her word in her relations with this country. The most serious dispute we have ever had with Japan is an excellent instance of that. Japan is keeping her laborers out of this country not because of any formal prohibition but purely in pursuance of a "gentleman's agreement."

And maybe, after all, that is not such a crazy way to handle international affairs. Thousands of explicit agreements have been made "scraps of paper." A gentlemanly nation's word of honor may be better than another nation's signed contract.

THE MOST CARELESS SPENDER.

The outlook for the adoption of rational business methods by Congress is somewhat better than usual. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has strongly urged a budget system for appropriations, and many of the more progressive congressmen express themselves as favorable to the plan.

Certainly it is high time for such a reform. The need has always been great. At a time when Congress was spending about \$1,000,000,000 a year, Senator Aldrich estimated that by businesslike methods in the legislative and administrative departments \$300,000,000 a year could be saved. Last year enough billions were voted to make even a Wall Street banker dizzy. There is no expectation of the annual expenditure falling below \$4,000,000,000 for several years.

It can easily be imagined what a waste there must be in having these vast sums apportioned according to the grab-bag policy of administrative departments and the pork-barrel methods of more than 50 congressional committees, without any serious attempt, from start to finish, to harmonize and adjust the various claims on the treasury and avoid duplication and waste.

Uncle Sam is the biggest spender in the world. Maybe he doesn't spend any too much money at that; but he certainly ought to get more for what he does spend. And he never will until the House and Senate take their cue from private corporations and put their spending on a business basis.

May Day was to be Bolshevik Day. It turned out to be America Day.

* * *

Now they are going to divide those German warships among the Allies and let each country decide what to do with its share. There certainly has been a lot of talk about those ships. Still, about all the German navy has proved itself good for is to provide a subject for conversation.

* * *

How to get rid of all the liquor before July is certainly a problem, seeing that there isn't any pipe line to Europe, and we have only about 10,000,000 tons of shipping.

* * *

The bravest business patriot in America lives in Baltimore. He has started erecting 2,499 dwelling houses.

LET NATIONS HELP THEMSELVES

Herbert Hoover is urging the governments of Rumania, Poland, Serbia and Czecho-Slovakia to establish machinery to take up the work of feeding themselves, as American help is only guaranteed until the next harvest.

The appointment of commissions from among their prominent businessmen and merchants is suggested. These commissions are to direct the chartering of tonnage for their food imports and the purchase of food in the different available markets of the world.

The United States government is to provide advances for the starting of these undertakings, and the food imported is to be sold to the populace. Farmers and all men dealing in or raising food supplies are urged to resume their work as soon as possible.

Goods practical for export are to be sold by the commission abroad, and little by little it is hoped that normal business can be built up within six months time. Meanwhile it is Mr. Hoover's belief that the American Relief Administration should continue its aid as at present.

The American public will doubtless approve this policy. The best help that can be given the needy European nations from now on is encouragement to help themselves.

RED FLAGS.

There is no national law against carrying the red flag in this country. Few States or cities have regulations against it. And yet almost every time the red banner appears in any American city there is trouble for its devotees.

The public law or no law, will not stand for it. Let it appear at the head of a procession, and almost inevitably it is snatched from the hands of its bearer and the marchers are

subjected to rough treatment. Usually, to be sure, they themselves start the disturbance, by their insolence or violence. But even a quiet procession of "Reds" is intolerable to most American communities. This was shown with striking force in the May day riots.

Why has this traditional symbol of Socialism, once endured without a murmur, become to most citizens as irritating as a red rag to a bull? It is because the significance of the flag has changed. The public used to accept, even though dubiously, the Socialist explanation that it meant human brotherhood that its color stood only for the warm blood flowing alike through all human hearts. It accepts that version no longer. The flag is now taken to mean bloodshed, and the overturning by criminal violence of cherished institutions.

It is the Socialists themselves who have given their flag that significance, by their championship of Prussianism during the war and by their more recent support and emulation of Bolshevism with all its brutality and crime.

There is much agitation for legal enactments against the red flag. The Socialists would take that, naturally, as proof of persecution, and adopt the role of martyrs. But whether their banner is banned by law or by voluntary civic opposition, they have only themselves to blame for turning a once admirable symbol into a byword and a hissing.

Our National Weakness

Lies in Insecure Industrial Relations

Cleveland, May 8.—America's national weakness as revealed by the stress of war "is discovered to lie in our insecure and bad industrial relations," said Earl Dean Howard, of Evanston, Ill., Professor of Economics and Finance in Northwestern University in an address today before the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. "Industrial autocracy, whether in the form of domination by corporations or by unions is our enemy at home even as German autocracy was our enemy over there," continued Professor Howard.

"The idea of democracy as a method of adjusting human relationships, both politically and industrially, has taken deep root in the world, and this country may not hope to escape the logical consequences of the development of their masses of people who depend upon industry for this entire livelihood are losing confidence in the system of free enterprise which is still largely autocratic in its methods.

"Unless the government and business management unite to restore general confidence in our industrial system, it is inevitable that social forces which are already in existence will find our country as unprepared to meet the supreme test as we were to face the war with Germany, and with much less hope of a satisfactory outcome. All of the constructive forces whether on the side of management or organized labor must join to satisfactorily adapt our industrial relations to the needs of the post-war conditions so as to deprive the racial and destructive forces of their power. "If employers, by collective action or otherwise, are unwilling to assume responsibility for meeting the human needs of workers within industrial management itself, then assuredly responsibility will be assumed by organized labor or by the government, or at the very worst, by the proletariat in a Bolshevik form of government.

"Democracy in industry" is even now becoming the foremost topic in economic discussion. It may be translated "righteousness in business relations."

Berlin, May 12.—Spartanists and independent socialists are again active in central Germany. At Eisenach Saturday they forced the mayor of district and district director to march at the head of a radical parade, carrying red flags. Afterward the officials were beaten by the crowd.

BURDENS LIFTED.

From Sumter Backs—Relief Proved by Lapse of Time.

Badelache 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)

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

Germans Make Protest

Two Communications Sent to Allies—Replies Made to Both

Paris, May 10 (By the Associated Press)—The German peace delegation declares in letters sent to the allied and associated powers that on essential points the basis of the peace of right agreed upon between the belligerents has been abandoned.

Two letters have been sent to the allies, to which replies have been made.

The first letter reads as follows: "The German peace delegation has finished the first perusal of the peace conditions which have been handed over to them. They have had to realize that on essential points the peace of right agreed upon between the belligerents has been abandoned.

"They were not prepared to find that the promise, explicitly given to the German people and the whole of mankind is in this way to be rendered illusory.

"The draft of the treaty contains demands which no nation could endure. Moreover our experts hold that many of them could not possibly be carried out.

"The German peace delegation will substantiate these statements in details and transmit to the allied and associated governments their observations and their material continuously."

(Signed) "Brockdorff-Rantzau."

To this letter the following reply was made today by the allied and associated powers.

"The representatives of the allied and associated powers have received the statement of objections of the German plenipotentiaries and the draft conditions of peace.

"In reply they wish to remind the German delegation that they have formulated the terms of the treaty with constant thought of the principles on which the armistice and the negotiations for peace were proposed. They can admit no discussion of their right to insist on the terms of the peace substantially as drafted. They can consider only such practical suggestions as the German plenipotentiaries may have to submit."

The second letter from the German representatives reads:

"The German peace delegation has the honor to pronounce its attitude on the question of the league of nations by herewith transmitting a German program which, in the opinion of the delegation, contains important suggestions on the league of nations problem.

"The German peace delegation reserves for itself the liberty of stating its opinions on the draft of the league and associated governments in detail, in the meantime it begs to call attention to the discrepancy lying in the fact that Germany is called on to sign the statute of the league of nations as an inherent part of the treaty draft handed to us, and, on the other hand, is not mentioned among the states which are invited to join the league of nations.

"The German peace delegation begs to inquire whether and if so, under what circumstances such invitation is intended.

(Signed) "Brockdorff-Rantzau."

The reply of the allies to this is as follows:

"The receipt of the German program of the league of nations is acknowledged. The program will be referred to the appropriate committee of the allied and associated powers.

"The German plenipotentiaries will find on a reexamination of the covenant of the league of nations that the

matter of the admission of additional member states has not been overlooked but is explicitly provided for in the second paragraph of Article 1."

Consider German Notes

Council of Four Has Matter of Prisoners and Labor Before It

Paris, May 12.—The council of four this morning took up the consideration of the replies to be made to the latest German notes, those regarding labor matters and prisoners of war.

Brussels, May 11, via Montreal.—The removal of the body of Edith Cavell for interment in England will take place on May 13. Edith Cavell was the English nurse who was executed summarily by the Germans in 1915 for aiding prisoners to cross the frontier into Holland.

BEEHIVES AND SUPPLIES—I have lately received a few Georgia-made hives and frames—8 and 10 frame size. Also on hand sections and foundation for comb honey. N. G. Osteen, 220 W. Hampton Ave.

BEE-SWAX WANTED—Any quantity large or small. Am paying best cash price. See me if you have any. N. G. Osteen.

12 Hour Kodak Finishing

All rolls developed 10c; packs 20c up; prints 2 1-2c-4c-5c; enlarging 35c up. Specialists—we do nothing but kodak finishing. All work guaranteed to please. Eastman Kodaks, Films, Supplies.

Columbia Photo Finishing Co., 1111 Taylor Street, Columbia, S. C.



DIRECT from STYLEDOM

Always First With the Latest

AUTHENTIC STYLES

GOOD VALUES

* * *

Dresses & Capes

Coat Suits



A complete stock now on display and new shipments arriving nearly every day.

Ladies' OXFORDS and PUMPS for Summer Wear



A large attractive line in a variety of shades and different leathers from \$2.50 to \$10.00



Shaw & McCollum
 Mercantile Company

