

The Watchman and Southern

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PERSONAL

Mr. G. B. Korngay, of the Cole Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, was in the city today calling on the Cherry Company, the local representatives of his firm.

Miss Marie McDougal, of Columbia, is visiting Miss Lily Folsom.

Mr. H. C. Bland has been called to Detroit for a few days on business.

Miss Lois Bryant of Orangeburg is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. W. Kinard.

Mr. Leslie Schwartz has returned to Carolina after spending the week-end with parents.

Miss Mary Ellen Blackwell returned last night from Marion where she has been spending a few days with friends.

Mr. R. W. Beaty returned yesterday from Charlotte after spending the week-end with his family.

Mrs. Ferd Levi has returned from a four weeks' visit to Savannah, Ga. She was accompanied home by her niece, Miss Mary Fanti, who will remain with her until March.

Mr. C. C. Beck is a visitor in town for a few days.

Mr. George Wilson leaves tonight for Columbia to attend a dance.

Mr. Clarence Crowson, of High Point, N. C., is visiting relatives in the city.

Mrs. Cam Stubbs is visiting Mrs. Sydney Stubbs in New York.

Miss Lois Richardson is visiting Mrs. M. H. Flaum.

The many friends of Mrs. Heyward Crowson will be glad to know she is able to walk again. Mrs. Crowson was painfully hurt by an automobile several weeks ago.

Mrs. Lillie Dorn is visiting friends in Columbia.

Mr. Philip B. Warner, executive secretary of the State Tuberculosis Association is in the city today to make a visit to Camp Alice.

Mr. T. H. Clarke left today on a business trip to New York.

Lopez-Huestis.

A very attractive wedding took place yesterday afternoon at half past five o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Charles H. Moise, when her granddaughter, Miss Theodora Sydney Lopez became the bride of Mr. George Gibbes Huestis of Bessemer, Ala.

The spacious old hall was beautifully decorated with smilax, white and pink carnations and ferns. At the far end stood the Rev. Ferdinand Hirsch, and the groom with his best man, Mr. William L. Moise of Atlantic City, awaiting the arrival of the bride. Mrs. Donald E. Eastlake, as matron of honor, entered first in a handsome gown of black lace with a varicolored velvet girdle and a graceful bunch of orchids. Then followed little Miss Alice Eleanor Eastlake in a French lingerie dress with blue ribbons carrying the ring on a lace cushion. Then came Miss Dorita Moise as bridesmaid, who wore a dainty frock of pink tulle and satin and white carnations. The bride entered on the arm of her aunt, Miss Cecilia F. Moise, wearing a dress of Alice blue crepe meteor embroidered in blue and silver, carrying a bouquet of hildes roses. Miss Moise was attired in black net with colored embroidery and carried orchids.

After the beautiful ring ceremony the happy couple were felicitated by the relatives and a few intimate friends.

A delightful punch and cake course was then served and handsome gifts admired.

Mr. and Mrs. Huestis left on the 6.30 train for Columbia and will go from there on an extended trip through Florida and will reside in Bessemer, Alabama, where the well-wishes of their many friends will follow them.

Marriage.

Miss Annie Goldstein, of Florence and Mr. Edward Levinson, of Bishopville were united in marriage at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at Temple Sinai, Rev. F. K. Hirsch performing the ceremony, which was witnessed only by a few friends and relatives. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Levinson left for Florence.

Death.

Last Tuesday a little group of people left Sumter on the train for Darlington carrying the mortal remains of Mrs. Samuel D. O'Neal to the old family burying ground at Antioch Baptist church, fourteen miles out from Darlington where Rev. Dr. Rose and Rev. Mr. Carson held the funeral services. She had passed on the day before surrounded by all her children and her husband. She is survived by Mr. Charles S. O'Neal, of Atlanta; Messrs. Edward L. and William G., of this city, and two daughters, Mrs. Annie Taylor and Mrs. L. D. Ivey, both of Sumter. She and her husband lived together fifty-one years, she being 63 years and Mr. O'Neal eight years older.

Dr. D. R. Anderson to be President of Randolph-Macon.

Dr. Dice Robins Anderson, for eight years professor of history in the Richmond College, Richmond, Va., has recently been elected president of Randolph-Macon Woman's College at Lynchburg, Va. Dr. Anderson is a brother of Miss Cora Anderson, who has taught in the city schools for several years.

Marriage Licenses.

White: James E. Smith and Celia Reynolds, Sumter. Colored: Eugene D. Lowry, Shiloh and Maude Lowry of Lynchburg. Jack Nixon and Cornelia Hoel, Sumter. Edward Washington and Mary Davis, Sumter.

Take your time—we do! Get your lists ready for Schwartz's.

NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Annual Meeting of Stockholders Held Monday Afternoon—Mr. Earle Rowland Elected Cashier

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Bank of South Carolina was held Monday afternoon, with practically all the stock represented in person or by proxy. The annual report was submitted by President C. G. Rowland, showing that 1919 was the most prosperous year in the record of growth and prosperity that this bank has enjoyed from its establishment. There has been growth in every department of the bank's business, especially in deposits and resources. The total resources of the bank now exceeds two and a-half million dollars and the deposits have been in excess of a million dollars for several months.

The directors were re-elected without change, except that Mr. H. M. McLaurin, of Wedgefield, was added to the board.

At a subsequent meeting of the board of directors the officers were re-elected, there being no change, except that Assistant Cashier Earle Rowland was promoted to the position of cashier to fill the vacancy caused several months ago by the resignation of Cashier F. E. Hinnant. Mr. Rowland has been connected with the bank from its establishment, having served as collector in his spare time while still a school boy and during the summer holidays while at college. Later he became a regular employe of the bank, serving successively as collector, book-keeper and assistant cashier. This position he resigned to enter the army, but upon his return from overseas service resumed his duties with the bank. Since the resignation of Mr. Hinnant he has discharged the duties of cashier and his election merely adds the title to the duties. His long service in the bank and his familiarity with all departments, as the result of practical experience is the best possible assurance that he will make good in the place to which he has been promoted.

Death of Mr. Earle W. Marvin.

A death which was very sad and unexpected was that of Mr. Earle W. Marvin of this city. He was sick about ten days and there was very little hope of recovery from the very first of his illness. He came to the end Friday night and the remains were taken to White Hall, S. C., Saturday morning and laid to rest in Marvin's burying ground.

Mr. Marvin was one of Sumter's most promising young men. He was born at White Hall, in Colleton county, June 1892, and business brought him to make his home in Sumter more than a year ago. He graduated at the Citadel in 1913, with one of the highest honors that can be conferred upon a student, having won the John O. Wilson ring, given to the one whom the students consider to be the purest man in class. He then went to the Georgia school of Technology and took a post graduate course, finishing with honors from that place.

Soon after war was declared he heard the call of his country and volunteered his services. He was stationed at Ft. Dade, Fla., and soon became military instructor there; he was then sent to Fortress Monroe, Va., as instructor. He was at the port of embarkation ready to sail when the armistice was signed.

He was patriotic, pure in life and thought, and to know him was to love him. He was kind-hearted, accommodating, modest in disposition, and ever cherished in his heart that love that "thinketh no evil." Though he was taken in the early years of his manhood, is this not a wonderful record to leave? He is survived by his mother, three sisters, seven brothers, and a host of friends. May God's grace comfort the hearts that have been so sorely bereaved.

Rev. J. G. Ferguson.

Cotton Market

Table with columns: NEW YORK COTTON MARKET, Open High Low Close, and specific price data for various grades of cotton.

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Marriage Licenses. White: F. O. Lawson and Minnie Blanding, Sumter. Geo. E. Houston of Bessemer, Ala., and Theo L. Lopez, Sumter. Colored: Hazel Geddis and Clara Wilson, Sumter.

Recorder's Court. Ansley Keen was charged with disorderly conduct. W. J. Wilkinson was charged with carrying concealed weapon. Forfeited bond.

Marriage Licenses. White: L. L. Wolfe and Mary George, Orangeburg.

Back in Sumter. 100 per cent pure sugar cane syrup. Grown and put up by C. H. Touchberry. For sale by Levi Bros.—Advt.

Of Interest to You! Ladies, the merchandise for the real white sale, the great white sale is now headed toward Sumter and coming as fast as the trains can bring them. Mr. C. D. Schwartz returned today and asks you to remember their slogan "Wait! Watch!" Schwartz Bros.—Advt.

TAKING CENSUS

Co-operation of the People is Necessary if Enumeration is to Be Complete

Some well intentioned and public spirited Sumter citizens who desire that the census of this city be taken correctly, not a human being missed in the enumeration being made, have urged the Sumter Chamber of Commerce to call on every man and woman in Sumter to cooperate with the enumerators.

This is a point well taken, and the Chamber of Commerce therefore most earnestly requests that every one in Sumter will give this important matter his and her personal interest, and if any one has been missed he or she should see the enumerator in his or her ward or call the attention of the Chamber of Commerce to the matter, and the enumerators will be assisted in getting the proper information without delay.

Before saying, however, or thinking that you or your family have not been enumerated, be sure in the case of all men or women who haven't asked their wives or boarding house managers whether the enumerator has called, to find out first whether the enumerator has been around to your home, hotel, or boarding place, because names are secured from places of residence and not from places of business.

Cooperate with before criticizing the enumerators. It will be simply next to impossible, under any circumstances, to secure a recount of the citizens. This will be the only census taken by the United States government again until 1930. Manifestly the sensible course to be pursued is for every citizen to cooperate with the enumerators while the census is being taken.

Tell the enumerator about your servants in order that the latter may be checked up for reference to the enumerator in another ward if your servant lives in a different ward from which you live. The enumerators help each other in this way, and every citizen who wants Sumter to have every other citizen enumerated can do a world of good by manifesting interest and helping the enumerators. When the enumeration is completed that settles it as far as the government is concerned. Not one in a thousand demands for a recount are ever complied with. That is past experience of many cities and towns. Again remember that "cooperation rather than uncertain criticism is the best after all."

The Chamber of Commerce needs the name of every citizen on the enumerator's rolls for business purposes. The city of Sumter needs every name on the same rolls. To show that Sumter is growing and has grown the names are absolutely essential. The names have a business value as well as a boasting value.

Now is the time for every man, woman, and child to take a friendly, public spirited, local and community pride interest in the work of the enumerators, and point out, if any be positively known, the names of any one missed by accident or other cause by the enumerators. The enumerators are only human beings, they need all the information they can get. They are as much interested in Sumter's progress as any one else. But they are not infallible.

Corporations, firms, heads of families, keepers of boarding houses, employers of every kind, hotels, lodging houses, and every man, woman, boy and girl in Sumter should take a personal and city pride in getting every name on the census enumerator's books. The time is very limited now. But it is not too late to get busy and help out wonderfully.

Remember above all else that a recount of the citizenship is almost impossible after the returns are sent in. It will be a waste of good time to request any recount. A waste also of the time of every man or woman to furnish information later that should be given now or before the enumeration closes within a few days at most.

Germany is Suffering from Illegal Border Trade.

Kattowitz, Upper Silesia, Jan. 3.—There is a hole or gap in the eastern customsborder of Germany as well as in the west and through both it is charged articles of luxury and German money are flowing. Illegal traders from Poland slip through the German lines every day and return to Poland with whatever they can purchase in the way of shoes, clothes, textiles, sugar and food, much of which Germany wants to retain for her own use but which also are greatly desired in Poland.

Kidnapping in China.

Tenchowfu, Shantung, China, Dec. 27.—Bands of kidnapers recently have caused much alarm in this district. Operating in groups of from 20 to 50 they have carried away and held for ransom wealthy Chinese for whose release they have obtained as much as \$50,000 in some cases.

Ten citizens were kidnapped in October. Promises to pay ransoms have been exacted by torture. Troops have tried to capture the bandits but have failed. It is believed the kidnapers come from Palmy, crossing the gulf of Pechili in boats in which they escape with their captives.

To Study Tropical Diseases.

Sidney, Dec. 26.—The British government has sent a party to the Ellice and Gilbert islands in the Central Pacific to study tropical diseases such as malaria and allied ailments such as elephantiasis. Hookworm and dysentery also will be studied. The party is headed by Dr. F. W. O'Connor, who investigated disease in China and Africa and who in the war was attached to the British forces on the Sinai Peninsula where he devoted special attention to treatment of dysentery.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT

Mayor Jennings Tells Why the Service is Unsatisfactory

Editor Daily Item. I have heard that a great many people thought that the city had installed new machinery for the electric light plant, and that they could not understand why the lights were cut off so often.

When we bought the electric light plant we knew that the old boilers were practically worn out and they were only taken in at junk prices. We immediately ordered new machinery, but we could not get shipment for several months; in fact, the most of the machinery purchased could not be shipped out under six months, and we have been doing the best we could with the old machinery.

On Saturday night last one of the old pumps broke and this was the cause of the shut-down. On Sunday a new pump was installed, but Sunday night the old pump line became clogged, and this was the cause of the shut-down.

The old company realized this condition and had bought a lot of new machinery, but when the city began to negotiate for the purchase of the plant the old company sold all the new machinery which it had bought.

The management is doing the best that can be done under the circumstances, and the people will have to be patient for a while longer until we can get the new machinery delivered and installed. We have bought the best machinery that can be bought and I am satisfied that just as soon as it is installed and the service becomes what it should be, we will all forget about the bum service we have had in the past. Only be patient, don't lose your temper, but smile, smile until the new machinery comes, and then you can continue to smile. Yours very truly, L. D. Jennings.

Our Trade With Japan.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Despite the growth of imports from Japan since the signing of the armistice, officials of the Department of Commerce today declared that American markets have been but little affected by the influx of oriental goods. Imports from Japan have increased mainly in value rather than in quantity, it is said.

During the 11 months ending with November 1919, the latest available figures, America imported goods valued at \$367,130,187 from Japan, compared with \$264,289,502 in 1918 and \$228,550,617 in 1917.

One reason for the increase in imports is the shipping facilities, now available, officials declare, though Japanese expansion in foreign trade is regarded as general. Japanese goods which are sent to this country, however, are of the cheaper grades, it is said, and do not compete with the high class American manufactures. Low grade paper and cotton goods, tea, vegetable oils, silk and bamboo manufactures are said to form the bulk of the Japanese imports. The only classes of manufactures in which Japan and the United States are on a competitive footing are toys and a few novelties in which the two countries now lead the world, officials say.

The constant increase in Japan's export trade not only with the United States but with the world indicates a heavy demand will be made in the far East for American machinery and mechanical devices, experts declare. Japan, it is said, can manufacture cheaply low grade goods but must import machinery with which to do it. Trade experts seem to concede that Japan will control the trade of the far East in the cheaper lines but they believe the demand for American manufacturing machinery and office appliances will keep step with the growth of Japanese trade.

No invasion of the American markets by Japanese manufacturers is expected by trade experts of the Department of Commerce. At present Japan has the advantage over European exporters, they say, because of the unsettled conditions brought on by the war. But when the industries of Europe have readjusted themselves a return of the normal flow of imports into the United States is looked for. For the next few years Japan's progress as a manufacturing nation will be almost wholly along the lines of her peculiar domestic products and low grade manufactures, it is asserted.

Industrial University for China.

Shanghai, Dec. 26.—An industrial university to cost \$5,000,000 will be opened in Shanghai if the plans of Chinese educators and industrial leaders are attained. The idea was suggested by Professor C. W. Woodworth, of the University of California, one time a lecturer at Nanking university.

It is intended to conduct the university on American lines, with equipment and instructors from the United States.

A novel feature of the proposed university will be the incorporation in it of a complete cotton mill which will employ its students and require them to perform productive toil as well as school work. Three leading Chinese of Shanghai have gone to the United States to visit schools and obtain ideas for the establishment of the university.

Korean Christians Charged by Japanese Authorities with Plotting.

Seoul, Korea, Dec. 27.—The Seoul Press asserts that the Japanese authorities have definitely established that some native Korean Christians are connected with the independence plotting and agitation in Korea.

In support of this statement, however, it merely quotes the statement of a director of police affairs that the police discovered documents issued by the Provisional Korean government asking native Christians in Korea to cooperate with them in the independence movement. It does not appear from any of these documents that these appeals to the Korean Christians have evoked any response.

THE PRICE OF BREAD

Bakers Find it Necessary to Increase Size of Loaf and the Price at Same Time

The advance in the price of flour and the certainty that it will go still higher before the next crop of wheat is on the market has forced the bakers to adopt one of two alternatives to meet the changed conditions and the increasing cost of bread: They must either reduce the size of the ten cent loaf or increase the size of the loaf and increase the price. After giving the matter careful consideration for the interest of the public, a majority of the bakers of South Carolina have decided to discontinue the baking of the ten-cent loaf and substitute a larger loaf to sell at fifteen cents. For some time the ten cent loaf has weighed only 12 to 13 ounces and at present prices of flour it would be possible to sell a loaf weighing not more than 10 to 10 1-2 ounces for ten cents. It has been decided by those bakers who have adopted the larger loaf to sell at fifteen cents to make this standard loaf to weigh 16 1-2 ounces. It costs no more to bake and wrap a fifteen cent loaf than a smaller ten cent loaf and the bakers are therefore able to sell more bread for less money when in larger loaves.

For instance, two fifteen cent loaves weigh 33 ounces while three ten cent loaves weigh only 31 1-2 ounces. The buyer of two fifteen cent loaves gets for his thirty cents 1 1-2 ounces more bread than the buyer of three ten cent loaves.

One of the leading wholesale bakers of the up-country states the case as follows:

The new loaf is not to be considered as an advance in the price of the old loaf, but is a larger loaf, the price of which is fixed not on the basis of the old loaf but on the basis of the cost of production.

The cost of spring wheat flour is now \$16 50 to \$17 per barrel, as compared with \$10 and \$11 six and twelve months ago. The cost of lard, milk, salt, yeast and sugar has also been very materially advanced. The bakers will, in fact, be making less in proportion on the present prices than they made on the old. The bakers are also prepared to show that on their individual transactions and on their business as a whole they are making a very reasonable low measure of profit.

Serbian Customs Changed by the War.

Belch, Montenegro, Jan. 2.—Americanization of the footwear of the Balkans within a few years may be one of the unexpected results of the war. The Serbian sandal or opanchi, of soft pliable leather was abandoned when Serbia was compelled to call upon the allies for equipment, for only the stiff shoe, to which western European and American armies were accustomed, was available. Now, after having been habituated to the modern shoe, the Serbian soldier upon demobilization finds it difficult to return to the primitive sandal.

Supplies of old shoes gathered in America which were distributed recently by the American Red Cross were snatched up by the peasants with avidity. American business already has begun to exploit this new source of demand so that a few more years probably will see the Balkan peasant wearing American shoes.

The war has dealt the venerable heel-wear of the Montenegrin, a telling blow. More than 600 years ago, in 1389, those Serbs who were driven to take refuge from the Turk in the mountains of Montenegro after the overthrow of the Serbian empire at the battle of Kosovo, adopted a cap which was intended to keep fresh in their minds forever a national consciousness. The cap still worn to this day is hairless and bordered by a black band of mourning. The crown is a crimson red for the blood which was shed in the battle and embroidered about the edge are six gold-threaded circles for the six centuries which have elapsed since 1389.

Some now have discarded the cap for, now that Montenegro and the Serbs have come into the glory which was theirs before Kosovo, there seems to many of them to be no reason for the perpetuation of the sentiment which the cap was calculated to keep alive through the period of adversity of the nation.

Holland's Wind Mills Doomed.

Amsterdam, Jan. 4.—Holland is slowly but surely losing one characteristic of its landscape made famous in art and known to every schoolboy—the squat, fat, lazy looking windmills that for centuries have stood out all over the country's flat surface.

These quaint structures are gradually giving way to highly practical but ugly steam and electric plants. Dutch technical men say the windmill is doomed.

Now and then a large group of them is replaced by one electric plant, and in the course of each year, a number are destroyed by fire—presenting a spectacular blaze with the big burning wings wheeling around like fiery arms. They are never reconstructed.

The existing type of Dutch windmill was invented about the year 1400. The great disadvantage of the windmill, of course, is its absolute dependence on weather conditions. For this reason, they are being replaced, when possible, by modern machinery.

The Dutch windmill, however, much it may look in pictures to be a toy, is far from that. It is a sturdy structure, as big as good size house, and the machinery inside is extremely powerful.

Naturally, a great many of them remain, but the number becomes less year by year, and so far as can be ascertained, the erection of a new one is seldom undertaken.

Accomplished Birds.

(Carlton Gazette.) "The new marshal says he is determined to enforce the ordinance against chickens running at large and riding bicycles on the sidewalk."

JAPS WITHDRAW FROM SIBERIA

Government Approves Objection to Co-operating With United States

Tokio, Tuesday, Jan. 20.—Japan's objection to agreeing to cooperate with the United States in supporting Czecho-Slav troops in Siberia has been attained and the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Siberia will follow, it was decided at a meeting of the advisory diplomatic council yesterday, according to the newspapers. At the meeting it was said Japan had no territorial ambitions in Siberia and the troops now being sent there are merely to replace losses.

PLANS FOR STATE OFFICE BUILDING

Referred to Senate Finance Committee

Columbia, Jan. 21.—Plans for the new State office building to be located in Columbia have been drawn and were laid on one of the large tables in the senate chamber here today. There seems to be a sentiment in favor of the passage of the resolution now with the senate for the erection of the new building. The measure has been referred to the senate finance committee. It was reported without recommendation last year by the public building committee.

The Steamship St. Louis.

New York, Jan. 22.—The passenger steamship St. Louis, with a record of having served with distinction through two wars in which the United States was a belligerent, and in the interval carrying passengers across the Atlantic under the American flag, is now a blackened hull, the victim of a fire started by a painter's torch.

The big ship was being reconditioned at a ship yard for service after her second honorable discharge from the "colors" when the accident took place. Her owners, the American Line, say she can be repaired, but it will mean practically rebuilding her and it is a task of many months.

The St. Louis, was christened by Mrs. Grover Cleveland. Her construction and launching was an epoch in American shipbuilding in that she was the first "ocean greyhound" to be built in this country. She made her first voyage in June of 1895. Under a contract with the American government she was entrusted with the fast mail of England and Europe.

Under command of Captain W. Goodrich, U. S. N., she was equipped with heavy guns as an auxiliary cruiser in the Spanish-American war. Her first adventure of note was when she was ordered to cut the cable between Santiago de Cuba and Kingston, Jamaica. Punning up until she was under the direct fire of the guns of Moro Castle, American gunners sent back shot for shot and succeeded in silencing all but the mortar batteries of the fortification, while sailors were fishing out and cutting the cable line.

On June 12, 1898, she captured the British freighter Twickenham which was taking a cargo of coal into Santiago presumably to be used for the Spanish fleet. She was off that port when Admiral Cervera made his dash for the open sea, and she brought to Portsmouth, N. H., the captured Spanish Admiral and 746 members of the crews of his defeated fleet.

In 1917 when the United States joined the war against Germany, the St. Louis was one of the first American passenger ships to be armed and to defy the German submarines and mines. She had many narrow escapes, and once was actually hit by a torpedo but without serious damage. She carried to and from France thousands of American soldiers and she was one of the last ships to be released from war duty to return to pursuits of peace.

Business is Unsettled by the Price of Exchange.

Shanghai, Dec. 26.—While Americans have been buying British pounds sterling in New York for \$3.70 or less, Americans here have been paying \$100 in American gold for 76 Mexican dollars which are in current use here. This unprecedented advance in the rate of exchange in Shanghai has been due to the acute rise in the price of silver. Probably no country in the world has been more sharply affected by this enhanced value than has China.

In consequence of the confused state of exchange, the foreign trade through this city, China's principal commercial center, became more or less disorganized. Exporters ceased to look for new business and confined their activities wholly to filling old contracts from the terms of which they would have been glad to escape.

Shanghai bankers held frequent conferences day and night in an effort to determine what might be done to stabilize the exchange rates. For one day all but one of the leading banks in the city declined to issue drafts in connection with export shipments to America. These exporters who buy their goods in China for silver and sell them abroad for gold suffered most severely. They were obliged to restrict operations or raise prices wherever the goods were sold.

On the other hand importers who buy their goods in America and are paid for them in Mexican dollars have prospered.

One of the difficulties arising from the exchange situation is that much of the business here is done under terms arranged several years ago when an American dollar was worth two Mexican dollars or more. Consequently foreign workers here have suffered.

The bankers concluded that one solution of the problem would be to increase the price of China's products throughout the world.

WATCH THIS SALE. The Schwartz kind.