# WATCHMAN AND SOUTHRON, JANUARY 1, 1921

# The Welatchman and Southron.

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very subsequent insertion ...... .50 Contracts for three months or longr will be made at reduced rates.

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The Sunter Watchman was foundin 1950 and the True Southron in 1866. The Watchman and Southron ow has the combined circulation and ence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising dium in Sumter.

## "RAILROAD GUARANTEES."

The fact that some of the railroads are not making money, since the busthem slump began, has led to a good slowly increasing scarcity of coal or

believe that the government is uner obligation to pay the rollroads hatever amount is necessary to mly financial obligation to the railands is left over from the war period Broad business entirely, except for uch supervision as is exerted auto natically by the Interstate Commerce commission. The situation is well escribed by the New York World: "The railroads have not been guarneed anything in the way of traffic er earnings or profits. They have peen permitted to charge uniform otes calculated, on the basis of a period of normal traffic, to yield ounts equal to costs of operation and upkeep and 6 per cent on the oppraised value of the properties When these rates yield more than per cent the money goes back into the onds for the benefit of the service as whole to the public and where it is ont needed. When traffic falls shor the roads have to bear the loss them-

They cannot even pass the lose around among each other. The New gland lines, which are in the wors. ight, would like to have some o feet. Twelve million horsepower means sional classes may favor it, but an little to the average mind. A bulle- overwhelming majority of the wagetin issued by the Federal Water Pow-

MA. BACK

000 horsepower by using these wa-

standable and impressive. If properly applied, it would fur-

rivate interests will be charged for more than the total present water consonant with American liberty. power development in the United States. It is a third more than the man, and almost any non-union worktotal water power capable of being man for that matter, there is a feeldeveloped in the entire area o, ing that however ,ustifiable strike pro-France, and 50 per cent of the de- hibition may be in theory, in practice world.

coal. There is no need to review the force recognition of his claims.

wrantee." Many people still seem initial work in utilizing all this avail- arbitration is so new and because able water power calls for labor. Af- there is not yet established a system ter the construction work is done it of peaceful adjudication which comis largely independent of labor, and mands their confidence. If the strikeing their profits up to 6 per cent. it is wholly independent of fuel sup- less age is ever to be reached, it will This is not true. The government's ply and rail or water transportation, be through strengthening such So long as permits are granted agencies and showing that they ar The government is now out of the will not infringe on public rights on it may be possible to forbid strikes react favorably to limited selfish in- without doing violence to popular terests to the disadvantage of the sentiment, though it will hardly be whole people, the only wish of the necessary then except to suppress nation in this regard is for the fulles. possible use of this scarcely touched source of power.

### PANICKY LEGISLATION.

Legislation proceeds slowly in congress ir spite of the zeal with which the members have tackled the program before them. Measures which pass the house are held up in the senate, or vice versa, and one bill has been passed with full knowledge that will in all probability be vetoed by the president. This delay is irksonio to the individuals and organizations mary prices. hoping for immediate relief from their personal difficulties, but it is good for the nation at large.

The country just now is suffering who constitute the largest single ning pass, for in this play it is oprom fear Nothing very terrible has class of customers and who have al- tienal with the passer to buck through happened to any class as yet, but ey- ready experienced a substantial re- the line, circle end or pass the ball the more prosperous lines farthe: ary class is timid and jealous of ev-

which would develop over 3,000,enough yet to warrant such step. Today the nation is not ready to ters through a total drop of 2,650 tolerate anything so drastic. A ma-

jority of the employing and profesearners are against it. No real reer Commission translates the figures form or lasting progress can be made into terms which are more under- by trying to coerce that wage-earner's majority by hostile legislation. Real progress is to be made only by size of Chicago It is 40 per cen them that such a law is right and is In the mind of any union workveloped water power of the whole it means abolishing a natural right. the right to use the only weapon he Electric power generated from wa- regards as really effective to protect ter and transmitted under modern his interests---the right to quit workonly effective present substitute for welfare is threatened, and to stay the power generated by burning away from his work long enough to

It is natural for workmen to think cal of loose talk about the "railroad the costliness of its production. The in this way because the machinery of type. "outlaw" strikers.

# THE BUSINESS SITUATION

The controlling and outstanding factor today is the relatively small movement of raw materials and manufactured goods even at reduced prices. This is because stocks of goods in the hands of retailers are than an even chance fo ra long run, and abroad are not what could be conwhat lessened demand of the consuming public. Consumers are restricting their buying . A part because of some curtailment of their purchasing power, but even more because of prices reflect the lower levels of pri-

. Improvement of business activity awaits adjustment of retail prices to a level satisfactory to the public. It is clear that farmers, for example. duction in the prices of their products Workman, in the kicker's position, rewill not renew their buying on any- ceives the ball and with his backfield

# NEW STYLE FOOTBALL TACTICS

## **Ohio State University Develops** Aerial Attack to Greater Stage of Perfection Than Any Other Team

Columbus, Dec. 30 .-- Aerial attack. nish sufficient power for 20 cities the winning their minds - persuading or the forward passing style of play, committee yesterday placing the cost recently announced by the manufacof perfection by Ohio State University's football eleven than by any team in the contry, according to foot- F. W. Gaibraith, national commander ball experts, and it is on this form of offensive that the Buckeyes will de. pend for victory when they face the University of California team at the tournament of roses at Pasodena, Cal. New Year's day.

Only one team in the middle west-Notre Dame-could be considered as government at \$1,878,800,000. even a rival of OhioState in forward pass plays and fost football experts tation of the matter," said the legion Notre Dame's star hurler, primarily ing, double, triple or of the "screen"

mythical all-American team.

ser seen in the middle west since the sation would be negligible for this overhead attack was made legal. He year and for several years to come, only to legitimate projects which worthy of confidence Then, in time, throws from any position and any dis- and that appropriations for each comtance and nearly always gets the ball pensation are not asked until July, within reaching distance of the re- 1921, and are to be spread over a ceiving player, whether that man be period of two years." running or standing still.

Stinchcomb's greatest work is in receiving passes. He is the fastest man on the team and gets many yards down the field before Workman is ready to throw. Stinchcomb takes

touches the ground. Once he has the as to the future,

for his dodging, twisting and side sible man to stop. played from a punt formation, but grows older.

the team runs so many other plays the passes. Line bucks, end runs and off tackle dashes all may be started from a kicking arrangement.

#### **DENIES HOUS-**TO ACCEPT TON ESTIMATE REDUCTION

Only One Billion, Eight Hundred Million Dollars

> department before the senate finance wage reduction of 22 1-2 per cent. of carrying out the pending adjusted jurgers effective January 3, 1921. The compensation or soldier bonus bill at \$2,300,000,000 was characterized by of the American Legion, in a statement tonight, as "a scuttle fish skir- the slasher tenders voted unanimousmish to muddy the waters so that | ly to accept the reduction and the the principle involved can be clouded into figures that mean nothing." Mr. Galbraith estimated the maximum

amount the bonus bill would cost the "Secretary Houston's whole presen-

conditions, says the bulletin, is the ing by general agreement when his consider the Ohio passes superior to commander, "was misleading and deeven those of the late George Gipp, signed to frighten the country into a repudiation of its obligation to exbecause Ohio State is adept at every service men. The general impression type of pass-whether running, stand- was conveyed by his testimony that the passage of the adjusted com-

pensation bill would entail the im-Two men form the nucelus of Ohio mediate appropriation of billions of State's aerial attack-Hoge Workman dollars by the government and se-20 year old quarterback who last fall riously cripple the financial condition played his first season on the team, of the treasury at the present time. and "Pete" Stinchomb, who made the The facts are that appropriations

necessary to carry out all features of Workman is the most accurate pas- the bills except that of cash compen-

COTTON LETTER (Furnished by MacDowell & Co.) New Orleans, Dec. 30 .- Upon rethe ball while traveling at full speed flection, after enduring the most

and if Workman's pass does happen drastic shrinkage in values during a to be a little wide, Stinchcomb gen- year of modern times, the country at erally is able to get to it before it the close of the old year is confident ball , the little half back has better | While general conditions at home

sidered cheerful nevertheless are stepping make him on almost impos- probably on the road to improvement, a development likely to be Nearly all of the Ohio passes are slow but continuous as the new year

possible for a gradual revival in busi- the annual reports of only those local ness from now on.

During the long period of deflation, Southern Baptist convention. stocks of goods have been greatly re-Probably the most successful play duced and stocks of raw cotton , in spinners hands have been lowered had 737 associations while today considerable, particularly as regards there are 925, representing a gain of holdings by Southern Mills.

# Thinks Bonus Bill Would Cost Six Textile Unions Vote in Mas-

#### sachusetts

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 28.-The six Washington, Dec. 28 .- Testimony eration of Textile Operatives. by Secretary Houston of the treasury meetings tonight voted to accept action of the unions affects approximately 35,000 employees in 110 cotton cloth and varn mills in the city.

> The unions of the loomfixers and carders' and weavers' unions accepted under protest. The spinners union indicated that its members thought the reduction too great. The yarn finishers' union accepted by close vote.

# FIREBUGS IN PENNSYLVANIA Unsuccessful Attempt Made to Burn Hotel Near Uniontown

Uniontown, Pa., Dec. 28 .- Armed guards early today frustrated an attempt to burn the hotel at Sattr Junction, near here. They drove off two men who had fired a quantity of inflammables placed in room of the first floor. The guests who were wakened by the shots joined in the chase, but the incendiaries escaped.

#### BAPTISTS HAVE MADE MARVELOUS INCREASE

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 29 .- White aptists of the South have increased more than two and a half times as rapidly as the population of this section during the past twenty years, according to information just compiled by Dr. E. P. Alldredge secretary of the department of survey, statistics and information of the Baptist Sunday school board. The Baptist increasein membership since 1900 has been 84.1 per cent, while the gain in population for the South during that time has been 32 per cent. The Lain in annual contributions to missions and benevolences during the same a willingness to wait until retail from this formation that it is impos- materials now a reality have made it These tabulations are made up from churches which co-operate with the

> By way of comparison, the report shows that in 1900 Southern Baptists 25.5 per cent; in 1910 there were 18 .-At the close of November northern 943 local churches which number mills held a stock of raw, cotton of has beer increased to 25,305 today, a 566,000 bales vs. 586,000 bales last gain of 35.4 per cent; there were 1,per cent; 9.711 Sunday schools twenwas made ty years ago, and 17,686 today, an sum has increased to \$7,331,226.85 However, England is progressive today, an advance in 20 years of 945

divide up their profits for the ow Englanders' benefit, insisting that e appraisal has been unfair to them tere may possibly be some revision straighten out demonstrable injuslices where they exist, but it will still be up to every railroad to make good y its own effort. And that is the at thing for the railroads themwes in the long run, just as it it he best thing for the public.

## THE MENACE OF THE PARKS

Only one-quarter of 1 per cent of the area of continental United States is given over to national parks and monuments, explains the executive committee of the New England Conference for Protection, of National arks, in a statement demanding the defeat of the Smith and Walsh bill: and favoring the Jones bill, all three of which are now pending in congress. The first two bills would grant certain apparently harmless concession: for the construction by private interests of a dam and storage reservoir within the Yellowstone Park. Investigation has proved that this would actually destroy \$,000 acres of hitberto unexplored wonderland, abounding beautiful falls and cascades camping sites and grazing land

The Jones bill, on the other hand, would remove control of waterpower concessions from the Federal Waterpewer Commission, which is composed of but three members and subject to a frequent change of personnel, and give it to congress,

With all the domestic and foreign policies which are now troubling officials and public alike, the protection of the parks may seem to be a matter of small importance. The menace lies in just that fact, for genuinely destructive inroads upon their integrity may be made irrevocably while the public is concerned with other things. Since 99 3-4 per cent of the area of the nation is not se. aside for parks, but is open to commercial development and utilization, the other quarter per cent might be spared.

## VAST POWER FROM WATER.

Waterpower development in this act passed by congress last spring.

Requests for permits to start work on reservoirs and dams have been received from 129 applicants in 27

ry other. As a result many measares are being pressed upon congress which are of doubtful wisdom or faircess where the country as a whole is concerned. There is grave danger consumers is now under way and will that relief measures hurried through be expected to make more rapid prounder this pressure may prove later to gress in the future. Its progress will have done little but relieve the citizen of more of his dwindling cash and being produced on lower cost levels plunge the nation into deeper diffiulties.

There are no starving people. There s no targe number of people in any langer of more than temporary inancial embarrassment. It is far better that pending bills should be subjected to thorough discussion than that pernicious measures should become laws through frantic haste

## THE DIPLOMAT'S SALARY.

Pity the American diplomat abroad. His lot is frequently a hard one. Not ability of commerce and industry to only is he houseless, but the depreciation of foreign currency is far worse for him than the inflated value of the American dollar is for citizens at home.

A comparatively ancient law, enacted when the present condition of international finance could not be foreseen, provides that diplomatic and consular officers shall utilize their fee collections in paying their salaries and running expenses of their offices. and remit to the government whatever excess there is in American gold or its equivalent.

This is how the arrangement works. The normal salary of an agent in France may be \$3,000. At normal exchange rates that would amount to about 15,000 francs. Today the same \$3,000 is worth more nearly 45,000 francs. An American tourist in France would enjoy that do us to store up the crops of 1920 idvantage. But the diplomat must for a higher price, with another crop still pay himself his normal salary of coming on in 1921? What we need 15,000 francs only, worth \$1,000 in the United States, and any collections advice of those' who told us to hold over that amount must revert to the our wheat for three dollars a bushgovernment.

If it were not for the legal technicality, the banks provide an internat- hold back for two-dollar corn and ional medium for paying such an dollar oats are advising us badly. We agent his full salary of \$3,000 at the are, in fact, beginning to suspect the current rate of exchange.

Unless this condition is remedied soon, it is plain to be seen that a gen- month. to move the stuff off gradualcountry, involving an investment of eral disinclination to serve in such \$1,200,000,000 and producing 12,- positions may develop, resulting in 609,000 horsepower is in prospect as real loss to the nation through ima result of the Federal Water Power pairment of its diplomatic service.

# PROHIBITION OF STRIKES.

A time will come, in all probabil-

thing other than a hand-to-mouth seale until the price of what they huy bears a closer relation to the price of what they have to sell. This nocessary readjustment of prices to be hastened by the coming into the market of goods which are already for labor and material.

The fundamental relationship of banking and business now becomes terback leaps high in the air throws clearly apparent. Both are concerned in the present situation; and the interests of both demand that the readjustment be gone through with in orderly fashion, so that business activity may be resumed on a sound ba-

Sentiment respecting forward conditions, which until lately had been almost uniformly depressed, is now noticeably improving in many directions. This better feeling does not go to the point of optimism, but there is evident a degre of confidence which was previously lacking, in the meet the future successfully and to conduct business with reasonable profit.

What is now required is courage and respect for fundamental economic principles. Artificial palliatives which are being urged with a view to obviating the difficulties of the adjustment-particularly proposals involving further inflation and cheapning of credit-must be avoided. Such measures, if adopted, could only result in the impairment of the strength of the credit structure and in prolonging and increasing the difficulties of an adjustment which world-wide conditions have made inevitable .--- National Bank of Com-

# TOO MUCH CREDIT, PERHAPS.

Credit means inflation. It usually means higher prices, it is true, but prices based not on actual, but on fictitious values. We might remember that, in our present demand for credit to hold crops. What good will it now is a market-a way to distribute our stuff. We have listened to the el, and now we find that they advised

us badly. Perhaps those who insist on unlimited credit so that we may soundness of their economic theories. The advice of those who say that it is a good plan to market a little every ly while an honest effort is being made to find a foreign market for our surplus, sounds more reasonable. We can't get out of our present pickle by going further into debt .-- Farm Life.

Great Exhorter.

"An old-fashioned preacher, you

as interference starts around end Stinchcomb, through his great speed easily outdistances the interference and gets far ahead.

Then, with Stanchcomb, the other two backs, and Workman, who trails behind, cutting a wide circle around end, the play is in full swing and it depends on the immediate circumstances whether it is a run or a pass. If the chances are good fo ra gain,

Workman continues with the ball. If he is about to be tackled, the quarto Stinchcomb while still on the run, the latter receiving without stopping, or else turns completely around and hurls o the other end. It is the most beautiful play in football and never fails to bring cheers even from the

opposition grandstand when success-

The standing pass is somewhat different. From the same kicking formation, Workman receives the ball. Stinchcomb circles end, but Workman simply steps back toward his own goal with the other two backs protecting him. With this interference he frequently waits many seconds before passing. When he finally has picked out a crevice, the ball is lined

him. This play, however, is more dangerous than the running pass, for if no receiver is available Workman is almost sure to be thrown for a ten or fifteen yard loss unless he can dodge through for a few yards. Another type of pass used by Ohio

State successfully is the "screen" pass. In this play the ball is not

thrown to any one player, but is simply tossed down the field and it is up to some one of a group of players who are dashing in the direction in which to pigskin is to be hurled, to recover it before it reaches the ground. This play also is from the kick formation with Workman as the passer. As the backfield players dash down the field the ball is thrown toward them. One cries for it and the others immediately act as a screen, to prevent opposition players from interfering with the man who has been designated as the receiver. It is a fast play, for the

passer has no protection and must get the ball away quickly. A few double and triple passes are used by Ohio State, but primarily the

aerial attack depends on the running. standing or screen pass. All passes vary in length, sometimes being only a few yards and at other times traveing half the length of the field.

## **Profiteers Intimidated**

Bilbao, Dec. 9 .- The mere nouncement by a shoe dealer that he had made a contract with ar American firm to send 35,000 pairs of shoes to Bilboa on trial with a view to further orders produced a panie among the storekeepers of this city The announcement stated the American shoes would be sold at half the prevailing price of the home-made ar-Immediately afterward prices came down with a run.

localities to follow the lead of the northern city and thus put a stop to

year while Southern mill reserves 694,413 bona fide members in 1900 were down only 558,000 against 1.- and 2,961,348 in 1920, a gain of 84.1 056,000 one year ago.

Unfavorable comment regards this weeks statement of the increase of \$2.1 per cent; 639,944 Sunbank of England which showed re- day school pupils in 1900 and 1.835 .serves in proportion to liabilities, re- 936 today, a gain of 187 per cent, Aaducd to 7.30 per cent vs. 7.76 per nual gifts to missions and benevolenccent last week, the lowest percentage es in 1900 were \$701, 323.38 while this since 1868.

when it comes to business, the Brit- 3 per cent; total contributions isher being a past master in the art year to all purpopses in 1900 were of finance and commerce and the low \$3,069,506,52, while by 1920 they had reserve of the bank of England is at- climbed to \$21,327,446.67, an adtributed to England extending credits vance of 594 per cent; and the value to the more distressed countries of of local church property in 1900 was Europe with the view of reviving \$19,437,323, while in 1920 that valbusiness.

Meanwhile, the public must not increase of 282 per cent. expect too much in the trade improvement immediately after the New Year as business is not likely to become very much better until next spring.

In the meantime captains of industry and finance take a favorable Kalii Walki, reputed to be the oldest view of the present situation and an- woman in Hawaii, who died here yesticipate better eventually but for the terday. It has been established that immediate future can only offer encouragement.

In conclusion we desire to keep before our readers the probability of a The centennial celebration of the adradical reduction in the cotton acre- vent of Christian teachers was held age at planting time and of Egypt's decision already announced to cut the was given by relatives as 107 years, 9 acreage in that country one-third next months.

year. These developments will have a bullish influence ultimately.

#### NEW YORK COTTON

Last Mch. ... 14,00 14.12 13.65 13.65 13.87

#### NEW ORLEANS COTTON

July ... 13.75 13.85 13.40 13.48 13.63 born at Kona, Island of Hawaii, Oct. . . . Dec. ...

February ..... April ..... May ..... June ..... October ..... November ..... December .....

prices pail on the stated markets on

Colbia 13 ½ 13

## Dead at 107 Years Old

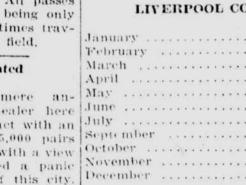
Honolulu, Dec. 19 .- A kingdom now almost forgotten was in the making at the time of birth of Mrs. Mrs. Waiki was more than seven years eld at the time of the landing of the first missionaries on Hawaiian shores. here last April. Mrs. Waikai's age

Kamehameha, known as the Conueror, the greatest of the Hawaiian kings, was completing his conquest and consolidation of the Hawaiian Is-Inds when Mrs. Waikai was born. Month Open High Low Close Close This kingdom remained under the Jan. ... 14.60 14.70 14.04 14.10 14.52 sway of Kamehameha and his successors until the establishment of the May ... 14.05 14.17 13.75 13.75 13.99 provisional government in 1893. Mrs. July ... 14.16 14.25 13.80 13.85 14.08 Waikai was two years old when the Oct. ... 14.20 14.26 13.83 13.90 14.14 Battle of Waterloo was fought in Belgium shattering Napoleon's dream of world dominion. A century later when William of Germany attempted a like achievement with similar re-Mch. ... 13.32 13.53 13.05 13.06 13.42 Honolulu for 70 years, and retained May ... 13.58 13.75 13.28 13.32 13.51 her faculties until death. She was

#### Removing Bodies of Soldiers From France

Paris, Dec. 2 ..- Exhumation of the odies of the American soldiers buried at Bony cemetery, all men of the 27th (New York National Guard) and the 30th (Wildcat, from Tennesseee and North and South Carolina) divisions began today. Of 1,707 bodies in th cemetery about 900 will be returned to the United States and the remain-9.83 der will not be disturbed. Bony is 9.83 to be one of the four permanent ceme-9.83 teries in France, and other bodies will be moved into the cemetery, but this work will not start until the work of Government Cotton Grader's Office. sending bodies to America has been

> It is the first big battlefield cemetery to be reached by the army exhumation units. The district is so devastated that there is no shelter for O the workers and a train had to be pro-61/2 wided to make quarters for them. The 6 1/2 winter weather has also set in a



profiteering.

The local newspapers advise other

The following reports give the completed. December 29:

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9.729.32

LIVERPOOL COTTON. Close 9.299.38

Spots 40 off; middling 14.60. Last Month Open High Low Close Close sults, Mrs. Waikai already was a cen-Jan. ... 13,13 13,29 12,89 12,91 13,13 tenarian. Mrs. Waikai had lived

13,95 13,95 13,54 13,73

