

The Watchman and Southron.

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 —BY—
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 Contracts for three months or longer
 will be made at reduced rates.
 All communications which subserv
 private interests will be charged for
 as advertisements.
 Obituaries and tributes of respect
 will be charged for.
 The Sumter Watchman was founde
 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.

That's a good idea to have Ameri
 "honor an unknown hero of the
 world war." Goodness knows it has
 honored enough of its known her
 os.

The United States paid "146 a
 week" for the Reds deported on the
 Ark. Bolshevist heads are worth
 as much only when you're getting
 rid of them.

British statesmen say they are
 willing to put their navy on an equal
 footing with ours—which means either
 reducing theirs or waiting until we
 catch up—but of course that won't
 satisfy the jingoes and armament-
 makers in either country.

There are still some Americans—or
 at least some people in America—who
 hope Germany won't have to pay
 anything.

Admiral Sims, while not glimpsing
 any immediate trouble, says "we
 might as well have our hands on
 our guns." And any landlubber
 knows what's likely to happen when a
 gun-toter keeps fingering his weap-
 ons.

To a man up a tree it's mighty hard
 to see why Debs and Berger shouldn't
 both be in jail, or else both out of
 jail.

The jingo idea seems to be that
 Uncle Sam should do a disarmament
 song and dance while twirling a gun
 on his trigger-finger.

THE WEALTHY CLASS.

If the distribution of wealth were
 better understood, the socialists would
 have to hunt a new argument. Their
 favorite claim is that the wealth of
 the country is in the hands of a few
 rich men. Cold facts do not bear out
 their reasoning.

Otto Kahn, financier, declared late
 ly that "of the total income of the na-
 tion, 88 per cent goes to those with
 incomes of less than \$5,000, and bare-
 ly 12 per cent to those of \$5,000 or
 more." Mr. Kahn's statement is con-
 firmed by the income tax reports for
 1918, which, after careful analysis,
 show the relative percentages to be
 even more remarkable, 89.17 per cent
 to 10.83.

It will be a sad blow to the advoca-
 tes of revolution to learn that their
 downtrodden man of small means ac-
 tually belongs to the moneyed class-
 es, while his rich master is number-
 ed with the poor. However, the mere
 fact that this is so will affect neither
 their tongues nor their reasoning.
 While they love to talk of the "mass-
 es," they usually think in terms of
 individuals—themselves and certain
 men with money then want. If facts
 interfere, "so much the worse for the
 facts."

COMPENSATION.

The eternal law of compensation
 works pretty well in the realm of
 economics just as it does elsewhere.
 These dull times afford endless illus-
 trations of it.

The industries that made the most
 money during the war and after the
 armistice are now making the least.
 The profiteers are paying for their
 extortion. The workmen who revelled
 in the highest wages of their lives are
 out of work. The farmers who reach-
 ed unexampled heights of prosperity
 find their products a drug on the mar-
 ket. The merchants who a short
 time ago seemed to think they were
 doing a customer a favor in permit-
 ting him to buy their goods are beg-
 ging for trade. The middleman who
 waxed fat is forced to live on that
 same fat, and is growing slim in the
 process.

On the other hand there are the
 professional and clerical people who
 form the nearest approach to a "mid-
 dle class" that we have in this coun-
 try, and who profited least by the war
 boom, or actually lost while the cap-
 italists and wage-earners profited.
 They are now having their inning.
 The small-salary folk are not losing
 money like their employers, and they
 are not out of work like the mechan-
 ics. With the cost of living rapidly
 falling, they are beginning to find life
 really comfortable just when the class-

es they have been envying for the
 last three or four years are finding it
 hard.

There is a sort of justice in the rise
 and fall of prosperity as it is ex-
 emplified by large economic groups.
 All have their ups and downs, but the
 average level is probably fair. That
 level can be found by reckoning in-
 comes and living conditions not in
 units of a year, as is ordinarily done,
 but in units of five or ten years.

A MISCHIEVOUS TAX.

The export tax which the allies
 seek to impose on Germany for more
 than a generation is mischievous in
 many ways. German howls may be
 disregarded and German propaganda
 on this subject discounted, as usual;
 but an honest American is forced to
 admit that, considered from the
 standpoint of international welfare, it
 seems indefensible.

This 12 per cent tax is probably
 calculated less to provide the allies
 with additional revenue, welcome as
 that would be, than to keep down
 German prosperity to the lowest pos-
 sible level. It is literally a tax on
 German industry. The harder Ger-
 many works and the more she pro-
 duces, the more she must pay.

This particular form of reparation
 is said to have been devised by
 France, and to have been agreed to
 by Lloyd George because it fitted into
 British commercial plans. The British
 will be glad to see the Germans
 handicapped thus in the race for
 world markets. The French want the
 money, and they want to hinder Ger-
 man industrial and commercial re-
 vival as a means of curbing German
 national power. In fact, the latter
 motive may be the stronger one.
 France might be willing to give up all
 hope of reparation if she were as-
 sured of the industrial as well as mili-
 tary impotence of Germany.

This is folly. Those allied states-
 men are playing politics, flattering the
 prejudice and cupidity of a short-
 sighted populace in order to hold
 their power a little longer, instead
 of admitting the truth which they
 surely recognize in their sincere and
 logical moments.

The world of finance, industry and
 commerce is one. It stands or falls
 together. Lasting prosperity is not
 national but international, and will
 grow more so hereafter. Nations will
 grow rich not by killing off each other's
 trade, but by trading with each
 other. Any barrier raised to dam or
 deaden trade is sure in the end to in-
 jure even the nation erecting it.

THE MODERN MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Monroe Doctrine is approach-
 ing its centenary. In view of the im-
 portant part it has played in the his-
 tory of the United States a special
 celebration of this hundredth anni-
 versary has been proposed. John A.
 Stewart of the Sulgrave Institute
 urges that a part of any program
 honoring the Monroe Doctrine ought
 to be the promulgation of a modern
 version of it, adapted to the new
 conditions which have come to exist
 on the Western Hemisphere.

When the Monroe Doctrine was first
 declared, the nations of South Amer-
 ica were in a chaotic state of de-
 velopment and might easily have fallen
 prey to the selfish designs of Old
 World powers. Even the United States
 was on a far from stable footing. Un-
 prejudiced judges admit that Ameri-
 can isolation rather than strength,
 materially aided by the British fleet,
 maintained the Monroe Doctrine up
 to the close of the Civil war. After
 the United States was better
 able to make good its own warning
 to the other nations.

Now the United States is the most
 powerful nation on the American con-
 tinent, but she is not the only nation
 of strength and pride. The southern
 republics have largely achieved stab-
 ility in government, integrity, peace-
 ful development and beneficent pur-
 poses.

The modern version of the Mon-
 roe Doctrine suggested by Mr. Ste-
 wart acknowledges that fact in these
 words:

"The free nations of North and
 South America are sovereign on this
 continent, their fiat is law upon the
 subjects upon which they confine their
 joint interposition. They harbor no
 thought of aggression against the rest
 of the world, desiring only to be per-
 mitted to progress in the arts and
 customs and activities of peace, and
 to work out in their own way, an
 enduring civilization that will bless
 the world."

Cleveland, Feb. 9.—Mrs. A. B.
 Pike, Democratic national commit-
 teewoman from Ohio, in a statement
 today, declare that her signature to
 the letter sent George White, chair-
 man of the national committee, vir-
 tually demanding his resignation,
 was obtained by National Commit-
 teeman Love, of Texas, through a mis-
 understanding. She telegraphed Mr.
 White last night that she was a firm
 supporter of his and requested that
 her signature on the round robin
 made public in Washington be dis-
 regarded.

**CITY COUNCIL
 HOLDS MEETING**

At a regular meeting of council held
 Tuesday, February 8th, there were
 present Mayor L. D. Jennings and
 Councilmen D. R. McCallum and J.
 A. Hatfield.

The minutes of the regular meet-
 ing of January 25th were read and
 approved.

Council ordered a refund of \$7.50
 to bicycle dealers who paid such li-
 cense in addition to a merchant's li-
 cense and bicycle repair license, it be-
 ing construed that the bicycle deal-
 ers' license should be covered by the
 merchants' license.

Council denied the appeal of the
 American Express company for a re-
 duction of the license charged that
 company, said appeal having been
 made through Reynolds and Rey-
 nolds, attorneys.

Bradwell Bros. made a personal re-
 quest to be allowed to suspend a
 small sign over the sidewalk in
 front of their work shop on Liberty
 street, and also a sign of similar char-
 acter on Harvin street. Council grant-
 ed the request for the sign on Harvin
 street, but refused to permit the sign to
 be hung on Liberty street.

By request of council, Mr. Austin
 of the Gas company was present and
 asked to show cause why the mini-
 mum rate for gas should not be re-
 duced in view of the comparative
 statement of earnings of that com-
 pany for the month of December,
 1920. After discussion a vote was
 taken, Councilmen McCallum and
 Hatfield voting for the minimum rate
 of \$2.00 per thousand to remain for
 the present, Mayor Jennings oppos-
 ing.

The police report for the month of
 January was read, showing 52 ar-
 rests for various causes, and a total
 collection of \$456.00 in fines.

The matter of a license for tailors
 was discussed, and it was decided that
 where tailors made clothes in addi-
 tion to repairing, etc., the license of
 \$15.00 remains the same, but for re-
 pairmen and making other alterations
 of clothing, the license is fixed at \$5.
 No license is to be paid by dress-
 makers who make dresses in their
 homes.

A petition signed by Walsh Insur-
 ance Agency, Reynolds and Reynolds,
 Haynsworth and Haynsworth, Chas.
 L. Cutino and R. D. Epps, asking
 council to take some action towards
 improving the condition of the street
 known as Law Range, was read, but
 as this street is county property, the
 matter was deferred with a view to-
 wards getting the county to deed
 such property to the city, after which
 the necessary drainage, etc., would
 be given immediate attention. The
 city manager was delegated to take
 up the matter with the county au-
 thorities, and if the deed could be ob-
 tained, to make the necessary repairs
 to the street in question.

The city manager discussed with
 council the advisability of the city
 doing its own repairs to motor driven
 equipment owned by the city, sugges-
 ting that a combination man be em-
 ployed at the fire department as driv-
 er and mechanic. This matter is still
 under consideration. Council author-
 ized repairs to a Ford truck to cost
 about \$75.

Council also granted authority to
 the city manager to purchase a half
 car of sewer pipe, the other half of
 the car to be paid for by Ard Plum-
 bing company.

By request of the city manager, Dr.
 J. H. Morse made an examination of
 one of the city's mules, and in his re-
 port he states that the mule is suf-
 fering from chronic lameness and
 continuous pain while at work, and
 that on account of the advanced age
 of the mule, it would be inadvisable
 to operate and he did not consider
 that treatment would result in any
 benefit, therefore recommended that
 the mule be destroyed, to which coun-
 cil agreed.

The purchase of a dray for the
 Board of Health was approved by
 council, and the city manager author-
 ized to make such purchase at the
 best price obtainable.

Council then adjourned.

Civic League Notes.

The Civic League is planning for
 a silver tea at the library on next
 Monday afternoon from 5 to 7. Those
 hours were chosen, so as to make it
 possible for the men to drop in also.
 There will be no cards issued, but
 every man and woman in Sumter is
 invited to come and get better ac-
 quainted with the library, its beauty
 as well as its needs. Every Civic
 League member is urged to be pres-
 ent and bring others. There are many
 new comers in Sumter whom we do
 not want to overlook.

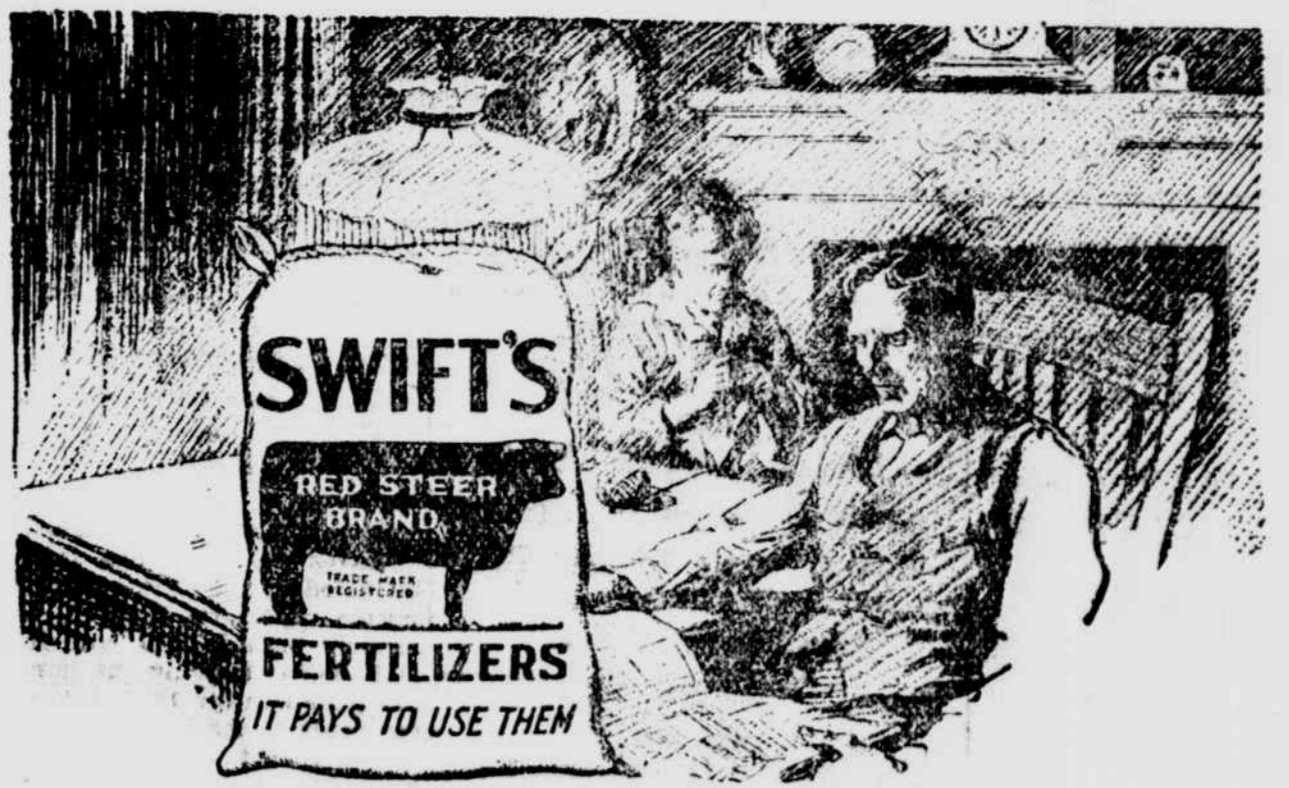
Now that spring is coming, let's do
 some real beautifying. How about
 those old fence? Let's tear them
 down and plant hedges instead; Mrs.
 Dillon is glad to lend suggestions to
 anybody about their flower gardens.
 Take advantage of this opportunity
 and consult with her. You will cer-
 tainly profit by it, and it won't cost
 you anything.

The spring festival will be held in
 April, and will be on a much larger
 scale than the one held in the fall.
 The proceeds will go towards play-
 ground apparatus, and supervisor for
 the summer months.

Full reports from the whirlwind
 drive for money for the city nurse
 and milk for the children have not
 been handed in yet. The commit-
 tees did a splendid work and prac-
 tically all old subscriptions were re-
 newed and many new ones signed
 up. A full report will be published
 later.

Tokio, Feb. 8.—Yutkio Ozaki, for-
 mer leader of opposition party, told
 the Associated Press today he would
 introduce independently before the
 diet resolution proposing curtailment
 of naval armament. The resolution
 would ask Japan to communicate
 with the United States and England
 and decide the best way to restrict na-
 val programs in conjunction with
 those nations.

The road to Pocalla is reported to
 be in very bad condition and two cars
 are said to have been stuck in the
 mud in Pocalla swamp last night.



Plan for Profit

YOUR prosperity during 1921 depends upon growing your
 crops at the lowest cost per pound or bushel. This means
 that every acre must produce more pounds and more bushels.

The crop yield is in proportion to the plant food supplied, so
 be sure you supply plenty of plant food.

The increased yield from the liberal use of Swift's Red Steer
 Fertilizers bring you a large profit. Buy now.

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Atlanta, Ga.

Charlotte, N. C.

New Orleans, La.

**DOCTORS OF
 THREE STATES**

Columbia, Feb. 10.—The twenty-
 third annual session of the Tri-State
 Medical association, which is com-
 posed of North and South Carolina and
 Virginia, will be held in Spartanburg
 February 16 and 17.

Leading physicians and surgeons of
 the three states comprising the asso-
 ciation will address the meeting, and
 in addition there will be other ad-
 dresses by prominent speakers from
 New York and Baltimore.

The simple purpose of the associa-
 tion is to assist all the members to
 become more enlightened on the
 causes and cures of various diseases,
 and an extensive program of lectures
 has been announced.

The preliminary program contains
 a list of papers and discussions by
 doctors on subjects ranging from
 cytotoxins and anticytotoxins to ocu-
 lar causes of fatigue.

There will also be a program of
 entertainment for the visitors at
 Spartanburg. A committee to look
 after the entertainment of the wives
 of the doctors has also been appoint-
 ed. They will be given automobile
 rides about the country and various
 other means will be used to make
 their stay both profitable and enjoy-
 able.

**HOG ISLAND
 SHIPYARD**

Philadelphia, Feb. 10.—Ship-build-
 ing activity at Hog Island, the world's
 largest shipyard, has ceased. With
 the delivery of the steamship Ainsie
 to the army transport service after
 the vessel's trial trips during the lat-
 ter part of January, not a ship re-
 mains to be completed at the great
 plant.

Hog Island, during the three years of
 its existence, has been one of the
 chief factors in placing America in
 the front ranks of maritime powers.
 Created as a war time emergency,
 more than 36,000 men and women
 were employed there at the peak of
 its operations.

The first keel was laid February
 12, 1918 and since then 122 vessels of
 a total of 356,750 deadweight tons,
 more than one-tenth of the Shipping
 Board Emergency Fleet corpora-
 tion's tonnage of contract steel ships
 built at all the shipyards in the Uni-
 ted States have been turned out.

The production record of the Hog
 Island yards reached its height in the

one-year period from April 18, 1919
 to April 17, 1920, when 79 ships were
 launched and 74 delivered, an average
 of one ship launched every 28 work-
 ing hours and one delivered every
 30 working hours.

The cargo carrying records of Hog
 Island vessels include the carrying of
 3,113,694 long tons of American
 products to all important ports of the
 world. To do this the Hog Island
 ships have steamed 3,775,435 nauti-
 cal miles, equivalent to 157 trips
 around the world. It is declared that

they have functioned perfectly on all
 voyages.

During the course of their travels
 over the Seven Seas these vessels have
 engaged in 19 rescues of craft dis-
 abled in heavy storms; the lives of
 702 members of disabled crafts' crews
 have been saved and ships worth
 \$18,000,000 have been brought safe-
 ly into port by the steamers from
 Hog Island.

The Welsh language is peculiarly
 adapted to poetic effusions.

**The National Bank of
 South Carolina**
 of Sumter, S. C.
 Resources \$2,800,000.

Strong and Progressive
 The Most Painsstaking SERVICE
 with COURTESY
 Give us the Pleasure of Serving YOU

**The Bank of the Rank
 and File**

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NEILL O'DONNELL
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ARCHIE CHINA
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O. L. YATES
 Cashier

Perfect Protection Here

There is hardly a day that we do not
 read of burglaries and hold-ups. Such
 things have no terrors for us. We
 are fully insured against burglary or
 hold-up. We hope never to be visit-
 ed by gentlemen engaged in this line
 of business.

Our officers and employees are
 fully bonded.

The safety of our depositor's funds
 is always our first consideration.

There is no safer bank in which to
 deposit your money than this.

First National Bank
 Sumter, S. C.

FARMERS

WE WILL TAKE COTTON SEED IN TRADE FOR AMMONIATED GUANO AND
 ALLOW YOU THE BENEFIT OF MARKET PRICE UP TO MAY 1st. WILL ALSO
 PROTECT YOU AGAINST DECLINE OF PRESENT PRICE.

Get your fertilizer now, let us give you credit for your seed at whatever future date
 and price you decide on.

We are also in a position to sell on credit to those who own their own land or can
 furnish proper security. Come in and let us talk it over and see if we can make arrange-
 ments.

NITRATE OF SODA NOW ROLLING—Will be here soon.

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