

The Watchman and Southron.

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will be charged for.  
The Sunter Watchman was found-  
ed in 1850 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.

IMMIGRATION THEORIES AND  
FACTS.

Of course, if America wants to be  
the dumping ground for all the scum  
of Europe, why then, that is what it  
wants, and immigration-exclusion  
laws are not. But isn't it true that  
Americans generally do not quite  
realize what the recent flood of im-  
migration means? The views of  
those whose minds are fixed on  
theory rather than on facts are ad-  
mirably typified by the statement of  
a former member of the federal re-  
serve board, quoted in a recent mag-  
azine:

"The strongest and best man ma-  
terial of Europe comes here, for it  
takes a strong heart and an ambi-  
tious character to tear itself up by  
the roots, leave home, family and friends  
and travel, usually 'mid all the un-  
pleasantness of third class, to the un-  
certainty of a new life in a new  
land."

The writer of the article comments  
on this as follows, and it is his com-  
ment based on actual facts gained by  
months of study of conditions from  
the source to the mouth of this tur-  
bid stream, that is worth noting by  
the American who has had no op-  
portunity to see the thing as it is:

"This is one of the old senti-  
mentalist views of immigration; and it  
is emphatically not true today."

"The emigrants who are passing  
through the Northern European ports  
of embarkation, are, so far as the  
great majority of them are concern-  
ed, the weakest and poorest man ma-  
terial of Europe. They are the de-  
feated, the incompetent and unsuc-  
cessful—the very lowest layer of Eu-  
ropean society. They are usually  
paupers by circumstance and too  
often parasites by training and in-  
clination. They are expelled out of  
their countries by governments that  
do not want them, and they usually  
travel on money they have begged  
or demanded from America."

Do we really need that kind? Isn't  
it far better to check immigration  
squarely and frankly for a while un-  
til we digest and assimilate the for-  
eign-born population already here?

Fortunately the emergency restric-  
tion bill has been passed by congress  
and signed by the president. If it is  
to be criticised, it is mainly on the  
ground that it is not severe enough.

THE DESCENDING RENT.

During the past few years the man  
looking for a house or an apartment  
to rent frequently was forced to of-  
fer a bonus. Today rent concessions  
are being offered in almost all of the  
big cities as inducements to people to  
rent vacant property. The grinding  
mills have caught the rent profiteer  
at last.

It is true that the concessions and  
the more numerous vacancies are  
usually noted in high-priced prop-  
erty, but it means that the whole  
renting outlook is clearing. As the  
expensive places remain vacant in  
sight of inducements, their rental  
will be forced down to figures more in  
keeping with normal values. This in  
turn will react upon all rents. It will  
take time, but it is coming.

The danger is that with the rental  
problem easier, the home building  
impulse may receive a check. This  
would be a great pity. Home owner-  
ship in town or country is just as de-  
sirable now as it has ever been. The  
lessons learned in the year of infla-  
tion were too valuable to be cast  
aside. High rents came hard, but  
they got paid somehow. Happy the  
renter who, remembering this as he  
moves into cheaper quarters or has  
his rent reduced, starts a home  
building fund with the difference be-  
tween the old rent and the new, or  
who, if his income also has been re-  
duced, saves such a percentage of  
the difference as can possibly be  
squeezed out.

FOREIGN TRAVEL

On one day recently 14 liners left  
New York for Europe, carrying 12,-  
000 passengers. Nearly all of them  
were American tourists going to the  
Old World for interest and pleasure.  
It is estimated that those 12,000 tour-  
ists have taken with them, and will  
spend abroad, not less than \$25,000,-  
000.

That is all right. It need not bring  
a single regret to anybody who is not  
doing the spending, and probably few

of the spenders will regret it. Nor  
need Americans lament all the addi-  
tional millions that their compatri-  
ots will scatter over Europe this  
summer. Our people can spare the  
money, and Europe can make good  
use of it. And however foreign prices  
may be, the tourists, if they are as  
intelligent as the American average,  
will get the worth of their money.

Generally speaking, there is no  
expenditure that pays better than  
travel—always provided, as suggest-  
ed above, that the traveler is intelli-  
gent and capable of learning from  
fresh experience. New environments  
shake up the mind and make it re-  
ceptive to ideas that would have been  
scorned or ignored at home. Con-  
tact with different types of people,  
different ways of living, different  
ideals of life, different scenes and  
atmospheres, afford ground for fruit-  
ful contrast and comparison. One  
week in England or France or Italy  
will give an observing visitor a bet-  
ter understanding of the real nature  
of that country and its people than  
he could gain by a year of reading.

Americans are getting to be the  
greatest of travellers, and that is well.  
Of all the great nations they need  
traveling most, because of their com-  
parative isolation.

Anything which promotes travel, at  
home or abroad, is to be commended.  
At present, perhaps, European travel  
is especially desirable.

One might go so far as to say that  
if the war debts the allies owe this  
country cannot be repaid in any other  
way, payment might be taken  
profitably in the form of travel tours  
for the nation. Those 12 billions or  
more would provide a European tour  
for one representative of every fam-  
ily in America.

It will never be done, of course.  
But it might not be so foolish as it  
sounds. Think what it would mean  
for one adult person in every Ameri-  
can family to have a long sea voyage  
and a tour through the most historic  
portions of the Old World, and re-  
turn a better American than ever,  
but with knowledge and sympathies  
broadened.

MOTHERS.

"No one would wish to see a moth-  
er sent to jail for merely helping her  
sons, guilty as they were," said Judge  
Dickinson, pronouncing sentence on  
Mrs. Bergdoll.

Possibly he is right, in a senti-  
mental way, though, if sons are engaged  
in crime, and the mother helps them,  
in the commission of this crime, is she  
not equally guilty? Can "maternal  
instinct" safely be allowed to serve as  
an excuse? Would not an extension  
of this point of view appear to justify  
that lack of proper maternal disci-  
pline which is often a precursor of  
crime?

To a good many mothers in this  
country such motherhood as that  
displayed by a few examples recently  
made notorious is in itself nothing  
short of criminal, is it not morally  
criminal for a mother to give her  
children the indulgence which leads  
to vice and cowardice rather than the  
discipline which leads to self-control  
and good citizenship? If sternness is  
needed, then it is the mother's par-  
t to be stern. Indulgence and laxity  
are never kind—they are merely  
weak. True kindness is that which  
develops the child's powers for good.

In contrast to the mothers who  
have labored so hard to defeat the  
law in the case of criminal sons,  
comes this refreshing item:

A daughter was arrested to stand  
trial for the murder of her husband.  
The parents have refused to lend  
financial aid. The say:

"We have hoped and believed all  
along that our daughter is innocent  
if she is guilty, not all the money  
we have and could raise would ever  
save her, and if she is guilty of all  
that is charged against her, she  
should be punished. This is hard for  
a mother to say, but I am sure our  
decision must be the right one."

This is worthy of respect. It has  
the sound of coming from a mother  
who has done her best by her chil-  
dren, believing that with training  
once given, they must stand on their  
own merits or fall by their own de-  
merits. It harks back to the dictum  
of Socrates.

"Better it is that a man suffer  
evil, better it is for him to be pun-  
ished than not to be punished."

The mothers who stand by this  
principle are the ones whose children  
are the backbone of the nation. The  
others, fortunately, are few.

LAW AND ORDER IN POLAND.

The Poles have been coming to  
their senses and realizing that, what-  
ever the provocation may have been,  
they made a serious mistake in in-  
vading Silesia. The Polish govern-  
ment recognized that from the first,  
and gave no countenance to the  
invasion. The irregular troops and  
the populace that supported them  
are beginning to awake to the reali-  
ties of the situation.

The allies, particularly the British  
government, have been somewhat  
diatatorial to Poland, but the allies

have a right to be. Without them  
there would be no Poland. It was  
they who won Polish freedom, and  
set up this modern state of Poland  
under the treaty of Versailles, ar-  
ranging to give it all the territories  
long ago seized by Russia, Germany  
and Austria, which were demon-  
strably Polish in population. That  
same treaty which gave Poland its  
existence provided the means by  
which its territorial disputes should  
be decided, and the allies have been  
working out the decision accordingly.

They have been irritatingly slow,  
but it is not evident that they have  
been, or have meant to be, unjust.  
The plebiscite in Upper Silesia has  
been held, and the allied commission  
has yet to render its final award  
based on that plebiscite. Meanwhile  
the disputed area is neither German  
nor Polish. It is held by the allies  
as trustees, and theirs is the sole au-  
thority there, the Poles, by invading  
and seizing territory they desired,  
have not only disregarded local rights  
and desires but have flouted the au-  
thority of the nations that gave them  
all the sovereignty they possess.

Poland is useful to the allies as a  
bulwark against Bolshevism, but the  
allies could get along without Pol-  
and a great deal better than Poland  
could get along without the allies.  
Growing appreciation of that fact is  
changing the Polish attitude. The al-  
lies must insist on their authority  
being respected, for Poland's own  
sake as much as for their own pres-  
tige. Only by such a strict enforce-  
ment of law and justice as Lloyd  
George has insisted on can there be  
any hope of pacifying and stabiliz-  
ing Europe.

EVERY TREE HELPS.

Forestry Week, May 22-28, was  
appropriately opened by Senator Mc-  
Cormick of Illinois, who introduced  
in the senate a bill providing for fed-  
eral co-operation with the states in  
forest preservation and the study of  
the timber industry. The measure  
is not unlike one introduced last  
year, but covers more ground, in-  
cluding the movement for planting  
memorial trees along the highways  
in honor of those who served in the  
war.

Every move which promotes for-  
estry work in the United States is a  
good move. The only danger is that  
as the projects gain in immensity in-  
dividual interest and sense of respon-  
sibility may wane. This would be un-  
fortunate.

Every tree that is planted, whether  
it is the one by the doorstep of the  
little cottage or one of a great forest  
area, helps. It is just as important  
to the good of the individual and the  
life of the nation that the woodlot  
on the farm be studied with a view  
to its preservation and improvement  
as that some great national forest be  
so treated. It is only when everybody  
pulls and they all pull together that  
a maximum result can be obtained in  
anything.

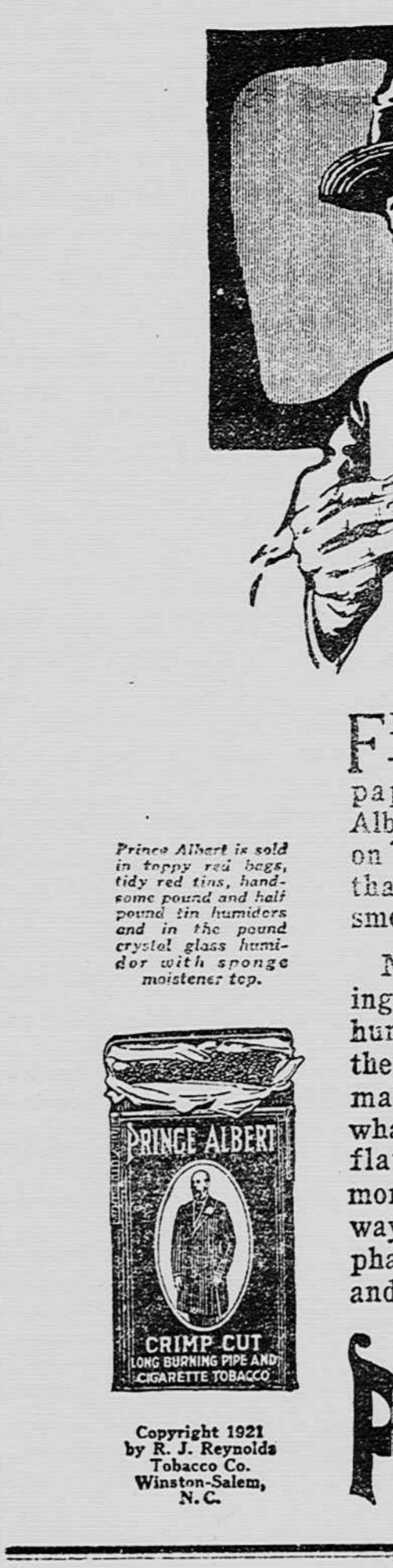
INTELLIGENT CRIMINALS.

Dr. Herman M. Adler, an author-  
ity on practical psychology, says that  
convicts in penitentiaries show a  
higher average of intelligence than  
the general population. He bases  
his statement on the tests made in  
recruiting the draft army, which es-  
tablished the normal standard of in-  
telligence, and on subsequent tests  
made in the Illinois state penitentiary.  
The conclusions, he says, were con-  
firmed by examination of other se-  
lected groups.

This is contrary to the present ac-  
cepted estimate of criminal mentality,  
it has often been declared in recent  
years, by criminologists and social  
investigators, that the average crim-  
inal was of a much lower mental  
type than the average law-abiding  
citizen. It has been argued accord-  
ingly that most of the people in our  
ails, workhouses and penitentiaries  
are there not because they are in-  
trinsically more wicked than the rest,  
but because they are more stupid. Ac-  
cordingly, the old, traditional notion  
of a criminal as a "master mind"  
has lost standing. Must that tradi-  
tion now be revived?

Before passing judgment on the  
question, it would be well to know  
the precise nature of the tests used.  
Presumably they deal only with the  
intellect, and do not concern them-  
selves with those other big divisions  
of mind, the feelings and the will.  
Intellect by itself is colorless. It is  
feeling and will that give a human  
being character, personality, individ-  
uality. They involve the emotions and  
morals. How would the criminal  
size up in these respects?

It has to be recognized that a per-  
son may have an acute intellect and  
yet be an emotional or a moral idiot.  
Common observation of criminals  
shows that as a class they lack self-  
control. Their moral perceptions are  
dull, and they yield easily to any  
emotional whim. That is why they  
are dangerous. And if they are  
above normal in intelligence, while  
they are subnormal and nearer to



Prince Albert is sold  
in tippy red tins, hand-  
some pound and half  
pound tin hummers  
and in the pound  
crystal glass hum-  
idor with sponge  
moistener top.

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You'll enjoy the  
sport of rolling  
'em with P. A.!

FIRST thing you do next  
—go get some makin's  
papers and some Prince  
Albert tobacco and puff away  
on a home made cigarette  
that will hit on all your  
smoke cylinders!

No use sitting-by and say-  
ing maybe you'll cash this  
hunch tomorrow. Do it while  
the going's good, for man-o-  
man, you can't figure out  
what you're passing by! Such  
flavor, such coolness, such  
more-ish-ness—well, the only  
way to get the words em-  
phatic enough is to go to it  
and know yourself!

And, besides Prince  
Albert's delightful flavor,  
there's its freedom from bite  
and parch which is cut out by  
our exclusive patented pro-  
cess! Certainly—you smoke  
P. A. from sun up till you  
slip between the sheets with-  
out a comeback.

Prince Albert is the tobac-  
co that revolutionized pipe  
smoking. If you never could  
smoke a pipe—forget it!  
You can—AND YOU WILL  
—if you use Prince Albert  
for packing! It's a smoke  
revelation in a jimmy pipe  
or a cigarette!

PRINCE ALBERT  
the national joy smoke

savages in their passions, their sense  
of social responsibility and their  
power of self-restraint, there is all  
the more reason why they should be  
put and kept where they can do least  
harm.

PRICE REDUCTIONS.

It is agreed by economic authori-  
ties that wholesale prices have de-  
clined about 40 per cent from the  
high level of a year and a half ago.  
Some put it almost as high as 50 per  
cent, but the lower figure will do for  
practical purposes, if it is recognized  
as a safe minimum.

How do retail prices correspond? A  
group of men representing important  
retail interests were recently in con-  
ference in Washington, together with  
government officials. They concluded  
that although it would be unfair to  
charge that retailers in general were  
trying to maintain exorbitant prices,  
there were some retailers in every  
community who refused to let con-  
sumers have the benefit of the price  
reductions which they themselves en-  
joyed, and that such dealers were in-  
fluential in retarding price reductions  
in general.

That conference did not agree on  
the precise extent of difference be-  
tween wholesale and retail reductions.  
It appears, however, from the latest  
available data, that retail prices  
throughout the country have fallen  
on an average, from 15 to 20 per  
cent. If the higher figure is accept-  
ed, it follows that prices to the ul-  
timate consumer have still fallen not  
more than half, and probably less  
than half, as much as wholesale  
prices.

The law of competition will doubt-  
less even things up eventually. It al-  
ways does, in the long run. But it  
should be recognized that in the  
meantime the profiteering minority  
are playing a game which delays the  
general readjustment, which is un-  
fair to the public and unfair to their  
own class, and which is likely to re-  
act to their own injury.

LITTLE BOY KILLED

Spartanburg, May 24.—Carroll  
Newman, between five and six years  
of age, was shot and instantly killed  
about noon today by Robert Newman,  
aged ten, at the home of R. G. New-  
man at Cedar Springs. The little boy  
was leaning against his sister's knee  
when the accident occurred. The girl,  
who is 15 years of age, did not know  
that the larger boy even had the  
gun. The children were on the porch  
when the older child went in the  
house and got the gun. He was play-  
ing with it in some way when it was  
discharged, the lead entering the  
right shoulder of the boy and killed  
him instantly. The dead boy is a  
son of the late D. W. Newman. His  
father and mother are both dead. He  
and his sister were living with their  
uncle, R. G. Newman. One of the sis-  
ters is in St. Louis and two are in  
school. Young Robert Newman is  
one of two children. The coroner  
was notified and made an investiga-  
tion, but decided no inquest was  
necessary, as the killing was purely ac-  
cidental.

Concerning Co-Opera-  
tive Marketing  
The How and the Why of Pool-  
ing

Clemson College, May 14.—To an  
individual grower the pooling of his  
crop of cotton under the co-operative  
marketing plan means swapping the  
specific bales grown by him for pro-  
portional interests in much larger lots  
of cotton. The number of lots in  
which he owns an interest will be de-  
termined by the number of different  
kinds of grades of cotton produced  
by him. For example, if the growers be-  
longing to the association produce ten  
thousand bales of good middling and  
one of the members, John Doe, pro-  
duces one hundred bales of that ten-  
thousand, then John Doe in pooling  
trades in his hundred bales and re-  
ceives interest in the entire pool of ten  
thousand bales. The pools are made  
up of cotton belonging only to grow-  
ers who are members of the associa-  
tion. Pooling gives each grower cer-  
tain advantages which are explained  
below.

Advantages of Pooling:

1. Pooling gives the grower the ad-  
vantage of accurate grading.
2. Pooling gives the grower the ad-  
vantage to be gained from selling cot-  
ton in large even-running lots. The  
work of assembling cotton in such lo-  
ts is now done by middlemen, but the as-  
sociation would do it through pool-  
ing at cost, thus cutting out one or  
two middlemen.
3. Pooling gives the grower the  
average price received for cotton,  
less costs of operating the associa-  
tion. This may be regarded by some  
as an advantage and by others as a  
disadvantage, depending on whether  
the particular grower fears that he  
will sell his own cotton on the lowest  
market of the year or is confident  
that he will be able to pick the time  
of highest prices. It must be gener-  
ally conceded, however, that growers  
cannot determine beforehand the  
best time to sell, and that by aver-  
aging the price a certain amount of  
gambling is taken out of the selling  
operation.
4. Pooling makes it possible for  
growers to market their cotton in an  
orderly way over a longer period of  
time and thus saves the losses incur-  
red in dumping most of the crop in  
four months.
5. Pooling enables the growers to  
eliminate competition among them-  
selves in the selling of the crop. This  
means that competition will be limi-  
ted to the economical production of the  
crop and this is the only fair field for  
competition among growers. Without  
pooling some growers, because of their  
individual circumstances, will always  
sell cotton for less than it has cost  
them to produce it. This is manifestly  
unfair to the industry as a whole,  
and growers have known this for many  
years.

Length of Pooling Period.

If a crop is a non-perishable, it  
is produced only once a year, and is in  
fairly regular demand over period of  
twelve months, the fair pooling peri-  
od would be one entire season. Of  
course in the case of crops, such as  
truck, the value of which is fixed  
partly by their earliness, the pooling  
period should be made shorter, peri-  
ods as short as one day being used in  
some cases. The fairest pooling period  
for cotton would be one year. Any  
shorter period would leave the field  
open for speculation, which in the  
long run does not benefit the grower.  
When pooled cotton is put on the  
market it is sold with the single idea  
of benefiting the pool as a whole, and

no advantage can be granted to one  
grower over another in the same  
pool. All pay a pro rata share of the  
necessary expenses and all receive the  
same net price per pound for cotton  
in the same pool. The fact that a  
grower may happen to be one of the  
directors would not give him any ad-  
vantages which would not apply to  
every other grower in exactly the same  
way.

A farmers' co-operative marketing  
association handling as much as  
400,000 bales of cotton in South Car-  
olina would truly be a large enterprise,  
and the only plan that would be ab-  
solutely fair, square, and above-board,  
with no possibility for favoritism,  
would be pooling.

Flays Harding's Action

Washington, May 24.—Further refer-  
ence to the report that President  
Harding had offered the chairman-  
ship of the Shipping Board to James  
A. Farrell, president of the United  
States Steel Corporation, was made  
in the House today by Representative  
Davis, Democratic member of the  
Merchant Marine committee.

Criticizing the action of the Pres-  
ident in "holding up Shipping Board  
appointments while waiting to hear  
whether Mr. Farrell would accept,"  
Mr. Davis declared there was no  
question as to Mr. Farrell's ability.  
"We all concede that," he said. "We  
know he has been a very successful  
man, but will he devote all of his  
great talent to the public good?" Mr.  
Farrell is president of the United  
States Steel corporation, which if I  
am given time, I shall show by the  
highest authorities to be the greatest  
monopoly and trust in this country,  
and the one of all others that is do-  
ing most to retard readjustment and  
to hold prices up to an artificial  
level."

Quoting the recent report of the  
federal trade commission respecting  
steel prices, Mr. Davis declared "the  
commission brought a very strong in-  
dictment against the steel corpora-  
tion, charging it is unjustly and un-  
lawfully holding up prices of commodi-  
ties."  
Mr. Davis said it had been authori-  
tatively given out at the White  
House that the president had definite-  
ly decided to appoint either Mr. Far-  
rell or R. A. C. Smith, of New York,  
as chairman of the board, and that  
"it had been further stated in sub-  
stance that the president had decid-  
ed on other members and that the  
full board would be announced as  
soon as the selection of a chairman  
had been definitely settled."

666 cures a Cold quickly.

Mexico City, May 26.—Thirty  
Americans are reported to have cross-  
ed the international boundary at  
Vegas in pursuit of Leonardo Soria,  
a Mexican, who is reported to have  
been carried across the border. Pres-  
ident Oregon has ordered an in-  
quiry.

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