

The Watchman and Southron

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NEW CAUSE FOR GRATITUDE.

In the brief days since November 11 the nation has suddenly been given something very much worth being thankful for. That is the auspicious opening of the arms conference at Washington and the attitude of peoples the world over which it implies.

DISARMAMENT DEMONSTRATION.

Ever since 1817, the United States and Great Britain have lived amicably under an agreement limiting the number of armed vessels which may maintain on the Great Lakes. A commission arbitrates all disputed points.

LAND FORCES.

The United States proposal for the reduction of navies has been accepted, "in principle" by the great powers. The working out of small adjustments is a matter for the committees. Soon will come discussion of land armaments, and in this France will probably lead the way, as her position is acknowledged to be both delicate and trying.

The relative reduction of land forces will be a more difficult subject than the reduction of naval forces. But the spirit of confidence and faith which made the naval proposal possible may work another miracle in the substantial reduction of armies.

There is a good deal of talk in this connection of the "unknown quantities" of Russia, Germany and the Far East. But the unknown quantities, like the known, are made up of plain people who would rather live at peace than go to war.

BRITISH INTEREST PAYMENTS.

Sir Robert Horne, chancellor of the British exchequer, announces an arrangement by which the British government will begin paying of the interest on its debt to this country, at the rate of 50,000,000 pounds a year. This means, at present rates of exchange, about \$200,000,000 a year.

Commons, "will not be made the occasion for any discussion of the inter-allied indebtedness," because he thinks such discussion at present will not help friendly feeling between the British and Americans.

It is coming to be better understood in this country that there is nothing dishonorable about the debt in question. It was incurred by an ally under the stress of necessity. It represented credits for war supplies purchased in this country.

AMNESTY FOR WAR PRISONERS.

A correspondent tells of asking a high naval officer in Washington what he thought about a pardon for Debs. He answered: "Well, it seems to me that the war has been over so long by this time that almost everybody ought to be pardoned. And I think that goes for pretty nearly everybody in the service that I know."

A SEA-LEVEL CANAL.

For generations there has been talk of a sea level canal at Panama. The French planned one. The United States considered a channel of that type, but rejected it because of the expense and delay it involved.

Now Colonel Philippe Bunau-Varilla, who was chief engineer when the French government controlled the project, insists that the American people should not delay making the waterway a broad channel level with the sea. The work, he says, need not interfere with continuous operation of the lock canal, and the advantages would be incalculable.

In view of the rapidly increasing volume of canal traffic, and particularly because of the enormous lumber movement from North Pacific ports, the sea level canal project is again commanding attention. The cost would be great, but the handling of tonnage would, no doubt, be greatly facilitated and a material reduction in tolls might be made possible.

Reckless driver: Any former jay-walker who has a car.

The taxpayer knows why they call "em" "high" explosives.

Opportunity finds the man who is on the job.

See the Picture of the Parade at the Rex Theatre Monday and Tuesday

Tuberculosis in Philippines

Anti T. B. Society Appeals to Rockefeller For Help

Manila, P. I., Oct. 15.—The Philippine Islands Anti-Tuberculosis Society has appealed to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who is now at Peking, China, to assist in the work of stamping out the tuberculosis which it is estimated causes the death of 30,000 Filipinos every year.

Mr. Rockefeller in a reply cable, stated that he had referred the society's request to Dr. Victor G. Heiser, representative of the Rockefeller Foundation and former director of health in the Philippine Islands, who would return to Manila from Peking within a short time, for the purpose of conducting an investigation of health conditions throughout the Philippines.

According to the records of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society approximately 500,000 people in the Philippines are suffering from the tuberculosis at present time. Officials of the society expressed the belief that the Insular government would make an appropriation with which to start a health campaign, pointing out in support of this belief that Major General Leonard Wood who has frequently stated in public speeches that the government not only could not economize in expenditures for sanitation, but that it would be compelled to spend more money each year for that purpose.

The Red Cross in Emergencies.

On its record of achievement the American Red Cross during its annual Roll Call, November 11 to November 24, will ask the American people for continued allegiance and support during the current year through renewal of membership.

This record includes relief rushed in disaster, food furnished to famine districts, actual service of ministrations in thousands of homes afflicted by sickness, campaigns of education in home hygiene and care of the sick, salvage of life and property in industrial accidents, and labor for thousands and thousands of ex-service men and members of their families in their fight to meet the new problems of every-day life.

Forty-three disasters resulting in the death in the United States of 350 persons and the injury of 2,500 called for emergency relief measures and the expenditure of \$1,871,000 by the Red Cross during the year.

A summary of the year's disasters shows they were of varying types, including several which have never been regarded as falling within the disaster classification. Red Cross relief was furnished in 17 fires, five floods; seven tornadoes or cyclones; one devastating storm; three explosions, including the one in Wall Street; one building accident; two typhoid epidemics, the most serious being that at Salem, Ohio, which affected nine per cent of the population; one smallpox epidemic in the republic of Haiti; one train wreck; the race riot at Tulsa, Okla.; the famine in China, affecting millions of persons; emergency relief in famine among the Indians of Alaska; the grasshopper plague in North Dakota and an earthquake in Italy.

By far the most severe of the disasters in the United States during the period covered by the annual report, was the Pueblo flood, early in June. The rehabilitation problem here was the most serious encountered by the Red Cross in recent years. The terrible havoc wrought by the flood waters is a matter of record. More than 2,500 homes were destroyed and 7,351 persons were left homeless.

In connection with the administration of disaster relief measures, an increasing effectiveness on the part of the Red Cross to deal with emergencies was manifested during the year. Through its chain of Chapters, linking virtually every county in the country with National Headquarters at Washington, the Red Cross has established a network of communication through which instantaneous relief may be dispatched to any part of the United States.

Through its Nursing Service, its Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick, Nutrition, First Aid and Life-Saving classes and Health Centers, and in numerous other ways designed to acquaint masses of citizens with proper methods of living, the Red Cross carried its message of health into all parts of the country. The American Red Cross Nursing Service, the reserve of the Army, Navy and Public Health Service, today has enrolled 37,781 nurses, an increase of 1,054 over last year.

In the United States last year, 75,432 persons were killed and 3,509,000 injured in industrial accidents. To prevent this enormous waste of human life, the Red Cross organized 5,109 First Aid classes with a total of 104,000 students enrolled. The First Aid classes were organized in industrial and business concerns, schools, colleges and universities, among foreign groups and among clubs and civic groups interested in reducing the number of fatalities and serious injuries. One hundred and sixty Red Cross Life-Saving Corps, with an enrollment of 11,000 operated during the year.

Georgia School Money Missing

Governor Charges Atlanta Man With Embezzlement

Atlanta, Nov. 21.—On instructions from Governor Hardwick, a warrant charging embezzlement was issued late today by M. L. Brittain, state superintendent of education, against R. Noble Berrien, Jr., president of R. M. Berrien, Jr., and Company of Atlanta, who have been handling the deferred payment school warrants of the state.

The governor's action, it was announced, followed the failure of Mr. Berrien to appear at the capitol today to make good several thousand dollars worth of school warrants turned over to him. At the same time, the governor was advised by private detectives who were on the case, it was stated, that Mr. Berrien had disappeared and all efforts to locate him were without success.

An investigation was started to ascertain whether Mr. Berrien could account for all warrants as previously turned over to him for disbursement. After completing this investigation, Superintendent Brittain notified the governor in writing that checks drawn by Mr. Berrien for school disbursements aggregating \$35,000 had been cashed down at the bank, and that he had served notice on Mr. Berrien to make good these checks not later than 3:30 o'clock today.

Governor Hardwick late today issued a statement saying: "The school warrants in question were issued by the governor's office in conformity with the provisions of the statutes, payable to the county and city superintendents of education and were delivered by this office to the state superintendent of schools. This office has followed strictly both the unbroken practice and the law with respect to these warrants."

International Live Stock Exposition

Chicago, Nov. 20.—The International Live Stock Exposition at the Union Stock Yards, November 26 to December 2, was instituted primarily for the improvement of domestic animals but it has, in the two decades of its successful operation, acquired other phases until its many diversions place it in the front rank of national entertainments, in addition to its standard educational features, according to officers of the exposition. During the evening spectacles, there will appear the aristocracy of the equine species—a horse show with the added attractions of cattle and sheep. Here the East and West will actually meet, the cow pony contesting popularity with the blooded riding-horse, the coacher and the jumper.

The most valuable seed stock in the world, cattle, swine and sheep are assembled from two continents, constituting an international exhibit in the broadest sense of the term.

The will also be a grain and hay show. According to officials the mission of the International Livestock Exposition is economy of production, thereby increasing the wealth of the nation, directing the vision of this generation into profitable channels.

Bargain Sale of Postage Stamps

Shanghai, Oct. 12 (By Mail)—The United States Postal Agency at Shanghai is probably the only American Postoffice that ever held what may be called a bargain sale in stamps. This happened this fall and was made possible by fluctuation in the rate of exchange.

About a year ago as a measure of convenience for the public the American postoffice placed on sale stamps that could be purchased in the currency of the country, based in value upon the Mexican dollar. These new stamps called surcharge stamps merely were the ordinary two-cent and other stamps, but they bore in black letters on their face—for the two-centers—the words "Shanghai 4c China." Soon after these stamps were issued, by reason of a fluctuation in the rate of money exchange the sale of the surcharge stamps had to be stopped.

Early this fall the money exchange rate again went to a point at which it was possible again to place these stamps on sale and promptly a rush followed to buy them. The reason was the anxiety of collectors throughout the world to obtain sets of the stamps. It was found that the Mexican dollar stamps could be purchased at the American postoffice in Shanghai for Mex. \$5.74, the same sets were being sold by collectors in New York at a rate of sold \$10 and in London at three pounds. The American postoffice in Shanghai is the only distributing office in the world where these stamps may be obtained and they are issued from the Shanghai office only when the exchange rate warrants their sale.

Australian Labor Conference.

Melbourne, Oct. 16.—The Interstate Labor Conference has terminated its proceedings by adopting a proposal of Premier Theodor, of Queensland, in favor of making the commonwealth the supreme governing authority of Australia with unlimited powers, states to have only such functions as the commonwealth confers, and the commonwealth to have the right to create new states.

The scheme, which is a drastic form of unification, provides for the abolition of the senate, the vesting of the final jurisdiction in all cases in the high court, and disallowing the acceptance of Imperial honors in any circumstances by any Australian citizen.

Navy For Defense Only

Secretary Hughes Based Proposition on Idea That Navies Should Be For Protection

Washington, Nov. 14 (By the Associated Press).—Limitation of the world's navies so that they will be adapted for defensive purposes only is the fundamental motive which inspired the proposals submitted to the armament conference by Secretary Hughes, it was learned tonight from authoritative sources. The proposals were based, it was explained, on the proposition that navies should be so restricted in armament and man power that they would not be used for offensive purposes.

The conception of defensive navies, it was stated, produced the American formula with limitation of capital ships as the primary basis and subsidiaries of such ships the minor factors, subject to adjustment through exchange of views of the naval experts of the powers.

With the primary consideration that of providing for defensive navies, the American delegates in defining the proposals now before the conference, were said to have adopted the present relative strength of the three great naval powers as the only feasible basis for easy agreement. The proposed limitations of capital ships for the three powers were regarded as sufficient for respective navies of defense. The American delegates were reported to have rejected as bases for consideration the questions of territorial possessions, their extent and whether they were scattered or collected. They also were said to have rejected, as impractical in considering a defensive navy, the question of mileage of respective coast lines.

It was made known that the United States by virtue of its having the most extensive naval building program, felt itself in a position to make the definite proposals which were laid before the conference. The American delegates said that under the circumstances the United States has a "primary" interest in naval building and competition. They considered, it was said, that not only in present building but in future programs this country was definitely committed to the largest naval outfit and, therefore, had most at stake in the declaration immediately of a naval holiday.

In Far Eastern questions, the United States was said to face a different situation for whereas the question of naval limitation was held to be a primary one for America, problems of the Far East were regarded as not so vital as perhaps to some other countries. For this reason, it was indicated that possibly the American delegates would not take so definite an initiative on this subject when it is reached by the conference.

The capital ship formula in the naval program was said to have been adopted with the idea not only that subsidiary arms of the navy could be easily and more definitely limited but that it offered a tangible basis for enforcement. Capital ships, it was pointed out, could be built quickly and hardly secretly in violation of any agreement which might be reached.

No attempt was made in the American proposals to limit development of aircraft, it was said, among other reasons because it would have been difficult if not impossible to insure observance of any such agreement. It would be nearly impossible, it was declared, for any check to be kept on airplane engine construction while the matter of equipping an airplane engine with wings was said to be one of only a few weeks as compared with years for completion of a capital ship.

Movie Picture Makers at Work in the South Sea

Papeete, Tahiti, Oct. 11.—(By Mail)—During the past month, Tahiti has been a vast moving picture studio. A company of American "movie" actors have been staging a hectic drama of love and hate in the South Seas. The cocoanut groves and fairy valleys have echoed to the cries of frenzied directors and clicking of cameras until the lotus eaters have been awakened from their beatific dreams, and the tinkle of much backsheesh has stirred even the Tahitian native to get up and bustle.

It has not been one "grand sweet song" for the director. There has been no little difficulty in getting the native "supers" to take their parts seriously. When the big aeroplane engine started the hurricane, which was to sweep the native village to the four quarters of the compass, the inhabitants, instead of rushing from their tottering huts and registering consternation, stood around in groups laughing at the artificial destruction and incidentally spoiling several hundred feet of valuable film. Nor has it been easy to induce pious church members (whose ancestors repudiated heathenism over a hundred years ago) to bow down with convincing abandon to the big papier-mache idol (made in the U. S. A.) set up before the mystic grotto especially with their friends and relatives standing about making ribald remarks.

It has, nevertheless, been a joyous month for the islanders. They have long been ardent devotees of the moving picture theatre; and this opportunity of witnessing the technique of the making of pictures has afforded them much delight.

An armored motor car, built by an American firm at a cost of \$45,000, has been supplied to the Chinese Military Governor of Manchuria.

Belfour Would Modify Hughes Plan

British Delegate Suggests Change in Naval Disarmament

Washington, Nov. 14 (By the Associated Press).—Great Britain's acceptance "in principle" of the American proposal for limitation of naval armaments contemplates an alteration of the plan in several important details. The British acceptance will be presented at tomorrow's plenary session of the conference by Arthur J. Balfour, head of the mission who has plenipotentiary powers. Japan's acceptance "in principle," although it has been forecast by the statements of Baron Admiral Kato, may be delayed as the Japanese mission is obligated to confer with Tokyo.

Mr. Balfour may not outline the details of the reservations Great Britain wishes to make, but they are substantially described this way:

Instead of a flat ten year holiday, Great Britain wants the replacement program to be an elastic one—spread over a period of years. Great Britain would like to see the submarine outlawed from naval warfare; failing this she wants to see their tonnage and equipment distinctly limited. She feels that the submarines fleets allowed by the American program are too great; she has never had so large a submarine fleet as the proposals would allow her.

The United States, Great Britain feels, would have her at a disadvantage in airplane carrying ships, by the terms of American proposals, because while Great Britain has an equipment of these craft, the United States would have to build new the number allotted. They would be of a later design and of superior improvement, while the British ships would be obsolete.

Great Britain wants the replacement program spread over a period of years, because British naval experts argue, the program could be carried on with a very small equipment of building plant at a small scale, probably a ship at a time. If a flat ten year holiday were to be declared they say the facilities for making a wholesale replacement at the end of ten years would have to be kept in organization, and although great fleets of war ships might be consigned to junk piles, the facilities for reproducing them still would exist.

Such a program, the British naval experts say, does not go to the root of the question. Therefore they will propose that, for instance, a one ship production equipment be left to each nation, to fit in with a replacement program extending over a period of years, and that the immense proportions, equipment, technical staffs and other organizations which would have to be kept in readiness to take up a replacement program in ten years be dispensed with.

London, Nov. 14 (By the Associated Press).—Officials in Downing street today declared frankly that Prime Minister Lloyd George cordially welcomed the general principle of America's naval restriction program as laid down by Secretary of State Hughes at the initial session of the Washington conference last Saturday. The prime minister is keeping in close touch with proceedings at Washington. A. J. Balfour, head of the British delegation there, already has submitted a report and it was said today there would be daily communication between him and Mr. Lloyd George's Downing street office. Government officials emphasized, however, that it should not be inferred that the policy of the British delegates in the American capital was being dictated from London.

It was pointed out that while neither Mr. Lloyd George nor Mr. Balfour had the requisite technical knowledge to approve the American proposal of hand, they were both heartily in favor of the general principles contained in the proposal.

On an Island 700 Miles in the South Sea

Honolulu, T. H., Sept. 26 (By Mail)—The tale of a modern "Swiss Family Robinson," composed of two men and one woman who for nearly a year have been living a life of isolation on Palmyra islands, a lonely atoll more than 700 miles south of Honolulu, but officially a part of the city and county of Honolulu, in an effort to start a copra plantation, was related today by the United States Eagle boat number 4 returned from a visit and aerial survey of the pin-prick dot on the map.

Mrs. William Ming, the only woman in the party, returned to Honolulu aboard the vessel, for medical treatment. She, her husband, Col. William Ming and Edward Benner were the only human being on the island which is far outside the regular steamer paths, without wireless or other regular communication with the world.

Garland Johnson Wins Firestone Scholarship

West Virginia High School Girl's Essay Wins From 300,000 Contestants

The following essay has won a college education, with all expenses paid, for its author, Garland Johnson, fourteen years old, of Bridgeport, West Virginia.

The prize was offered last May. It is the gift of Mr. Harvey S. Firestone of Akron, and was announced by United States Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton.

Three hundred thousand essays were handed in by girls and boys of high school grade throughout the United States. The best of these essays were sent by school principals to the state commissioners of Education, who in turn transmitted the best of them to Washington for final judgment.

In the opinion of the final judges—Dean A. N. Johnson of the University of Maryland, Mr. C. L. Huston, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, together with the Editor of Colliers—every essay had merit. Decision was difficult. But the judges have agreed that Garland Johnson's essay is just enough better than the others to make it their unanimous choice.

When Garland Johnson is ready for college, Mr. Firestone will assume the expense of her education at any college she selects.

Good Roads and Highway Transport.

(By Garland Johnson, Bridgeport, W. Va.) This morning the clank of chains and tramp of horses' hoofs called me to the window where the road scraper was smoothing the highway before the house. This afternoon a sudden rain-storm undid the work, leaving struggling motor cars plowing axle deep in clayey West Virginia mud.

Last March the upkeep of the dirt roads in the county cost \$22,000, besides which the muddy roads caused expensive damages and delays. This is the "mud tax," which everyone must pay directly or indirectly. Permanent highways will mean higher taxes, but they will be more than repaid by increased real-estate values and lowered transportation costs.

The invention of the railroad, during the early development of this country, made it possible for the nation to spread over vast territories in a few decades. A historian tells us that twelve thousand wagons passed between Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Baltimore in 1817. This would make a week's traffic over the Pennsylvania Railroad now. The railroad situation is a vital problem today, for when transportation breaks down, civilization cannot stand.

The country's needs have outgrown the railroads, and the motor truck on permanent highways seems to be the solution for our transportation problem. The agricultural population of a country is the foundation of its prosperity. The influx of population to our cities is the most characteristic movement of today, and is largely caused by the isolation of farm life. Good roads and the family car give the farmers' family social advantages, and make possible a consolidated school and central church for the farm district.

Many Spanish-American Newspapers at the Press Congress of the World

Honolulu, T. H., Oct. 20 (By Mail)—An interesting incident of the Press Congress of the World which has just closed its sessions here was an exhibit of Spanish-American newspapers, comprising all the leading journals of Central and South America, Mexico and the Antilles, with an explanatory lecture by Dr. Virgilio Rodriguez Beteta, of Guatemala City, one of the vice-presidents of the congress. Nearly one thousand specimens were shown. The collection is the property of Dr. Peter Goldsmith, of the Columbia University, and is the result of five years' labor.

Still, a great many men would attend church if they were given opportunity to talk back at the preacher.

Blight-Proof Cabbage

A Variety Developed That is Proof Against Disease Known as Yellows

Racine, Wis., Nov. 20.—Those persons who like to have just a few barrels of sauer kraut in the house in case of sickness or to whom corn-beet and cabbage is a necessity and cabbage salad a luxury owe an inestimable debt to Dr. L. R. Jones, plant pathologist of the University of Wisconsin and to the persistence of a group of Wisconsin cabbage growers along the west shores of Lake Michigan.

In the face of a blight which invariably followed continuous planting of cabbage and which practically threatened the extermination of the commercial growth of the plant, experiments conducted by Dr. Jones have saved the industry. The story is told by a writer in The Wisconsin Agriculturalist. It is a story of a ten years fight by scientific men using the weapon of selection—a elimination against disease known as Cabbage Yellows and which science finally has won. Today there are miles of cabbage fields in the truck section of Wisconsin and Illinois where a few years ago scarcely a trace of a crop would reward the best efforts of the farmers.

Cabbage grows almost everywhere in the United States but it was an unsatisfactory crop because after a few years of production, land would invariably become infested with Yellows and henceforth for all time would refuse to grow cabbage.

The principle upon which Dr. Jones operated was this. A field infested with yellows would produce maybe a dozen, maybe not more than one or two heads per acre. For some reason these heads would have a natural immunity to yellows. The theory was that the progeny of these individual heads would continue to develop the immunity to a larger degree and this has worked out in fact.

In 1910 when the Wisconsin cabbage growers were disheartened and about to abandon the industry, Dr. Jones selected a single head from a ten acre field owned by W. J. Hansche of Kenosha county. Cabbage is a biennial and it took two years for the seed to develop, but the ultimate seeds from this single head also proved to have immunity to the Yellows.

They were planted and carefully conserved and studied and from this single head was developed the Wisconsin Hollander cabbage, a strain that grows luxuriantly in the worst yellows and diseased land. A. J. Piper, Broesch Brothers, Walker Brothers and a few other lake shore truck growers were also conducting similar experiments and establishing the principle that by selection and elimination immunity could be developed.

Up to this year, almost no seed of the disease resistant strain was sent out of the state, although cabbage growers everywhere who had watched the experiments clamored for it. There was not enough seed yet to supply Wisconsin nor in fact any more than for use for further growth of seed cabbage. This year the seed is being distributed by the College of Agriculture of the University to other experiment stations and colleges where it will be used by them in overcoming their yellows infested cabbage land.

The Cecropidae.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 19.—Probably every one who has walked through meadows in early summer has noticed masses of froth on grass stems and wondered at them. Various fanciful names have been given them such as "snake-spit" and "frog-spit." A few possibly have examined the "froth" and found in it an insect. Few others than entomologists know just what species is responsible for it. The common notion that these insects are young grasshoppers is incorrect.

Professor Philip Garman, assistant entomologist of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment station, has made a study of this insect and is the first to discover and describe the egg stage.

He found that the curious frothy balls are made by immature sucking insects of the family Cecropidae, commonly known as "frog hoppers." They are closely allied to leaf-hoppers but their life story has not been told until now. The insect is found to do injury to grass; there is one brood each year; the eggs are laid late in the summer and fall in the sheath of grass stems two or three inches from the ground. The egg stage lasts from 281 to 235 days and they hatch late in May.

The spittle glands of the adults are indicated by yellow spots on the abdomen. By taking in air and expelling it under a sticky substance, a froth is made which soon surrounds the insect. Moults take place within the froth until the hopper is able to fly. The froth protects the insect from parasitic enemies.

The greatest modern lady killer is Bluebeard Landru.

Shooting stars is what some movie fans would like to be doing. Conferentially speaking, the devil finds work for idle arms.

What has become of the old-fashioned Mexico where election returns were given in killed and wounded?

Solomon's Temple, for the building of which practically the whole manhood of Israel was commandeered, would have cost \$5,000,000 to construct at present prices.

In an average life of 70 years, not counting the first 10, over 21 years are spent in sleep, over 14 in work, 11 months in dressing and undressing and 7 months in church-going, says one statistician.