

The Watchman and Southron

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FAITHFUL TO THE KING.

The clause in the Anglo-Irish treaty which pledges the Irish to be "faithful to the King" brings out more clearly than ever before the unique place which the British sovereign holds toward "his people." To the British government itself they refused to swear allegiance. They seem willing now, with a different form of words, to swear allegiance to King George and his successors, because the King is above the government in London as he will be above the government in Dublin. Ireland will be on a political equality with Great Britain, as with Canada, Australia and the other "self-governing dominions." All of these countries together have now evolved into what Lloyd George calls a "commonwealth of nations." In that commonwealth they are comparable, roughly, to the various states making up the American commonwealth. Just as none of our states, however large, is considered to "rule" the others, so Great Britain is not considered any longer as ruling her sister nations. The process of evolution is not yet complete. British leadership is still so dominant that in some respects it amounts to direct control over the associated nations. But the equalizing process goes on steadily, and even now a stage has been reached where, in case of definite disagreement, the British no longer dare to oppose the will of any other member of the empire. The British Empire, then, except for its "possessions" and "colonies" inhabited by politically backward races, is virtually a republic, of which the component parts are held together by the King-Emperor. He is the keystone of the arch. And a keystone is a very important part of any arch, even though it may not appear to the careless observer to be doing anything important. It is the British King who gathers up and holds together all the national loyalties which make the Empire possible. Thus, though he is little more than a "figure-head," his office is as important as any in the world.

PASS THE OLD CLOTHES ON.

The season is at hand for going through trunks, boxes and closets to get out the winter wardrobe and put away summer things. Never has there been more occasion for weeding out every garment which can be spared and turning it over to the proper organizations to be used for the needy. If local requirements have been met, there are wider fields which can be reached if the effort is made. There will be much want this winter. Those who have a surplus of anything, from bank notes to old shoes, will be urged to divide. Most of them will respond nobly, and more than one sacrifice will be made by those who have no surplus, for it is a generous old world. But there will still be prudent souls who will board away unwanted garments because at some time they may be useful, or because they "are too good to throw away." This is not thrift, it is stinginess; not virtue, but vice. It is hoped that every Bishop-of-Bingen-minded miser who stores away clothing he does not need, while little children shiver and older folk go ragged and cold, will be gnawed by the rats of remorse till he sees the error of his way.

COLLEGE SALARIES.

So much has been said about the inadequate salaries paid public teachers that there is a general idea that their compensation is about the lowest in any line. This is not strictly true. College professors and instructors in many cases get even less, for corresponding work, although much more is expected of them in the way of preparation and research. Vassar is one of the colleges whose graduates are now trying to raise endowment funds for the

purpose of raising salaries. At present the highest salary paid a professor at Vassar is \$3,600, the lowest \$1,200. In no case do the salaries include room and board. The hope is to get them to range from \$1,800 to \$5,000.

Even the munificent amounts heaped for would not seem very attractive to the equally competent business man as the highest possible reward of a life of self-sacrificing and highly intelligent labor. Yet these absurd salaries have held in the past men and women of the highest type. As in the ministry, the opportunity for service has been the controlling force.

NOT BY SAVING ALONE.

"Economy, thrift, insurance of liabilities, are things that are in all men's minds," says an interesting bit of advertising. "They have carried many a business over a difficult period and started it on the upgrade again." Industry will not discard these tried and proven counsellors. But let us not forget that never have they alone won a great battle, built a great business or won a great cause. They had to call upon other equally valuable agencies—vision, faith, constructive genius and a fighting perseverance that would never admit defeat. "These qualities are essential, and mark the men who will put business—or any business—back on its feet. Men who know economy and thrift, because they have gone, unaided, through days that tried their very souls, men who scrimped and saved and borrowed to meet a pay roll; men who overcame bitter sales resistance by patience and good will; who solved factory problems by working 18 hours a day—these men know the value of a dollar—make no mistake about it; and they know it better than those who only know how to save it. They know how to make it create new wealth, new service, new products and new opportunity for their fellow-men."

This is gospel truth. But it uses the word "thrift" in its narrower sense, as if it meant saving alone. It doesn't. Thrift means getting ahead. The really thrifty person is never a miser. He is one of the people with vision and constructive power. The man who buried his talent in a napkin "saved" it. But the thrifty person was he who had courage enough to use his wisely, and thus turn it into ten.

ADVICE TO INVESTORS.

"Money well invested with an average yield of say 5 per cent will accumulate fast enough; and the possessor of solid unencumbered securities who speculates neither borrows nor feels strong and independent and is in far better condition to cope with the trials of life which come to all."

COTTON MARKET.

Table with columns for New York Cotton and New Orleans Cotton, listing various grades and their corresponding prices.

LIVEPOOL COTTON.

Table with columns for January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, listing various grades and their corresponding prices.

American Legion Quarters

Sumter Post to Have Quarters in Elk's Building

At a meeting of the Sumter Post American Legion, which was held Monday evening in the office of Jno. B. Duffie, it was definitely decided that the post quarters are to be located in the Elk's building. Suitable club rooms have been selected and a lease obtained on them effective January 1st. Work on getting these rooms in suitable shape is to soon commence and a general house-warming is on the schedule for the 9th day of the new year.

Hood-Boykin Wedding.

A brilliant and beautiful wedding was that of Miss Bessie Hood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hood, to Mr. William DeSaussure Boykin, which was solemnized Wednesday evening at the First Presbyterian church at 7 o'clock. The church was a picturesque scene in the conventional green and white. An effective background was formed of native smilax upon which were placed here and there and lighted tapers lent their beams to brighten up the altar. Prior to the ceremony Mrs. H. M. Stuckey played a beautiful musical selection, consisting of "Communion," by Flagler; "Land of the Sky Blue Water," Mid-summer Caprice, "Offeratory," by Reid. "Tiridella" was beautifully played on the violin by Miss Teicher of Sumter and Miss Pauline Haynsworth, who has a charming voice sang "Until," just before the procession.

To the strains of the wedding march bridal party entered, the four ushers, Messrs. J. J. Williams, a brother-in-law of the bride, with Mr. William Boykin, a brother of the groom proceeded down the aisle. They were followed by the groom, Mr. Kenneth Forrester and Mr. Cyril Schwartz came down the aisle and took their places on the extreme ends of altar. The bride was attended by six bridesmaids entering in pairs and coming by the center aisle, while the groomsmen came separately down each side aisle and took their places behind the bridesmaids on a slightly raised rostrum in front of which the bride stood. The first two bridesmaids were Miss Helen Green of Columbia and Miss Ida Boykin, now of Columbia. Miss Green's dress was pale lavender georgette with silver ribbon trimmings while Miss Boykin's dress was pearl grey over pink with touches of silver ribbon and a bright pink nose gay at the waist. They carried bright coral colored carnations tied with coral maline.

Miss Teresa Chandler of Sumter and Miss Lila Todd of Laurens were the next to enter. Miss Chandler's dress was a sunset taffeta over silver lace and Miss Todd's was of American beauty taffeta trimmed with frills of the same material. Then came Miss Louise Williams and Miss Grace Reynolds, both of Sumter. Miss Williams wore a lovely gown of rose taffeta with gold trimmings and Miss Reynolds' dress was turquoise blue charmeuse, the only touch of color being a girde of silver roses. All the bridesmaids carried coral color carnation bouquets.

The groomsmen were Messrs. R. S. Hood, Jr. and James C. Hood, brothers of the bride, Mr. George Rowland, cousin of the bride and Messrs. A. B. Bradham, Raymond Blanding and E. F. Scott. The name of honor, Mrs. Robert Plowden, a college mate of the bride, was gowned in cerise chiffon with bows of self material as trimming. She carried a gorgeous armful of Killarney roses. The two little flower girls were little Gussie Williams, a niece of the bride and little Ann Katherine Lemmon, the bride's little cousin. They were like airy-fairies in their frilly dresses of pale yellow organza with huge bows of yellow maline on their hair. They placed rose petals in the path of the bride. The ring bearer, little Charles Crowson, son of Mr. W. J. Crowson, Jr. of Sumter, bore the two wedding rings on a little satin pillow. He was a perfect little page in his white satin suit. The bride entered with her father, Mr. R. S. Hood. She was a picture of youthful loveliness, her brunette type of beauty being enhanced by the elaborate wedding gown which was made from a silk hand-embroidered shawl that was the wedding gift of the bride's grandfather to her grandmother, and was made under his direction in China. The groom entered from the vestry room with his best man, his brother, Mr. A. Hamilton Boykin. Rev. Dr. J. P. Marlon performed the impressive double ring ceremony, the bride and groom each receiving a ring. The groom's ring was the wedding ring of his father, and was made from the gold worn by his grandmother's person during the war for safe-keeping. Out of this gold she had wedding rings made for each of her six sons. The bride's mother was beautifully gowned in black lace over peacock blue satin. She wore a corsage of rose-colored carnations. The groom's mother, Mrs. W. D. Boykin, was exquisitely gowned in black lace and charmeuse. Immediately after the ceremony the wedding party went to the bride's home where a large reception was tendered the bridal party. Receiving in the reception hall were Mrs. C. G. Rowland and Mrs. W. E. Mims, aunts of the bride. They were both gowned in black lace and satin. The bride and groom with the wedding party received in the living room. This room was a bowery of green smilax with touches of yellow holly and burning tapers. Punch was served in the reception hall by Miss Martha Williams and Mrs. Paul Aughtery. In the drawing room the large

Address of Father Mahoney

Delivered at Annual Christmas Fund Meeting at City Opera House Sunday Afternoon

The motive which prompts us to assemble here today is one of the most noble that instinct of the human or religious can suggest to us. As I look out into this vast and splendid audience and remember the thought which calls us here, I can but feel that a blessing it is for us to live in this cosmopolitan city, where the lines that are merely social can be cast aside, where nationality can be forgotten, and where the dogmas of all religions can be blended so harmoniously in the sweet thought of charity. It is a note which has its response in the heart of every noble man, for we all know that the true secret of happiness consists not only in what we do for ourselves, but in the measure of happiness which we give to others. The proverb "Charity is his own reward" is so true that it is his own reward, it is certainly his own reward, the most learned philosopher. The most of us have been blessed by God by what we may justly call the abundance of His goodness. Our health, our homes, our families, these and many other assets of happiness prompt us to pause in the attitude of gratitude and as we recall in our appreciation, the unseen hand which has blessed us, we can but sometimes remember that Providence has not thus blessed all of us.

Charity is then our theme of today. Charity with its thought of kindness and love. And if there is any time when the word "charity" is especially applicable to us, it is certainly in this season, when the whole craves to be happy. We are passing through what we consider to be a period of depression and melancholy, and while absorbed in the thought of our prosperity of the past, we seem as it were, to forget that God gives and God takes. The vision of the world beyond the seas is enough to prompt us as an American people to fail on our knees before Him, who sits on Heaven's throne, and pour out from the very depths of our hearts, the prayer of gratitude.

Farming Program

Schedule of Crops Recommended For Boll Weevil Conditions

After careful consideration, the following schedule of crops for an average one-horse crop has been agreed upon, and is recommended for use under boll weevil conditions. It is intended, of course, that each individual farmer shall make such minor changes as the needs of his farm require. The number of acres of the given crops and the number of cows, sows and poultry, should be multiplied by the number of acres in your farm.

Table listing recommended crops and livestock for boll weevil conditions, including items like cotton, corn, velvet beans, oats, wheat, peas, Irish potatoes, snap beans, sorghum, tobacco, and live stock.

Endorsed by Bankers

Columbia, Dec. 15.—The South Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative association has received notice that groups one, two and seven of the South Carolina Bankers' association have endorsed the cooperative marketing of cotton in South Carolina. The resolution adopted by each of the groups urge farmers to sign the contract and call upon the bankers, merchants and business men generally of the state to assist in the campaign. Meetings will probably be held at an early date of groups three, four, five and six and the plan will be submitted to them. Officials of the marketing association are hopeful that these groups will follow the action of groups one, two and seven. Harry G. Kammer, president of the association, represented the plan to the members of group two at a meeting at Wilkeson. R. C. Hamer, chairman of the campaign committee, presented it to the members of group seven at a meeting in Columbia and to the members of group one at a meeting in Charleston. The executive council and the agricultural committee have already endorsed the plan and if the four remaining groups have this step it will be said that the plan has the unanimous endorsement of the bankers of the state. In his speech to the executive council and a number of other representative bankers of the state gathered in Columbia to consider the matter of getting money from the war finance corporation, Angus W. McLean, a representative of the corporation, endorsed most heartily the cooperative marketing idea and told of heavy loans which the war finance corporation had made to the Texas Cotton Cooperative Marketing Association, that organization having established a credit of \$15,000,000 with the corporation.

It's hard to keep up with running expenses.

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Early history relates to us lamentable limitations in the first principles of charity. To the Greeks and the Romans, a human person had not inherent worth. He was important only as a citizen. The majority of the subjects of these two great powers being slaves were without any legal rights. The poor were treated with contempt or pity akin to contempt. The poor, therefore, lived in an atmosphere of discontent, while Stoicism discouraged all sympathy. Human wretchedness was regarded as a minor evil, or as no evil at all. Gifts to beggars were few and usually for motives entirely selfish. Although Athens and Rome have received from some historians a tribute of praise, authorized records conclusively prove that such praise came from the pen which loved history more than truth. In the annals of justice, it is recorded that Hebrew charity was the first of a high order, being prompted by obedience to God and genuine pity for the unfortunate. One of its ideals was thus expressed in the words of Jehovah "There shall be no poor among you."

Owners were warned that their possessions were from God and they were to be stewards. The widow, the orphan, the blind and the lame were objects of special compassion. The poor were permitted to gather for themselves, portions of the crop left in the field by the reaper. Labor was raised to a higher dignity, because the principles gradually vanished and the first true glimpse of a nation practicing God's idea of charity is given to us in the home Judaism. The nations of the world multiplied and human ambitions became more and more diversified. To many of the people of the then known world, morality passed through an epoch of decline. Ambition, avarice, selfishness and inhuman weakness became the popular idols of many. Respect for others' names, for others' goods gradually declined under the reign of the Caesars and brotherly love by many was scorned and considered cowardly in the eyes of men. Charity among many was at the pinnacle of its decline. The God of the Jew became also the God of the gentile, and for the first time in the then four thousand years, history of the world, the God-fearing Israelite and the God-fearing Christian became one at least in the bond of charity.

With the dawn of Christianity, charity began its real conquest. In Christ we have the true example of brotherly love. During His earthly reign, He is pictured to us in the cast of the Good Shepherd, the Father of the Prodigal, the Good Samaritan, the Curer of the Lepers, the Joy of Simeon and the Comforter at the grave of a widow's son. These and many other examples, prove to us that the heart of the son of God throbs in accord with all humanity, be it in joy, be it in sorrow. His example was naturally effective. From Bethlehem to Calvary He is to us the perfect model of charity, and His words to us are "Come follow me."

Pagan persecutions dimmed and the inhuman barbarisms of the Roman empire submitted to the soul-stirring teaching and example of the early Christian. Christ came to conquer not the body but the soul and the heart of men. He sends his Apostles into this work of conquest. They come not with a clamor of arms or the tumult of warfare, but imbued with the spirit of Him, who said "Love your enemies, do good to those who hate you and pray for those who persecute you, that you may be called the children of your Father who is in Heaven."

We cannot love God unless we love our neighbor, neither can we love our neighbor unless we love God. Charity is a virtue and with God and man operates vice versa. The obligation to perform acts of charity is taught in us both by revelation and by reason. Under the former head may be cited the words of Christ "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. As you would that men should do to you, do you also to them in like manner," and particularly the description of the good from the bad at the final judgment. Reason tells us we ought to love our neighbors since they are children of God, since they are our brothers, members of the same family and since they have the same nature, dignity, destiny and needs as ourselves.

To be a real Christian there must be interwoven into every word and thought and deed of ours, the fibre of charity. It is that virtue through which we trust in God, our ambitions are renewed in it and when life becomes dark and dreary, we look through the misty veil of hope to God, the Giver of all things, and in the midst of all disappointments, we always feel that eternity will give us what time has denied. But when we are touched by the finger of the Angel, who will call us to the great beyond, then faith is no more, for in eternity, we shall see God face to face, and what faith in this life prompted us to believe shall then be revealed to us in all its reality. Faith then will be for us unnecessary, for we shall then know God as God knows us. And when our life that is but temporal, is no more, our life eternal shall be the end of hope in its realization or disappointment.

Not only will theologians who oftentimes differ with me accept this logic, but every reasonable man sees the logic of such a conclusion. But charity has its origin in the

very nature of God and like Him, had no beginning, for God and charity always were, and like God, charity always will be. It is love in all its perfection. God is Himself the golden link of charity, one with the blessed in Heaven and with the faithful on earth. Time shall not change it and eternity shall not sever it. To us, charity is the habit given to us by God through which we love Him purely for himself and ourselves and our neighbor for the love of God. Early history relates to us lamentable limitations in the first principles of charity. To the Greeks and the Romans, a human person had not inherent worth. He was important only as a citizen. The majority of the subjects of these two great powers being slaves were without any legal rights. The poor were treated with contempt or pity akin to contempt. The poor, therefore, lived in an atmosphere of discontent, while Stoicism discouraged all sympathy. Human wretchedness was regarded as a minor evil, or as no evil at all. Gifts to beggars were few and usually for motives entirely selfish. Although Athens and Rome have received from some historians a tribute of praise, authorized records conclusively prove that such praise came from the pen which loved history more than truth. In the annals of justice, it is recorded that Hebrew charity was the first of a high order, being prompted by obedience to God and genuine pity for the unfortunate. One of its ideals was thus expressed in the words of Jehovah "There shall be no poor among you."

Chamber of Commerce Notes

Secretary Reardon Spends a Day at Pinewood—It Pays to Read Advertisements

Secretary E. I. Reardon spent several hours in Pinewood Wednesday talking up the Carolina Products company plan of organization, and incidentally discussing the program of diversified farming, and street potato curing and storage houses with the farmers and other business men of that section. He reports that Pinewood and vicinity are intensely interested in the Sumter County Board of Progress and the Sumter County Chamber of Commerce programs for diversification, and many were glad to learn that Sumter will be so fully prepared to buy and manufacture so much truck, wheat, potatoes, hogs, poultry, butter-fat, corn, beans, and other farm products. He told of the money to be made by those who will keep cows for the purpose of selling butter-fat to the Sumter Creamery company, and spinach, tomatoes, snap beans and sweet potatoes to the Sumter Canning company, and advised diversification of crops and also the planting of limited acreages of tobacco where conditions for tobacco are suitable. One of the things the Sumter Chamber of Commerce is stressing is the planting of sufficient wheat, if possible to supply Sumter county with all the flour it needs—anyhow for every farmer to produce enough wheat to supply his own family and his farm hands and their families. He told of Sumter, Moller Mills, of Sumter's numerous concerns that purchase farm products now and of the demand in Sumter for chickens, turkeys, guineas, eggs, hams, and other farm products. He was satisfied that Pinewood is intensely Sumter county in spirit and loyalty and predicts that this section is going to give the older sections of Sumter county a run for their money in showing how to get rid of "Old Man Hard Times" by putting "Old Man Hard Work" after "Hard Times" to run him out of this county by diversification and thrift, and the never say die, do it now, Camecock county spirit, of determination to win out over all obstacles to a normal prosperity.

A close observer of Daily Item advertisements has called our attention to an article in this paper which states that a farmer came to town with a dozen hens and could not sell them despite the fact his prices were within reason, while in the same issue of that paper and previous issues thereof were several want advertisements stating that Mr. Mike Goldberg and Mr. L. C. Strauss were in the market for one thousand hens, one thousand turkeys and one thousand guineas, and the writer also knows that Mr. C. L. Stubbs was trying to buy one hundred hens at market prices.

The writer thought that perhaps if those farmers who have poultry, corn, peas, oats, hams, and other farm products in volume sufficient to warrant being hauled to Sumter would use the Daily Item to let it be known that they have farm products for sale that the buyer and the producer will get together quicker and there will always be a certainty that farm products can be sold. Mr. L. C. Strauss complains to the Sumter Chamber of Commerce that he can not get a sufficient number of bushels of peas nor near as many turkeys, hens and guineas as he wants although he has shipped more than two hundred turkeys this past five days. If the farmers will only read the advertisements in the various newspapers, their local papers especially, they will very often find want advertisements for farm products of many kinds. Consumers and dealers would do the marketing columns of papers for farm products while looking out for bargains. Why not advertise what you have to sell as well as advertise for what you want.

Every story has its little moral, and the moral of this little observation is "if you are in any kind of business or profession and you want to sell something, no matter whether it be farm products, your mercantile commodities, your brain, ability, your organization, or your community, sell them through the newspapers. Read the local papers if you are a subscriber; if you are not a subscriber don't read them, don't borrow your neighbor's paper, subscribe for yourself, then you will keep abreast with what is going on and with what is wanted either for sale or for purchase. A man who doesn't read his local papers is bound to be a slow grower and get left if he tries to compete with the fellows who read everything in the papers, advertisements and all, and then kicks because he can't find anything else to read about."

Washington, Dec. 15.—Attorney General Daugherty announced that governors would be asked to call conferences of federal district attorneys and state prosecutors for the purpose of bringing about a greater co-operation.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The consideration of the naval ratio is understood to have been completed by the big three following a meeting taken to forecast the complete agreement on limitation of naval armament as regards the United States, Great Britain and Japan.

Wake Forest, N. C., Dec. 15.—The college officials are trying to learn the identity of the students who hazed Ralph Patterson, of Fayetteville, by binding and gagging him, cutting his hair and blackening his scalp.

Montross, Va., Dec. 15.—The prosecution continued in the presentation of evidence against Roger Eastlake who is charged with wife murder.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—The injunction banning the checkoff system of the collection of miners' dues recently issued by Federal Judge Anderson was ordered rescinded by federal court of appeals. It was remanded to Judge Anderson with instructions to enter preliminary injunction while the case is being argued.

The man who flours flours never lie doesn't figure on price tags left on Christmas gifts. While riding in the smoker you occasionally get acquainted with a man who isn't a federal agent of some kind. You can say one thing for Lloyd George. He can't beat any man on earth thinking up ways to postpone the inevitable. Chatham, Mass., Dec. 15.—The freighter Schoadak struck on shoal in snow squall while enroute to Boston. Thirty men are aboard. The Schoadak was floated and is proceeding to Boston. Berlin, Dec. 15.—Germany informed guarantee committee that it is impossible to pay reparations due January 15th and ask for a moratorium.

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