

The Watchman and Scouthron

Published Wednesday and Saturday by Osteen Publishing Company, Sumter, S. C. Terms: \$2.00 per annum in advance. One square, first insertion - \$1.00. Every subsequent insertion - .50. Contracts for three months or longer will be made at reduced rates. All communications which subserve private interests will be charged for as advertisements. Obituaries and tributes of respect will be charged for. The Sumter Watchman was founded 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.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

British labor has gone far in the recent manifesto submitted to Premier Lloyd George by a group of labor leaders and labor members of parliament. The manifesto calls for the establishment by the British government of industrial courts which would function like the existing civil courts, and to which both capital and labor would be compelled to submit their differences for adjudication, instead of resorting to the lock-out or strike. The labor statesmen insist that they want to see co-operation between employers and employees, replacing the industrial warfare of the past, because they believe that industrial peace is the only way to revive business and maintain decent living standards. They condemn equally unreasonable demands of employers and unreasonable demands of workmen, and believe that there can be no way of reconciling their opposing viewpoints except through impartial tribunals with full authority to act. This manifesto is admittedly the work of "moderates," whose views differ widely from those of the radical labor leaders. It is believed, that it represents the present sentiment, or at least the developing sentiment, of the majority of British workers.

In the United States this principle of compulsory arbitration has never found favor with labor. It is being fought vigorously in Kansas. It was condemned again only the other day by Samuel Compers. Yet there is a growing feeling among moderates in this country, as in England, that there is no other way to bring peace to industry, except the way that has brought peace to civilized people in nearly all their other relations with each other.

BUDGETING BUSINESS HOURS.

There is a new book which business men and women in the United States might profitably read. It is "America vs. Europe in Industry," written by Dwight T. Farnham, an industrial engineer who has spent months studying conditions and visiting industrial leaders in Europe. One of the many interesting facts brought out is that an Englishman budgets his time much more carefully than the average American. The appointment system is followed rigidly. In order to see a man of any consequence an appointment must be made. If at the end of the allotted time the interviewer has not completed his business the appointment is concluded nevertheless, and a later one may be made to finish the matter. The author says: "There is no stimulant to the omission of irrelevant details and to keeping well to the matter in hand equal to the knowledge that in exactly 20 minutes the next man will arrive and your time will be up."

GOOD TASTE FOR GIRLS

The supervisor of home economics in the schools of a large city reports a great improvement this year in the dress of high school girls. She says through the organization of the students themselves the matter has been taken in hand. Naturally, this works better than any "sumptuary legislation" laid on from above. The supervisor was asked by one group of girls to name the details that she considered untidy, those she thought in poor taste and those she thought immodest. She made this list, and sent it to all the schools with which she is connected. Untidy—Shoe laces broken and tied together, safety pins showing pins used in place of buttons, run-

over heels, short ends of loose, straight hair, spots and stains on clothing, wrinkled garments and dusty hats. In poor taste—Exaggerated hair-dressing, expensive jewelry with an inexpensive costume, silk stockings with a gingham dress, white shoes and stockings with a dark dress, bracelets on the outside of a glove, the use of a vanity case in public, large plaids on a fat girl, imitations of all kinds—cheap laces and jewelry, going down town without a hat. Immodest—Too short skirts, too low necks, too thin waists, conspicuous underwear, not enough underwear to conceal an uncorseted figure, display of bare knees. One of the interesting things about this list is the small amount of money needed to be tidy, in good taste and modest. A few cents for shoe laces and buttons and cleaning fluid, with the aid of a little labor, will turn the untidy girl into the tidy one. Untidiness, moreover, makes for scatter-brainedness, and the girl who has lifted herself from the one class into the other will undoubtedly find her school marks improving. To be in good taste, one needs only a little sense and forethought in buying new things, and a little restraint in the matter of "showing off."

It is safe to prophesy that the girl who is tidy and tasteful will, without thinking much about it, develop a sense of modesty in her clothing and conduct. The orderly, tasteful girl will find that the simple and graceful clothes she now chooses are long enough at both ends and trim enough and substantial enough to fulfill the other requirements without being clumsy or hampering.

RUBBER GLASS.

Malleable glass, which would be tough but not brittle, and could be easily shaped or welded in any form, has long been a dream of glass makers. There have been many rumors of it, but apparently nobody has yet discovered the secret of making it. Possibly nobody ever will. But here comes a substitute which may serve the same purpose. An Englishman named Fordyce Jones, a rubber expert now in this country, is credited with the invention of a "rubber glass" and a process whereby the rubber may be wet-molded and either be made transparent or given any desired color by the use of aniline dye. Samples exhibited in London are said to have aroused more interest than any other discovery of recent times. The possibilities of such a material, if it has the qualities ascribed to it, are vast. Presumably this rubber glass may be made either soft or hard, like ordinary rubber. If so, it will probably replace our present rubber, glass and celluloid for almost innumerable purposes. It should be, for numerous uses, more durable than either glass or celluloid. One of its adaptations is said to be that of a virtually everlasting varnish for wood or paper. It may be an interesting mental exercise to figure out other uses.

THE ARMED ROBBER.

The death penalty for armed robbers is urged by a judge of the Brooklyn, N. Y., county court. The judge holds that every armed robber, whether he be burglar or footpad, is a potential murderer. He finds in his duty of administering justice that the number of armed criminals is increasing rapidly, and he feels that the way to stop the performance is to make punishment sufficiently drastic to give cause for thought even to the hardened. The judge may be right. A very brief perusal of the papers from any part of the country will reveal an alarming number of robberies committed by armed men, and of shootings in connection with these attacks. A mounting list of dead policemen adds its gruesome testimony as to whether the robber goes armed to kill. No action which will clear up the situation in any community is too severe.

TWO DEEP WATERWAYS

A bill has been introduced in Congress by Representative Reed of New York, calling for the construction of an oceanic ship canal between Lake Erie and the Hudson river, largely along the route of the present state barge canal. He and other proponents of this route maintain that it would cost the government nothing, in the long run, because the expense could be repaid by the sale of hydro electric power developed along the route, without the charging of tolls. This is obviously an effort on the part of New York to substitute a deep waterway of its own for the proposed Great Lakes—St. Lawrence waterway. It is a natural enough desire, and there is no reason for believing that the expense of the New York project could not

be met in the manner suggested. It does not seem likely that Congress will be persuaded to abandon the St. Lawrence project, because that route has been preferred by the experts of the international commission, and because the possibilities of profitable waterpower development in that project are considered still greater. At the same time, it is not evident that either of these projects need supplant the other. If either could be constructed without costing anything, why not build both, and let the deep sea traffic take whatever course it likes?

A HARVEST PROPHECY.

A prophecy which should be of interest to American farmers is made by Sir William Henry Beveridge, director of the London School of Economics and Political Science. He warns England that the year 1923 may be "destined to repeat something like the experiences of the year 1315, the year of the worst and most general harvest failure known in European history." Sir William is no long-haired visionary. He is a practical scientist, who has arrived at his conclusions by purely scientific methods. Tracing back through centuries the price of wheat in western and central Europe, he has found that a cycle of peak prices has occurred with remarkable uniformity at intervals of 15.3 years. There has been but one break in this series of cycles, he says, in nearly 400 years. He naturally infers that peak prices regularly follow poor harvests. The present cycle of 15.3 years apparently ends about two years from now. That would imply a disastrous harvest immediately preceding it, which is to say, next year. He has no satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon, but suggests that it may possibly be due to a recurrence of certain solar conditions. Americans, like Europeans, may take it for what they think it is worth. If any American farmer is convinced that the greater part of Europe is really to have as bad a harvest in 1923 as southern Russia had last year, the obvious thing is to go ahead and raise all the grain he can this year and next.

Sweet Potatoes Sent to King and Premier.

Charleston, Feb. 7.—Southern sweet potatoes, served in one of the appetizing dishes made famous by Dixie housewives, will soon be on the tables of King George and Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain, specially prepared packages for them having been among a shipment of 2,000 pounds, forwarded from Charleston to Liverpool on the steamship Wekika. The Southern sweets are being sent to England for the purpose of introducing this excellent food staple through the joint efforts of the Southern Railway System, the Carolina Company, steamship forwarding agents of this city, and the South Carolina Sweet Potato Association. The potatoes were packed in five pound cartons, each containing a copy of the attractive booklet recently published by the Southern Railway System, showing recipes for preparing sweet potatoes in the most approved Southern styles, and other literature giving information as to the food value of the sweet potato and the extent of its growth and use in the south. Arrangements have been made for the distribution of these packages through selected British dealers and it is expected that they will prove so attractive to the families who get them that an additional market for southern sweet potato growers will be established.

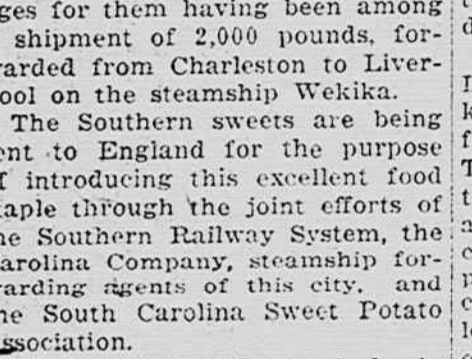
Not So Serious

Mike got a job moving some kegs of powder, and, to the alarm of his foreman, was discovered smoking at his work. "Je-ru-salem!" exclaimed the foreman. "Do you know what happened when a man smoked at his job some years ago? There was an explosion that blew up a dozen men." "That couldn't happen here," returned Mike, calmly. "Why not?" "Cause there's only you and me," was the reply.

Novelties in Wool Hosiery at the Sumter Dry Goods Co.

New York woman who wondered if robbers would get \$20,000 she had out of the bank found they would. "Where are the bootleggers headed?" asked an asker. To the contrary to see some old customers, maybe. If it takes five years for Japan to get out of Shanghai she must be getting something besides herself out. Another way to reduce is worry too much about business. Woman who asks divorce because hubby fed her on peanuts doesn't want to be a monkey any longer. New and Pretty "Things" What we mean by "Things" refer to the Stylish Capes, Coat Suits and Dresses now on sale at the Sumter Dry Goods Co., and the selling has already begun in earnest.

Forsakes Luxury



Mrs. Annie C. Chan is at work in the New Bedford Textile School although her father is a millionaire coal dealer in Shanghai. She expects to return home soon to aid her husband, M. C. Chan, efficiency expert and graduate of New York University.

Crop forecast: Farmers will raise grain.

The most slushy part of snow is the poetry it starts.

Two divided by one equals divorce.

LESPEDEZA AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON

Lespedeza, one of the South's greatest legumes, is the title of an interesting article prepared for the Lespedeza Seed Growers' Cooperative Association, Inc., by Dr. R. E. Lewis, Bains, Louisiana, a prominent farmer who is specializing in the growing of this profitable crop. While the name, Lespedeza, was supposed to have been given this plant by botanists in 1800; it was not until 1880 that it received the attention its merits warranted, as a commercial farm product, under the development of Col. J. E. McGehee, of Laurel Hill, Louisiana, who recognized its value as a feed for farm animals and as a soil builder, and who sang its praises for years. Its place in southern agriculture is due largely to Col. McGehee, says Dr. Lewis. Lespedeza is an annual, maturing its seed in the fall, which shatter readily and reseed the ground for the coming year. Normally, these seeds which shatter off at maturing time remain dormant until the warmth and moisture germinate them. It is the practice to plant from February 15 to May 1. The stems and branches of the Lespedeza plant are slender and the leaves small but very numerous. A good crop will grow to the height of 15 to 18 inches, and on fertile soils 30 inches in not unknown. It is estimated that a good stand of Lespedeza will represent a ton of hay for each 6 inches of its growth. This plant will grow on almost any of the types of soil in the cotton belt, but of course like most other plants does best on a more fertile, well drained soil. It is thought that no plant is more suitable to follow cotton, as Lespedeza brings the soil back to its former state of fertility. The custom of seeding Lespedeza with oats has become more or less a fixed habit among the producers, as the oats, by virtue of its shade, keeps down weeds and grasses and allows the Lespedeza to make rapid growth. However, just as good crops can be produced when the seed is sown alone; but seeding with oats has the advantage of giving the planter two crops from the same ground during the year, with but one cost of cultivation. Experience indicates that one bushel of seed (25 lbs.) per acre is about the right amount to be planted. It requires no inoculation, as the rough little jackets containing the seeds carry enough from the fields from which they are taken to insure perfect inoculation. No special soil preparation is necessary, although it has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that soils well supplied with phosphates will produce the greatest growth. The method of harvesting the hay will depend somewhat on the grade of hay desired. In any event, the chief effort should be directed to the preservation of the leaves upon the stem of the feeding value. Cutting is not started until the plants are in full bloom, and the hay should not be cut while the dew is on or while wet from rain. Little need be said in favor of Lespedeza hay as a feed for all kinds of stock after looking at the following comparative analyses: Timothy contains 2.8 per cent protein, 28.3 per cent carbohydrates and 1.4 per cent fats. Lespedeza contains 7.6 per cent protein, 21.6 per cent carbohydrates and 1.8 per cent fats. As compared with other legume hays it has the advantage of being free from woody growth, permitting its entire consumption, and is free from the extreme laxative properties which make some legume hays undesirable for work stock. When used as a pasture with other grasses it helps to make a balanced ration and should be found in every pasture in the South, thinks Dr. Lewis. As a soil builder it ranks with other legumes.

Richmond Hotel Horror

Guests Trapped in Building—Thirty-Three Missing and Unknown Number Dead. Richmond, Va., Feb. 7.—Sixty known dead, thirty-three reported missing or unaccounted for and twenty-eight known injured, fourteen of whom are believed to be fatally hurt, is the toll of the fire which swept over an area of half a city block here early this morning, destroying the Lexington Hotel and several other buildings and entailing a loss of \$250,000. The fire was discovered at 4:10 o'clock this morning in the hotel and rapidly spread to adjoining property, other buildings being destroyed or gutted being the Pearl Laundry, the plant of Clyde W. Saunders, printers, the Savings Bank of Richmond, Branch, Cabell & Co. and E. R. Laferty & Co., and the Cooperative Producers' Exchange. Twenty-two patients are at one hospital, the Virginia, three are at the Memorial, two at the Johnston, Willis and one at the Grace Hospital. At police headquarters a force of men still is busy in an effort to check off those accounted for on the list of guests in the hotel. From seventy-five to eighty-five persons were known to have been in the hotel when the fire began. The dead are: Hiram S. Austin, Fincastrale, Va., M. J. Fox, Williamsport, Pa., L. M. Thomas, sheriff of Albemarle county, Virginia, E. C. Cox, Richmond, Va., F. L. Shaw, C. & O. Railway conductor, Richmond, Va., T. D. Pierce, Yonkers, N. Y. The bodies of the last named three still are in the ruins, according to police. Those reported missing or unaccounted for follows: Samuel Ash, Richmond; D. E. Amos, Charleston, S. C.; C. C. Eberly, address not given; E. J. Bush, Richmond; W. E. Hubble, Richmond; T. F. Riley, South Carolina; L. H. Crowder, and H. G. Cannon, Fincastrale, Va.; E. T. Carter, United States navy; T. W. Jones, Norfolk; Mrs. T. W. Jones, Norfolk; T. W. Cranran, address not given; T. F. Hilliard, Richmond; H. O. Bailey, address not given; Frederick Keller, United States navy; L. L. Parker, Atlanta; T. D. Turrier, address not given; J. L. Kellam, Hampton, Va.; C. B. Bowen, Richmond; C. W. Hathorne, address not given; E. F. Taylor, Jr., North Carolina; J. R. Nelson, Florence, S. C.; T. R. Jones, Norfolk; T. T. Lettwich, S. Hamlin, and E. T. Cox, addresses not given; F. L. Shaw, Richmond. Those reported injured are: J. N. Hager, Boyden, Va., injury to back; John R. Cochran, New York; E. P. Howell, Norfolk; Thomas Flagan, Brooklyn; George Cutter, Buckroe Beach, Va.; James

Board For Federal Prisoners

Columbia, Feb. 9.—Randolph McAdams, of Washington, federal prison inspector, is in Columbia working against a bill in the legislature, introduced by Representative Claude N. Sapp, to require the federal government to pay a minimum of \$1 a day for federal prisoners placed in county prisons in South Carolina. Mr. McAdams stated that the government opposes this because of the fact that the average price paid for the boarding of federal prisoners in county jails is approximately fifty cents. This average is maintained in many counties of this state now, but the bill in the legislature would make the minimum charge of \$1.00. Novelties in Wool Hosiery at the Sumter Dry Goods Co. —Adv. The sur may never set on the British flag, but India does.

WHAT IT IS

An association of, by and for South Carolina Cotton Growers, formed for the one purpose of selling the cotton of its members co-operatively, through its own specialized marketing expert, securing for its members the best possible returns for their labor.

READ THIS ENDORSEMENT.

Sumter, S. C., February 4, 1922. Messrs. J. F. Williams and E. W. Dabbs, Jr., City, Gentlemen: We are pleased to know that you propose an extensive campaign of Sumter County to acquire members in the South Carolina Cotton Growers Co-operative Association. We approve of the plan of this Association and are of the opinion that the time has been reached for farmers to adopt a system of co-operative marketing of their products in order to reap the full benefit of their crops. Yours truly, The Peoples Bank, By L. D. Jennings, President. First National Bank, By Neil O'Donnell, President. The Young Men's Business League, By Herbert A. Moses, President. Sumter County Chamber of Commerce, By E. S. Booth, President. David D. Moise, R. B. Belsor, C. J. Jackson.

WHAT IT WILL DO

- 1. Grade, class and staple each bale. 2. Pool each grade and sell by pools in quantity. 3. Sell direct to spinner where possible eliminating several speculative profits and increasing growers' profit without increasing cost to consumer. 4. Warehouse all cotton, thereby reducing "country damage."

JOIN NOW. CONTRACTS CAN BE SECURED FROM

Sumter County Branch

CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Ten Million Bond Issue

For Building School Houses is Now Proposed. Columbia, Feb. 8.—A bill bearing the joint authorship of F. G. Harris of Spartanburg, J. R. Bryson of Greenville and T. J. Hendrix of Spartanburg, providing a \$10,000,000 state bond issue bearing 5 per cent per annum coupons, for the purpose of erecting school buildings in South Carolina, was introduced in the house of representatives today and referred to the ways and means committee. The money is to be loaned to school districts by the state treasurer under the designation of the state superintendent of education and the authorization of the state board of education. Each school district borrowing such money is to refund it in twenty equal annual installments.

Trustees of University to Be Increased

Columbia, Feb. 9.—The senate today passed the bill to increase the number of trustees of the University from seven to twenty-one. The vote on the bill was twenty to thirteen. Debate on the luxury tax bill waned fiercely in the house and was carried over to tomorrow. Representative O'Rourke of Charleston has introduced in the house a bill to prohibit the telephone companies from charging in advance for service. Representative Barnwell has in the house a bill to require all water plants, public and private, to have their water examined once every quarter by the state board of health, and also by a private chemist. The bill is advocated by the state board of health.

COTTON MARKET

Table with columns: NEW YORK COTTON, NEW ORLEANS COTTON, LIVERPOOL COTTON. Includes sub-tables for Jan, Feb, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December with Open, High, Low, Close, Yds. values.

American Legion Dnace.

The Sumter Post No. 15, of the American Legion is to stage a dance on the night of February 23, at Bryan's hall, the music being furnished by the celebrated Newman Musical organization. This orchestra is widely known throughout the United States and has for several seasons been making dance records for the Columbia Phonograph Co.

The Worthiness of Boys' Club Work.

Clemson College, Feb. 8.—The present condition of the agricultural interests of our state makes it imperative that we devote our efforts to the things which are essential and timely. It is no time for indifference or inaction. In the prompt action which is so necessary to the program of getting things back to normal, a natural outcome will be a tendency to turn temporarily from a great many worthy causes, says B. O. Williams, Assistant State Boys' Club agent, who thinks that there has never been a time when the boys on the farms needed encouragement and help as they do now. Certain commodities are selling at a narrow margin of profit and others below the cost of production. This fact demands that the farmers practice efficiency and business judgment in the handling of their farms in order to realize a comfortable living. And farmers are setting a higher standard for their sons to live up to than has heretofore been the case. This means that the boys must be trained and instructed in the best methods of farming. It is to be realized that each year a good many boys begin farming for their first time, and that it is not wise for them to enter upon the threshold of life without some training and experience. Boys' Club Work, when properly carried on, gives this training and business experience. The boy likes to have things to call his own and to use as his own. He is forever working and playing with his pets and other belongings. Why? Because they are his. And his impressions which he receives as a result of his own investigation will last longer and have more influence in shaping his life than any other impressions. It matters not what problem we are trying to impress, personal initiative, and try to get him to learn new ideas for himself. But the matter of ownership is one of the strongest things which pulls the boy into club work, and it should be encouraged as far as possible. The club work attempted this year ought to be done with a very specific purpose in mind, and should be sufficient and remunerative, and helpful in carrying out the program of constructive progressive farming.

More Money For Cotton

Through the S. C. Cotton Growers Cooperative Assn. Have You Joined? Campaign Now On to Secure Signatures in Sumter County. Canvassers in Each Community. The Tobacco Association Will Sell This Year's Tobacco Crop. How About Cotton?

WHAT IT IS

An association of, by and for South Carolina Cotton Growers, formed for the one purpose of selling the cotton of its members co-operatively, through its own specialized marketing expert, securing for its members the best possible returns for their labor.

READ THIS ENDORSEMENT.

Sumter, S. C., February 4, 1922. Messrs. J. F. Williams and E. W. Dabbs, Jr., City, Gentlemen: We are pleased to know that you propose an extensive campaign of Sumter County to acquire members in the South Carolina Cotton Growers Co-operative Association. We approve of the plan of this Association and are of the opinion that the time has been reached for farmers to adopt a system of co-operative marketing of their products in order to reap the full benefit of their crops. Yours truly, The Peoples Bank, By L. D. Jennings, President. First National Bank, By Neil O'Donnell, President. The Young Men's Business League, By Herbert A. Moses, President. Sumter County Chamber of Commerce, By E. S. Booth, President. David D. Moise, R. B. Belsor, C. J. Jackson.

WHAT IT WILL DO

- 1. Grade, class and staple each bale. 2. Pool each grade and sell by pools in quantity. 3. Sell direct to spinner where possible eliminating several speculative profits and increasing growers' profit without increasing cost to consumer. 4. Warehouse all cotton, thereby reducing "country damage."

JOIN NOW. CONTRACTS CAN BE SECURED FROM

Sumter County Branch

CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE