

The Watchman and Southeron

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FEWER FLIES

It is pleasing to learn from the Department of Agriculture that through the direct efforts of the Department the house fly has been barred from 65,000 additional farm homes in one year. Indirectly, no doubt, the accomplishment has been far greater. And every gain made in keeping disease-bearing insects out of human habitations adds to the health, efficiency and longevity of the nation.

TWELVE HEALTH RULES

- The country is supposed to have been observing "Chiropractic Week." That fact may have passed unheeded by many people, owing to the rather monotonous way in which one "week" leads to another. The public, too, has smaller interest in this new system than it has in some other subjects of celebration. Nevertheless it is worth while to note the twelve rules set forth by chiropractors. They are: 1. Keep all your nerves free from pressure. 2. Learn how to breathe. 3. Eat lightly. 4. Learn how to use water, inwardly and outwardly. 5. Learn how to exercise. 6. Study preventive science. 7. Learn the science of right thinking. 8. Smile and be optimistic. 9. Conserve your nervous energy. 10. Sleep at least eight hours out of every twenty-four. 11. Take no drugs into your body. 12. Do not trust your health to your feelings.

FARM BLESSINGS

Farm life must be pretty good, after all, and farmers must be a pretty good lot of men. There is no other conclusion possible from the results of a questionnaire sent out by a western farm magazine. Of many thousand women, more than 90 per cent declare they would rather have their daughters marry farmers than city men. And why do they like farm life for themselves and their daughters? Here are some of the principal reasons: The farm makes better husbands than the city, they say, and better neighbors. It teaches children the value of honest labor. It is more healthful for everybody, especially growing children. It affords the rare satisfaction of working with nature's constructive forces. The farmer and his wife are partners in a way that city couples seldom are, and it is good for both of them.

MERGER DANGERS

The Federal Trade Commission is doing well to keep an eye on the steel mergers that have been filling so large a place in the business news. It has announced that it will test the legality of the Bethlehem-Lackawanna merger and the proposed Midvale-Republic-Indiana merger, and any other that may develop. The commission expresses its fear that competition will be hindered by the new combinations. Competition is to be preserved, by all means, as long as competition remains the rule of business. But it is an open question whether there is really any competition left now in the steel business. The United States Steel Corporation has only about half the market. But if this biggest of trusts and its supposedly "independent" rivals have really been competing, there is not much evidence of it in recent history. The trust has made no effort to give its competitors by low prices. It has not had to. Usually the independents have cheerfully followed the trust prices, instead of trying to undercut them. During the boom they often charged more than the trust, and got it, on the ground of quicker delivery. Possibly the Federal Trade Commission aims to restore, rather than preserve, competition. If so, it is a worthy enterprise. More important, perhaps, than anything that could be done along

that line at this stage of the proceedings, would be to make sure that in the new mergers there shall be no stock-watering, under any guise, for future investors to absorb and the public to pay for. The public is now paying dividends on half a billion dollars' worth of stock that was worthless when the big steel trust was organized, and has been made good by surplus profits from prices that need never have been charged, except for such watering. Stocks representing no real values, when once validated, must draw dividends and remain a public burden indefinitely.

COTTON OUTLOOK FAR FROM GOOD

Heavy Drop in Percentage Conditions—Results Disappointing. New York, Aug. 30.—The New York Journal of Commerce will say in its issue of tomorrow: Unfavorable climatic conditions over a large part of the cotton belt during August have apparently been responsible for even more than the usual amount of "midsummer" deterioration, and reports of 160 trustworthy correspondents of the journal indicate a drop in percentage condition of 14.1 per cent. These returns, gathered under an average date of August 24, estimate cotton condition as 60.0 per cent against 55.1 per cent last year, and a ten-year average of 63.2 per cent. Since the above date there has probably been some further deterioration owing to continued unfavorable weather. In August, 1920, per cent condition stood at 72.8, 64.9 in 1919 and 60.0 in 1918. It furthermore is the most drastic reduction since 1918, when cotton condition fell from 77.4 to 60.9. A year ago the decline equalled 2.7 per cent, but only 2.2 per cent in 1920. The next largest cut was in 1916, when there was a loss of 10.1, while the smallest decline is shown to have been 1.2 per cent in the banner year of 1914.

OKLAHOMA SUFFERS

Okahoma suffered the most severely, having sustained a decline of no less than 2.4 per cent to 56.9 per cent. Mississippi comes next, with a loss of 15.7 per cent to 61.4 per cent. Tennessee is a close third, declining 15.3 per cent to 61.4 per cent. A similar loss was reported in Texas, 15.3 per cent, to 61.4 per cent. Other drastic cuts were 14.7 per cent in South Carolina and 13.1 per cent in Arkansas. The lowest condition figure reported was for South Carolina, 49 per cent. Georgia followed with a decline of 2.9 per cent, to 51 per cent. The smallest loss recorded was for North Carolina, 0.9 per cent, and the highest condition, Missouri, 77.3 per cent.

PUNISHMENT FOR LYNCHING

Warfare against lynching progresses in the south. A special grand jury summoned at Macon, Ga., within 10 days from its assembly returned five indictments against persons charged with participation in a lynching here. There is no reason to doubt that trials will follow with equal celerity and impartiality. It is not so very long ago that in no southern state could any such thing have happened. There are still states in which it would be impossible to secure such prompt action, because the people are not yet convinced that there are better ways of preventing and punishing certain crimes than by lynching. In spite of progress there is need for further activity against this particular form of lawless justice. But it must be remembered in any activity to secure anti-lynch legislation that the stain for crimes of this type does not rest wholly upon any section, and that enlightened action to wipe out the practice is not confined to any section either.

THE FOE WITHIN

Those who warn that the real menace to unionism comes not from outside but from within the unions find justification for their theory in such acts as the abandonment of a train in the desert, the bombing of other trains, the blowing up of bridges and other acts of violence. It may be proved of some of these acts that they were the work of outsiders, the easily inflamed disorderly element which takes advantage of any disturbance to create a disturbance of its own. No such claim can be advanced in the desert episode. Every such act weakens the cause of unionism. It turns the public cold toward labor organization and it inspires a doubt about unionism as an institution. Those who hope to see unionism prosper need to heed especially the old saying that a man's foes are they of his own household, and to foster no policy and protect no member tending to bring organized labor into disrepute. The American Bar Association finds that 90 per cent of all crimes are committed with pistols. Moral—fire the pistols.

has still to be made, and that much depends upon developments of the next three or four weeks, as to what the final outcome will actually be. Some observers claim that much of the damage done is irreparable, and that rain now would only cause further damage.

THE HAMBURG MURDER

Killing of Railroad Guards Near Augusta Was a Brutal Affair. Aiken, Aug. 30.—Eugene Feaster of Bath and J. Reedy Booth of Aiken were shot, stabbed and clubbed to death by six or seven men about 5 o'clock this morning at the Southern railway shops at Hamburg, where they had been employed as night watchmen during the shopmen's strike. When the watchmen were found about an hour after the attack, Feaster was dead, but Booth was conscious and was able to give some details of the affair. He died a few hours later at the University hospital in Augusta. Feaster's body had been riddled with bullets from a rifle, pistols and shotgun; three balls from a high power rifle had passed through his left side and there was a deep gash in the right shoulder, severing the collar bone. This wound appeared to have been inflicted with some bayonet-like instrument.

Booth said after being shot through the thigh he feigned death to escape the murderous shots of their assailants, who fired on Feaster after he was down. Booth, after falling from the shot, was brutally kicked about the face and neck, the back of his head being crushed in as from a blow from a rifle butt. He attempted to crawl away from the scene after the men had left and had managed to make about 20 yards when loss of blood caused him to stop where he was discovered by Special Agent Britt and others. He was immediately rushed to Augusta to a hospital. It was thought at first that he would survive, but weakened by the loss of blood and the terrible blow on the head he died at 9 o'clock.

SHIP OWNERS DEMAND FIRMER STAND

Kobe, Japan, Aug. 10.—The government seems deplorably without any fixed policy towards the ever declining shipping enterprise of the empire, since the restoration of peace. If the country would maintain its position as at present among the world's powers through active enterprise, more of the authorities for the improvement of the situation. This is the resolution passed by a general meeting of ship owners. The meeting appointed a committee of nine who will shortly approach the government authorities in Tokio with the above resolution.

DEADLOCKED FINANCIAL POLICY WRECKS MINISTRY

Tokio, Aug. 5.—In the solution of the deadlocked financial policy of the old ministry the "Oriental Economist" finds the only raison d'être of the Kato Cabinet. What ever the ostensible profession, it was on its deadlocked financial policy that the Takahashi ministry was shipwrecked, says that paper. In order to avoid treading in the same footsteps, the new ministry ought to make it its first duty to effect financial improvement.

ABUNDANTLY FRUITED

As a partial offset, however, to this formidable array of adverse circumstances, it still remains true that reports from nearly all parts of the belt have shown cotton to be vigorous, well formed, and usually abundantly fruited. This is regarded as partly attributable to the increase in the use of fertilizers, also to better cultivation. Owing to improvement in the labor situation, cultivation is almost everywhere reported as excellent, with fields clean and in fine condition. Moreover, in nearly all of the cotton states, with possibly the exception of Georgia and South Carolina, many "good" spots are reported where temperatures have been normal, rainfall sufficient, and growing conditions generally ideal. This at once leads to the belief that the crop will again be uneven, and just as hard to gauge accurately as have been those of the last two or three years. There are not a few correspondents who claim that a good deal more cotton will be raised this year than is generally believed, and that the 1922 crop may prove almost as much of a surprise as that of a year ago, nevertheless, it must not be overlooked, that while picking is in full swing in many States, and considerable cotton already gathered, a good deal of the crop

BOOSTER TRIP TO PINEWOOD

Pushing and Pulling Boosters Wanted for Booster Trip to Pinewood, Friday, September, the 8th

Are you a "Pushing Booster" or are you a good "Pulling Booster"? You ask why? Oh, "Just because." But it makes no real difference which you are in team work to keep the home fires burning and to welcome Miss Prosperity whom the optimists claim is lurking "just around the corner," when she takes a notion to visit Sumter and Sumter County. The Young Men's Business League of Sumter claim to be "pushing" lead horses, and furthermore allege that they are just as good at pushing as they are at pulling when it comes to boosting the old hand wagon of prospective prosperity in the "Pushing and Pulling Boosters' Progression of Progress," or in plainer English, in the big booster trip and get together meeting between Sumter's business and professional men and women and our good friends of the rural districts and smaller but "humdinger" just the same towns of Sumter and Clarendon Counties, at the bustling town of Pinewood, on Friday, September the 8th.

Now, lead horses are mighty fine, but wheel horses are also very essential in pulling a load up or down the hill. Sumter wants every "pushing booster" it can muster up for September the 8th in case of a "blow out" or a "sag" in the hand wagon machinery. The young men want to show how they can pull as lead horses, and many wheel horses and pushers are wanted to keep the old wagon running on the high gear and make the young fellows keep the pace and sweat before or by the time they reach Pinewood. No one doubts these young men will be there when the general roll is called for dinner on September the 8th, but they want everybody in Sumter to help them pull the load and show that Sumter and Sumter County are still on the map in the capital red letters, and then some.

The business and professional establishments of Sumter professional men and women are invited and expected to furnish cars and representatives for this big event. Employees as well as employers are invited and urged to participate. This booster trip is open to every body in Sumter and Sumter County. Our good friends of Clarendon are also invited and urged to meet Sumter county at Pinewood on Friday, September the 8th. A committee of the Young Men's Business League will interview business establishments about representation. Probably John Buck will be the main guy in this interviewing proposition because the booster trip to Rembert had about the largest number of cars promised through John's hypnotizing efforts ever promised in Sumter.

SECRET IN HERRIN CASE

Marion, Ill., Aug. 29.—The veil of secrecy that has been thrown around the grand jury investigation of the Herrin mine war that took place June 21 and 22 last, causing 26 fatalities, was drawn tighter this afternoon, not even the names of the witnesses being divulged. This stringent action followed the report that one witness had declined to testify or answer questions put by the members of the investigating body. The witness whose name would not be given out, was turned over to the sheriff, but given an opportunity until tomorrow, when he'll be called before the grand jury. Officials in close touch with the inquiry expressed belief that this witness would not be as reticent tomorrow. In this event, they said, no further action would be taken against him. More than two score of witnesses were called before the grand jury during the day, the chief witness being Alton P. Findlay of Chicago, a timekeeper of the Southern Illinois Coal company. The then owner of the strip mine, who was constantly guarded during his stay in Marion, Findlay was shot twice during the massacre that followed the surrender of the mine employees and only his presence of mind saved him from certain death, when the "clean up" squad of the mob went over the battleground and found Findlay apparently dead.

Findlay was the second man in line when the "death march" began, and it is understood that he furnished the grand jury valuable information as to the apparent leaders of the attacking mob. Employees of an electrical railway running between Herrin and this city also were among the witnesses today. Rumors coming from authoritative sources described the testimony of some witnesses as disappointing to the officials who are conducting the inquiry. In that the witnesses seemed to have forgotten facts which the prosecution had relied upon as being the basis of the inquiry. These witnesses, it was expected, were to furnish a clue leading to the identity of the leaders of the mob that stormed a hardware store on the night preceding the massacre and also were believed to be able to give direct testimony as to the happenings on the battle ground.

666 QUICKLY RELIEVES COLDS, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS AND HEADACHES. A FINE TONIC.

HERRIN MASSACRE INQUIRY

Special Grand Jury Begins Investigation of Butchering Mine Workers by Mob

Marion, Ill., Aug. 28 (By the Associated Press).—First witnesses were called today before the grand jury investigating the Herrin mine war of June 21 and 22, after the jury had received its instructions from Circuit Judge D. T. Hartwell. Today's witnesses included employees of an electrical railway running between Herrin and Herrin, who were said to have been eye witnesses of the man hunting battle, and the owner of a hardware store from which ammunition was taken during the preparation for the battle.

The actual investigation began this afternoon when Sheriff Melvin Thaxton, against whom there has been considerable criticism since the massacre, was called. He was followed by his deputy, S. E. Storm. Considerable time was then given to examining Col. Dan Hunter of the Illinois National Guard, who was in close touch with the actual conditions on the first day of the riot than Sheriff Thaxton, who had been called away to Carbondale.

Hardware Merchant Called. The first civilian called before the grand jury, after Coroner William McCown had been examined, was T. A. Cox, a hardware merchant from whose store a mob reportedly took a quantity of ammunition. He had been warned of the forming of the mob and had removed his rifle and other weapons from the store, he testified, on previous occasions, but on the evening preceding the battle all ammunition was taken from the store after a mob had forced him to open his place of business. His son, Harry, followed him into the grand jury room.

In addressing the grand jury, Judge Hartwell pointed out that a fair and complete investigation should be made and that "all guilty should be brought before the bar of justice in order that the guilty may be punished for the blot stamped on Williamson county's records by a lawless element."

In defending Sheriff Thaxton in his address, Judge Hartwell said this official has voluntarily stepped aside and left the selection of the jury to the state's attorney. Sheriff Steps Aside. "It is a matter of common knowledge, the judge stated, that we have been charged with being in league with crime and criminals, that all of the public officials have been cowed and intimidated; that the county board would select men as grand jurors, if we waited for the regular term of court and would not indict any person regardless of the evidence that might be produced. The sheriff has been charged with a gross failure of duty and every official of the community in general has been branded as one great body of law breakers. The officials have been pictured as members of a political machine placed in office and kept in power by the voters of a lawless mob."

"I mention the above in order to inform you that the sheriff voluntarily consented to step aside, and to have nothing to do with the selection of this special grand jury. He has voluntarily consented to appoint such deputies as the state's attorney and the attorney general desired. "The sheriff took the position that regardless of what he might do, he would be charged with the failure of duty, and I think it is not out of place for me to say right here that the deputy sheriffs have all been selected by the state's attorney, with the approval of the attorney general."

Freight and Passenger Traffic Increase.

Tokio, July 20.—The returns of the railway for the last three months put the total number of passengers at 147,045,000 and the freight at 15,158,000 tons, the proceeds from the former amounting to 66,800,000 yen and the latter to 45,950,000 yen. Compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year the above is an increase of 26,000,000 passengers and of 2,200,000 tons of freight. The proceeds from passengers increasing by 10,700,000 yen and freight by 5,436,000 yen.

Willing to Oblige.

An Englishman on a walking tour in a remote part of the Scottish Highlands came, says the Argonaut, to a lonely inn. Being ravenously hungry, he entered and asked the landlady for some poached eggs. The landlady shook her head. "We haven't any eggs, sir," she said. "But," she added, lowering her voice to a whisper, "I dinna doot that I could get you a fine dish of poached salmon!"

STRAYED OR STOLEN—Friday night, light red cow and dark red calf. Cow has four white feet, and blaze face. Black spot in hook of hind leg. \$5.00 reward if returned to N. W. Moses, Cor. Penn & LaFayette Sts.

NO AGREEMENT ON REPARATIONS

French and British Continue Fruitless Discussions of Indemnity Issue

Paris, Aug. 23 (By the Associated Press).—The reparations commission met again this afternoon in an effort to reach unanimous agreement regarding the German request for a moratorium on her indemnity payments. At the end of several hours of discussion the British and French viewpoints were still widely at variance, with the Italians and Belgians merely trying to find some proposal which would meet the ideals of France and Great Britain.

Two projected solutions were seriously discussed. One of them was known as the Belgian plan and the other was an amplification of a last minute suggestion offered by Germany just before Sir John Bradbury and Eugene Maclaur, British and French members of the commission, left Berlin for Paris last week. The Belgian plan has been unofficially offered by the Belgian delegation as a means of preventing a break between England and France on the reparations issue. Under its terms Belgium would accept long term notes in place of the remaining cash payments due this year, amounting to 150,000,000 gold marks. As a guarantee of ultimate payment of these installments, Germany would deposit 210,000,000 gold marks from the reserve of the Reichsbank in the Bank of England. France has not definitely declared herself on this proposal, and M. De La Croix, Belgian member of the commission, and M. Duboise, president, are conferring in the hope that it might prove satisfactory. England and Italy already have approved the proposition.

The German plan which probably will be the subject of conversations between the commission and German officials on Wednesday, would meet Premier Poincare's demand for allied control of German state mines and forests by a guarantee to France of the products of these resources during the period of the moratorium. Failure to promptly deliver the stipulated timber and coal would result in the seizure of certain mines which would be designated in the agreement. British approval is behind this arrangement, which is regarded as giving France the productive guarantees which she seeks without actually turning over political control of the mines and forests.

The British continue to emphasize their belief that Germany is doing everything she can to meet the French point of view and would be willing to give the productive guarantees which M. Poincare demands in return for a moratorium if such guarantees are of a strictly business character, and not political. The French official position continues to be that full control of the German mines and forests must be handed over to the allies in return for a moratorium. However, there is considerably less talk of threatened isolation action and more of the desire of France to reach a unanimous decision in the commission through a compromise.

A Poor Soul.

Wife—Did you notice the chinchilla coat on the woman sitting in front of us at church this morning? Husband—Er—no. Afraid I was dozing most of the time. Wife—Um. A lot of good the service did you.—(Toronto Globe.)

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic Destroys Malarial Germs in the Blood.

BAGGING AND TIES.

We haven't much of this material to offer, but what we have is of the best grade consisting of 3 LB. NEW JUTE BAGGING. 2 LB. NEW JUTE BAGGING. 2 LB. NEW SUGAR SACK BAGGING. NEW ARROW TIES. At the present price of cotton it pays to handle heavy bagging. Our supply of 3 lb. is very limited. Our prices are as usual RIGHT. Phone, write, or see us before buying. O'DONNELL & COMPANY

The National Bank of South Carolina

Of Sumter, S. C. The Bank With the Chime Clock. The Most Palsaking SERVICE with COURTESY. Capital \$300,000 Surplus and Profits \$500,000. STRONG AND PROGRESSIVE. Give us the Pleasure of Serving YOU. C. G. ROWLAND, Pres. EARLE ROWLAND, Cashier.

DISCOUNT YOUR BILLS

If our merchants would only take the time to figure up what discounting their bills means to them, there are very few who would not take advantage of it. Take for example a 30-day bill, it is usually subject to a discount of 1 per cent in 10 days which is equivalent to 18 per cent per annum. If you have to borrow money from your bank and pay the maximum rate of 8 per cent, you are 10 per cent to the good. Where can you find a better investment than making at least 10 per cent on your own bills? But this is not all. The man who discounts his bills always has a better credit than the other fellow. Let us talk it over with you.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SUMTER, S. C.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS FOR CONSTIPATION BILIOUSNESS Headache INDIGESTION Stomach Trouble - SOLD EVERYWHERE

Mail Door-Slot or Receptacle Required.

Washington, Aug. 25.—On account of the delays caused by carriers at dwelling houses where no door-slot or mail receptacle is provided, and the fact that a large majority of dwellings are thus equipped already, it seems finally within a reasonable period to require all who are to receive mail by street carriers at their dwellings to provide such accommodations, the expense of same being small. Postmasters are therefore thus instructed. The length of notice should not exceed four months, although there may be exceptional cases where postmasters use reasonable discretion or ask for instructions.

It is not the department's desire, of course, that any shall be deprived of delivery by this requirement, but rather it is earnestly hoped that all will see the reasonableness of it and its advantage to themselves as well as to the carriers. But if it finally becomes necessary mail delivery will be discontinued where no door-slots (preferably) or mail receptacles are provided. John H. Bartlett, 1st Asst. P. M. Gen.

Sydney Has Largest Tennis Courts

Sydney, N. S. W., Aug. 5.—The new grounds of the New South Wales Lawn Tennis Association, comprising ninety courts ultimately at Rushcutters' Bay, less than ten minutes from the heart of Sydney, will be among the largest in the world when completed. Ten courts are ready for play at present and within a few months, between 50 and 60 more will be available. The site was purchased by the association from the government in September and the clubhouse and grandstands are nearing completion.

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