

The Watchman and Southon
Published Wednesday and Saturday
BY OSTEEN PUBLISHING COMPANY
SUMTER, S. C.
Terms: \$1.50 per annum—in advance.
Advertisements.
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 subscribe 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 Southon in 1868. The Watchman and Southon now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers and is manifestly the best advertisement medium in Sumter.

Week's Weather Forecast.
Washington, Nov. 9.—Fair weather with slowly rising temperature after Monday as the forecast for the Southeastern States next week.

While the fighting was going on in France our boys had all their time occupied and their minds and hearts were in the work of beating the Huns and making the world safe for their loved ones back home. Now that the fighting is over they will need entertainment and comforts, and this the United War Work will provide. If you care for the boys over there and have any gratitude for what they have done and the sacrifices they have made you will give and give liberally to the fund that is now being raised to carry on this work in France and in the camps. Don't hang on to your dollars—the boys over there were more unselfish with their lives than some of the stay at homes are proving to be with their nickles. There are men in Sumter who are far richer today than they were before the war began, and still they are talking about the inordinate demands that are being made upon them for money to help carry on the war work. A dollar slacker is more deplorable than a gun-shy coward.

REVOLUTION RUNNING SMOOTHLY.

Change of Hands Causes no Break in Government.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Red revolution in Germany, upon the heels of the abdication of the kaiser, apparently is accomplishing the unexpected by throwing the country into the hands of a workmen's and soldiers' regime without breaking the thread of government or impairing the credentials of the armistice envoys waiting within the allied line. The prevailing view here tonight is that Gen. Foch still will accept the signatures of the envoys to the document that would end the war if they desire to sign upon instructions from Berlin or the German great headquarters before the expiration of the time limit—11 o'clock tomorrow morning, French time (6 a. m. Washington time).

In some quarters it is believed even that a request for a few hours' extension of time might be granted if it came from Friederich Ebert, the new chancellor, appointed as an agent of a regency, and recognized as head of the government by at least a large section of the revolutionaries. Physical difficulties prevented the courier bearing the armistice terms from reaching German headquarters until 10 o'clock this morning, forty-eight hours after the limit had been fixed.

Such a request might be made by wireless if it appeared impossible for the courier to get back through the lines on time. If granted, it is believed here, the additional hours would be few, and would be given with warning that what has happened in Germany could make no change in the terms which have been laid down by the United States and the allies for a cessation of hostilities. These terms, or the more severe conditions which may be expected if the victorious armies have to wait for the surrender of individual units of the beaten German forces, will place the future behavior of Germany at the discretion of the associated powers, regardless of what form of provisional government may hold the reins at Berlin.

Eleven o'clock French time is 6 o'clock in the morning in the Eastern United States. Delays in cable transmission may make it late in the morning tomorrow before it is known here that the time has passed without the signing of the armistice, if that happens. Late tonight officials pressed to be without any information to indicate what may be expected.

There was big news during the day. From the Hague the army general staff received the first press reports that the kaiser had fled across the near-by border of Holland from Spa, where he had laid down the role of supreme war lord at the great headquarters a few hours before.

Marshall Foch Fund.
Previously acknowledged \$100.00
A. A. Strauss 1.00
Mrs. A. A. Strauss 1.00
W. B. Upshur 1.00
Dr. C. J. Lemmon 1.00
S. H. Edmunds 1.00
Miss Sophia Brunson 1.00
H. W. Westberry 1.00
R. L. Witherspoon 1.00
Mrs. H. L. Witherspoon 1.00
Mrs. M. E. Teicher 1.00
Miss Ammie Teicher 1.00
Miss Marie Teicher 1.00
Miss Is. Lore Teicher 1.00
Miss Francesca Teicher 1.00
P. B. Bruner 1.00
Major Shelley 1.00
Percy B. Harvin 1.00

Looks as though the Kaiser must fight or work.—Baltimore American

Advertisements Changed To-day Accord-

RIGHT TRIUMPH OVER FLOOD OF BEAST OF BERLIN.

Long Planned Conspiracy to Conquer the World and Destroy Democracy Defeated by Liberty Loving Peoples of the World.
By Associated Press.
Washington, November 11.—William Hohenzollern, the abdicated German emperor and king of Prussia and his eldest son, Frederick William, who hoped some day to rule the German people, are reported to have fled to Holland.

The revolution which is in progress throughout Germany although it seemingly is a peaceful one, probably threw fear into the hearts of the former kaiser and the crown prince, and caused them to take asylum in a neutral state.

Wilhelm II, reigning king of the monarchy of Wurttemberg, is declared to have abdicated Friday night, and reports have it that the Grand Duke of Hesse, ruler of the grand duchy of Hesse, has decreed the formation of a council of state to take over the government there. Every dynasty in Germany is to be suppressed and all the princes exiled, according to a Swiss advice.

People's government have been established in the greater part of Berlin and in other cities of the kingdom and empire. Leipzig, Stuttgart, Cologne, Essen and Frankfurt have joined the revolutionists and reactionaries in which several persons were killed or wounded. The palace of the Crown Prince has been taken over by the revolutionists. "Long live the republic" and singing of "The Marseillaise" have been heard in the streets of the capital.

Friedrich Ebert, the Socialist leader, has been appointed imperial chancellor and has issued a proclamation saying that it is his purpose to form a people's government which will endeavor to bring about speedy peace. On the battle front the German everywhere continued to suffer defeat at the hands of the British, French and American forces.

In the north Field Marshal Haig's forces have driven the enemy beyond the Franco-Belgian frontier south of the Sambre Canal and now are almost within gun range of Brussels. The Germans are showing stiffer resistance with rear guards, but nevertheless the British are overcoming these efforts and pushing forward large quantities of supplies, including much rolling stock have fallen into the hands of the British.

Likewise the French are still in pursuit of the enemy but before them the German retreat seems to be somewhat disorderly. The enemy is abandoning guns and supplies of all descriptions and in some instances entire railroad trains have been left behind. All the enemy's lines of communication now have been captured except the road leading northward from Mezieres.

General Pershing's troops continue to make progress on both sides of the Meuse River and the American Second Army has launched an attack west of the Moselle River and gained its objectives.

On the Meuse the town of Stenay has been captured by the Americans after violent opposition. In the Moselle sector several woods and heights have been cleared of the enemy by the Americans including the Bois de Waville, from the northern fringe of which the great German fortresses of Metz is only ten miles distant.

The German people, for a generation the obedient and submissive servants of their war lords, for more than four years his pliant instruments in ravaging the world, have spoken a new word, and the old Germany is gone.

From the confused, sometimes conflicting and often delayed advice from Germany in the last two days it has now become apparent that William, emperor and king, has been stripped of his power. He is now plain William Hohenzollern, a fugitive in Holland. With his fall topple into ruin William's mad design to rule the world.

Little is known of the situation today in Germany, for that country is in the first days of its new adventure. It is not clear whether the old regime has been permanently dislodged or whether the new authorities, with the unscrupulous adroitness which has long marked German politics, are merely sacrificing the chief figureheads of kaiserism in the hope of obtaining an easier peace. It appears probable that no one in Germany knows and that it is still to be determined which of the contending elements will gain the upper hand.

Revolution is spreading rapidly, and from the fact that a Socialist is now chancellor it may be gathered that the object of the revolution is not merely the quick ending of the war but the complete severance of the political ties which still bind the nation with its past.

For the allies the problem has changed. The countries which fought Germany and her vassals for more than four years have emerged from the war completely triumphant, but within the borders of the countries which menaced the peace of the whole world stalks next, famine and anarchy. The world's next task may be of the former who have successfully contested Germany's greed for power to save her from the fate she imposed on Russia. Likewise help will have to be given to Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, whose ruin Germany wrought.

The German empire was the last of the great autocracies whose fall marks the real significance of the war. In Russia, Austria-Hungary and finally in Germany irresponsible power gave way before the irresistible forces of democracy. Germany holding on to the last kept up the hopeless struggle until Field Marshal von Hindenburg's prophetic words early in the war, came true. The side with the strongest nerves, said he would win. It was the crumbling of the home front which made it impossible for Germany, notwithstanding her great armies in the field to carry on any longer.

The collapse of Germany brings the eclipse of the German idea of the

octrine of in the nation; sending voice regime there was devoted, a nation of which militarism was the embodiment, which murdered and plundered, heedless of the rights of the individual and made terrorism a matter of studied policy. This terrorism was directed not only against individuals but against nations, not only hostile nations, but those with whom Germany was officially at peace. Its system of espionage, corruption and violence, extended throughout the world. It was exemplified by the plots carried out in this country under direction of the government for the destruction of munition plants and ships before the United States entered the war and by the effort of the German government to embroil this country, then neutral, in war with Japan and Mexico.

ALBERT BALLIN DEAD.

Greatest Business Man of Germany Dies Suddenly.
Copenhagen, Nov. 10.—Albert Ballin, general director of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, died suddenly Saturday, according to an announcement made in Berlin.

Albert Ballin, whose death is announced at Berlin, apart from being one of the greatest shipping men of the world prior to the outbreak of the war, was somewhat celebrated because of his intimacy with the German emperor. On all shipping matters he was the emperor's trusted adviser, second only, on occasion, to Grand Admiral von Tirpitz.

There was a report, widely circulated, that the resignation of von Tirpitz was finally brought about by Ballin, who declared himself opposed to many features of the submarine policy, and, having the emperor's ear, was said to have warned him of the serious consequences of the useless destruction of merchant ships.

This was in 1916, but after the United States entered the war, Herr Ballin had little to say and soon fell into disfavor, probably because of his failure to support the emperor and the government in the policy which had brought about a state of war between Germany and the United States.

There is a well authenticated story of a conference between the emperor, von Hindenburg, Ludendorff and Ballin, in which the shipping man, after listening to the glowing account of the military situation given by the military leaders told the emperor that every extra month of the war meant an additional year in getting out of the ruin after the war. He declared he did not expect to live to see Germany out of her difficulties.

WAR WORK ENDORSED.

Council of Defense Calls on People to Support United War Work Campaign.
At the conclusion of a scholarly and eloquent address by Dr. S. H. Edmunds at the meeting of the County Council of Defense last Saturday, in which the speaker entertained and inspired his auditors by his masterful interpretation of the duty we owe the soldiers at the front, with particular emphasis upon the necessity of renewing with special vigor and heartfelt interest the splendid social, mental, spiritual, and physical welfare work of the "Seven Sisters" organizations for which the United War Work Campaign is seeking two hundred and fifty millions of dollars this week, on motion of Messrs. P. G. Bowman and Neill O'Donnell the meeting unanimously endorsed Dr. Edmunds' speech and the First United War Work campaign by a rising vote. The meeting showed itself peculiarly appreciative of Dr. Edmunds' talk and the United War Work Campaign which opened yesterday at Sumter Opera House and with meetings throughout Sumter county.

With the relaxation and reaction among millions of soldiers, assuming that peace will soon be declared, after months in the trenches and under military restraint in army camps, and with the tremendous aftermath of four years horrible and bloody war, the great outburst of joy and celebration among the millions of peoples of the allied nations, there is room for serious thought that our boys may "run amuck" so to speak among the temptations of the times. So that after the war more than during hostilities, as Dr. Edmunds so forcibly and convincingly expressed it, there is greater need for social work and more money than ever will be needed. On the other hand, should hostilities continue, and they might, every intelligent individual needs no lengthy explanation of the needs of the soldiers.

Dr. Edmunds reminded his hearers that should peace be declared this coming week, that so far as millions of our soldiers and sailors are concerned, the war will not be over for many months.

The enforcement of the terms of the armistice and final peace negotiations, the rehabilitation or reconstruction of many European governments so necessary to permanent world peace, and other duties, military, diplomatic, industrial and otherwise will require hundreds of thousands of soldiers of the entente for many months in Europe.

Hundreds of thousands of prisoners, either captured or surrendered, must be guarded and cared for to insure complete capitulation of the central powers and compliance by them with the peace or armistice terms. The County Council of Defense showed its personal to be unanimously enthusiastic, interested, and patriotic for the First United War Work Campaign, and promised loyal support and hard work for the success of the campaign.

Why "Most Women?"

(Houston Post.)
A Louisville pastor says "the craze for millinery is an incurable disease with most women."

"I ATE BEEFSTEAK THE FIRST TIME IN MANY YEARS."

Greenville Lady Describes Her Feelings When She is Able to Eat a Good Meal After Years of Stomach Distress.

"For many years I have been the victim of stomach disorder. It kept getting worse and worse until I began to feel it in other parts of my body. My liver went bad. I had headaches, was constipated and suffered from pains in the limbs. My sleep left me and I lay awake night after night. I could not eat a good meal without it giving me great trouble. I tried about everything I could find but nothing gave me permanent relief until I decided as a last resort to try Drego, the new herb medicine. Drego helped me wonderfully from the very first day I started on it for I ate a big meal of beefsteak, the first time in years, and it did not hurt me at all. The awful pains in my limbs are all gone and I sleep much better now and feel rested when I get up in the morning. I owe all my recovery to Drego and am glad to tell every person I know about the 'good it has done me.'"

(Signed) Mrs. J. C. Roberson, 37 Wallace Street, Greenville, S. C. No person can keep well unless the stomach, liver and bowels are in good working order. It is a simple matter to keep the machinery of the body in first class shape through the use of Drego. Just a spoonful with each meal for a short time has accomplished wonderful results for hundreds of men and women of this section.

Drego is inexpensive, pleasant to take and quick and efficient in its action. Modern drug stores everywhere are now dispensing Drego and it is particularly recommended in Sumter by Sibert's Drug Store.—Adv't.

RED CROSS GOES ON.

End of War Will by No Means Cause Relaxation of Efforts.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Relaxation of effort by American Red Cross chapters should not be permitted "until peace is really here," said a message sent today by the war council to each of the 3,857 local organizations. "But even with peace," said the message, "let no one suppose that the work of the Red Cross is finished. Millions of American boys are still under arms. Thousands of them are sick and wounded. Owing to the shortage in shipping, it may take a year or more to bring our boys home from France.

"The cessation of war will reveal a picture of misery such as the world has never seen before, especially in many countries which can not help themselves. The American people will expect the Red Cross to continue to act as their agent in repairing broken spirits and broken bodies. "Our spirits must now call us to show that not the roar of cannon or blood of our own alone directs our activities, but that a great people will continue to respond greatly and freely to its obligations and opportunity to serve."

New Name, Old Disease.

Two girls were quarreling. "Oh," said one, "I'm sick of you! I believe you can't help it, though. You've got a chauffeur's tongue!" "What?" cried the other girl, scared. "Is it catching? How does one get it?" "Oh," said the other pointedly, "through constantly running people down." — Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF Reserve District No. 5

The First National Bank of Sumter.

At Sumter, in The State of South Carolina, at The Close of Business on November 1, 1918.

RESOURCES.
1. a Loans and discounts, including rediscount t s, (except those shown in b and c) \$763,053.04
Total loans 763,053.04
2. Overdrafts, secured \$42,843.23; unsecured 1,306.44 44,149.67
5. U. S. Bonds (other than Liberty Bonds, but including U. S. certificates of indebtedness):
a U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) 50,000.00
b U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value) 7,000.00 57,000.00
6. Liberty loan bonds:
a Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1-2, 4, and 4 1-4 per cent unpledged 20,000.00
b Payments actually made on Liberty 4 1-4 per cent bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan owned 1,000.00 21,000.00
7. Bonds, securities, etc., (other than U. S.):
b Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits 4,000.00
e Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged 5,000.00
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S. 9,000.00
8. Stocks, other than Federal Reservebank stock 2,000.00
9. Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription) 6,000.00
10. a Value of banking house owned and unencumbered 42,500.00
b Equity in Banking House 42,500.00
12. Real estate owned other than banking house 250.00
13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank 27,172.02
14. Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve) 29,640.04
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks 55,958.50
16. Net amounts due from banks and bankers, and trust companies other than included in Items 13, 14, and 15 51,256.48
18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 17) 10,718.69
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 147,572.79
20. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer 2,500.00
Total \$1,122,198.44

LIABILITIES.
24. Capital stock paid in \$100,000.00
25. Surplus fund \$100,000.00
26. a Undivided profits \$58,672.02
b Less current expenses, interest & taxes paid 14,356.76 44,315.26
27. Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate) 7,000.00
30. Circulating notes outstanding 48,800.00
32. Net amounts due to National banks 93.57
Total of Items 22 and 33 93.57
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):
34. Individual deposits subject to check 437,976.11
36. Certified checks 33.00
37. Cashier's checks outstanding 646.79
Total demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve, Items 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41 438,655.90
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):
44. Postal savings deposits 1,959.13
45. Other time deposits 376,752.29
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve, Items 42, 43, 44, and 45 378,711.42
46. United States deposits (other than postal savings):
c Other United States deposits, including deposits of U. S. disbursing officer 4,622.29
Total \$1,122,198.44

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, County of Sumter, ss.
I, O. L. Yates, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of Nov. 1918.
O. L. YATES, Cashier.
Correct—Attest:
A. M. Broughton, Notary Public.
NEILL O'DONNELL,
H. D. BARNETT,
GEO. F. EPPERSON,
Directors