

The Watchman and Southern.

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—BY—
OSTEEN PUBLISHING COMPANY
SUMTER, S. C.
Terms:
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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 serve 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 Southern in 1856. The Watchman and Southern now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

The eight-hour day is like Christianity. Broadly speaking, it "has never been tried." The Golden Rule, which is the essence of Christianity, when tried has really worked. But it is only a few who employ it consistently as the mainspring of their whole lives. Others follow it in sporadic instances. Its success when applied indicates that it is an eminently practical principle of life, one that ministers to growth and usefulness and happiness.

The same is true of the eight-hour day. Any man or woman can engage in eight hours of productive labor six days a week and have time enough left to keep fresh in mind and body, happy, ready for the next day.

There are jobs so exigent, either of brain or muscle, that five hours a day at one of them is enough. The other hours then could go on some entirely different job. Gardening for the intense brain worker, a night school class for the stoker, would do.

But just suppose everyone were suddenly required to put in eight hours of work, no more, no less. What a revolution there would be in society!

When all the parasites, male and female, did their stunt, would not most of the evils of luxurious and artificial living disappear?

And when mothers were forced by the police to stop work at the end of eight hours! There would be a sudden boom in cooked-food services, and cleaning services, and laundry and mending services. And the mother who went on duty at seven and had to stop at four (two half-hours out for meals, of course) would have to plan her work with an extraordinary amount of balance and good judgment. That she could not get dinner and do the evening dishes would not mean that she could not read to the children, of course. But if she bathed them and put them to bed after hours, she would have to stop an hour earlier in the afternoon.

Suppose the doctors were held down to eight hours. We'd have to keep well, wouldn't we? But the doctor would have to have a flexible schedule—a forty-eight hour week, perhaps, adjusted to suit the incoming babies and emergencies.

If the authors had to work eight hours a day, perhaps the magazine stories would come out with a little better finish and a little sounder structure. Editors might find their tempers improved, if they stopped—in time.

It would bear a good deal of thinking. Take half an hour to consider the possibilities of all civilized society, the effect on production, upon comfort, upon happiness, upon advancement, if there were a universally applied eight-hour day.

The world is full of industrial troubles because people lack the necessities of life and people lack the necessities of life because the world is full of industrial troubles.

The dancing mania is here again. They used to credit this mania to booze, and now they credit it to prohibition. The solemn truth is that people dance simply because they like to dance, and it's a form of intoxication in itself, which hasn't anything to do with alcohol.

POSTAGE AND PENNIES.

Bills pending in congress which provide for the reduction of the local postage letter rate from two cents to one, have been approved by Postmaster General Burleson. This means that a letter mailed in any city or town would be delivered anywhere within the limits of the local delivery system for one cent. It does not affect letters going beyond the local office.

This provision was at one time in force. Mr. Burleson says that "the present two-cent charge on that class of mail exceeds the cost of handling," and he "believes the reduction should be made because the postal service should not be conducted for profit."

There are two sides to this matter, however. While no one wants to pay more for postage than is necessary, it seems rather a "surd," in view of the

existing state of postal finances, that any reduction should come about because a little money is made on one trifling branch of the service.

If there were funds available to give the carriers and other postal employes a fair wage, compared with other kinds of labor of equal standard, if wages were high enough to attract to the service somewhere near enough employees to handle the work efficiently, then, if one branch were paying a profit, that profit should of course be taken off and the consumer be given the benefit of the reduction.

But suppose this matter of the local one-cent postage were submitted to a vote of all the people most affected by it? Take for example stores and corporations sending out thousands of statements monthly, whose mailing bills of hundreds of dollars would be cut in half by the one-cent local postage rate. Would they not vote in overwhelming numbers to have this money retained in the postal service and used where it would do a little good in improving the quality of the mail deliveries?

GERMANS MUST LEARN CITIZENSHIP.

One of the lessons which the Germans must learn before they can really achieve a position of respect and power in the world is self-government. They have been a docile crowd of servants obedient to their rulers for so long that they are at a loss now that governmental responsibility is thrown upon them as citizens. This fact is made strikingly apparent in recent accounts of German attempts at reconstruction.

Committing the government of a nation to the hands of a hereditary ruler seems to work beautifully as long as the ruler is wise, honest, good and ambitious only to promote justice and honor in his own country and in the world. But that combination of qualities seems to be rare indeed in divine-right monarchs with absolute power. For a long time the Germans, while so ruled, seemed to be the most efficient and prosperous of nations. Then the greed and ambition of their masters plunged them into a disastrous war and left them stranded with little ability for self government or political initiative, or even liking for the task.

They cannot get really on their feet, develop a true national self-respect and attain an honorable place in the society of nations until they have learned the science of self-government from the very beginning and built up an individual and public consciousness which can be relied upon in a crisis to think straight and fast and so to reach just and wise decisions.

NOTE TO MEXICO

American Government Renews Demand For Release of Jenkins

Washington, Nov. 30.—Another note to the Mexican government relating to the arrest and imprisonment of William O. Jenkins, consular agent at Puebla, was sent by the State department today to the embassy at Mexico City, for presentation tomorrow to Carranza.

The note, which some officials indicated might be the last on the subject, was in reply to Mexico's answer to a sharp demand by this government for immediate release of Jenkins. No intimation of its character was disclosed, but officials in touch with the situation believed it more emphatic than any sent heretofore.

It was thought here tonight that the note would be delivered by the American representative to the foreign office at Mexico City by noon tomorrow but there was no statement as to when the text would be made public. State department officials declined to be questioned concerning the nature of the communication.

There were no advices to the department from the Mexican capital concerning the Jenkins case or the latest murder, that of another oil man, Wallace, although the embassy had been instructed to investigate and report.

Senators and representatives, back today for the regular session of congress tomorrow, took a live interest in latest dispatches from the southern republic and there were indications that debate would break loose in both houses tomorrow on the general Mexican situation. Several senators, who had expected to discuss the situation, said they would await publication of the last note from the government before expressing their views. In some quarters it was believed that the president's message to congress would have a good deal to say about Mexico.

REPLY TO HUN NOTE

Paris, Dec. 1.—The supreme council today adopted the terms of reply to the recent German note regarding prisoners of war.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Seventeen men, widely known in business and public life, representing no particular group as such, but acting for the people as a whole, assembled here today to confer on the country's industrial situation. The conference appointment which was announced from the White House November 20, marks the second effort of President Wilson to devise some means for settling the chaotic condition which has prevailed for months in industry. The opening session will be held this afternoon.

FUEL ORDER BEING ENFORCED

Governors of States Will Cooperate With Federal Officials

Atlanta, Nov. 30.—Cooperation of State governors in bringing to the attention of the public generally the sharp curtailment of fuel decided upon yesterday to husband the rapidly diminishing supplies of the nations' coal, was asked today by the regional coal committee.

The regulations which will go into effect at noon Monday are as far reaching in many respects as those of the war winter of 1917-18 and in its announcement to the public the committee stated that unless miners returned to work in such numbers as to provide a substantial increase of coal at an early date "still further restriction may become necessary and consideration will have to be given to the distribution of the stocks of coal now in the possession of industries not recognized as vital."

The new restrictions will be enforced under the war time powers of the fuel administration. They provide chiefly that stores and office buildings may use heat, light or power only between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., except for bakeries, restaurants, drug stores (for sale of drugs only) and barber shops which use light, heat and power from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Certain other exceptions are made to provide for various industries and businesses. Theaters, moving picture houses and other places of public amusement may use light, heat or power only between 1 p. m. and 10.30 p. m.

All advertising signs and billboards using electricity must be illuminated as must white way lights, show windows and other lights not strictly essential.

Industries, except those whose continuous processes can not be interfered with, may be operated only 43 hours a week. Exceptions are made to meet the special conditions of railroad stations, hospitals, telephone and telegraph and newspaper offices.

Copies of the announcement, which were furnished to newspapers for Sunday morning publication, will be mailed to mayors of all cities in the Southern region, which includes Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana, east of the Mississippi river.

Fuel supplies will be cut off where the regulations are not observed and in case of violations of the law attention of federal district attorneys will be called to the matter. All railroad agents handling coal are regarded as representatives of the committee in enforcing the provisions, while cooperation of all State and municipal officers is asked.

TEXTILE STRIKE BEGINS TODAY

Conference at Fall River Brings No Agreement

Fall River, Mass., Nov. 30.—A conference between the executive committees of the manufacturers' association and of the textile council, held this afternoon failed to bring about any agreement, and the members of unions forming the council will go on strike tomorrow morning in accordance with their vote last Friday.

The operatives, who are affiliated with the National Amalgamation of Textile Operatives, took the strike vote after the manufacturers had rejected their demand for a 25 per cent. wage advance.

The United Textile Workers of America, with a membership estimated at 2,000 in the city, has announced that it will take no part in the strike. The amalgamation has approximately 7,000 members subject to its strike call. What proportion of the 28,000 unorganized operatives will follow the lead of the amalgamation is uncertain.

THE WAR LOSS OF SWITZERLAND

Neutral Country Was Damaged Six Billion Francs

Berne, Switzerland, Oct. 14.—Six billion francs is the sum representing the loss suffered by Switzerland, as a result of the war, according to an estimate by M. Sarasin, president of the Swiss Bankers Union of this city. Of this 2,400,000,000 francs are accounted for by depreciation of German securities and 1,500,000,000 francs by depreciation of Austro-Hungarian securities held by Swiss citizens.

The losses suffered by the hotel world are put down as amounting to 400,000,000 francs. The majority of Swiss private fortunes are invested in foreign government and foreign industrial undertakings, the value of which has declined from 40 to 50 per cent.

Plymouth, Eng., Nov. 28.—Lady Astor, the American born wife of Viscount Astor, was elected to parliament from Plymouth, November 15th. The tabulation of returns is complete.

FOR SALE—Having sold my farm on the White's Mill Road, I want to sell 3 fine mules which can be seen on the plantation. I could not deliver these mules until January 1st. Neill O'Donnell.

NEW FORD—With self starter, for sale. Norman Chandler.

FOR SALE—Twenty-five head young steers and Jersey milk cows. E. M. McElveen, DuRant Station, Abbeville Postoffice.

LIVE MAN—With Ford to demonstrate and sell the J. C. M. Accelerator. Liberal proposition. J. C. Mewshaw, 17 Stk. Exch. Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

HARBY & CO., Inc.

Sumter, S. C.

We are now prepared to book orders for spring shipment on Ammoniated Goods, any analysis you desire. It will pay you to see us at once, as our tonnage this season will be limited.

9 West Liberty Street

IGNORANCE AND ANARCHY TWINS

Bolshevism Flourishes in Russia Because of Illiteracy

Omsk, Sept. 15 (via Vladivostok, Oct. 5).—Illiteracy is the horror of Russia and it is on this soil that Bolshevism flourishes, says Professor A. A. Ossendoffsky, the Polish chief of the Intelligence Department of the All-Russian government.

He defines the Bolshevik order as: "There is no more law. Go forth, burn, pillage, kill and you will be rich and happy." The illiterate and credulous believe this and after two years the world sees the ruin of Russia.

According to the professor, they have no axes, scythes, shovels or nails in Soviet Russia. The Council of National Commissaries is ordering that all the valuable English textile machines in Russia be converted into such utensils as there is no cotton in Soviet Russia and all textile works are idle.

Of the chemical industry there is not a trace. All manufactured goods have been exhausted. Machines are idle.

The professor estimates that all the debt of Russia could be paid up by exporting its vast supply of timber and that its great stores of hard and soft coal would suffice the world for 150 years. Russia's surplus of iron, copper, zinc, naphtha, gold and the wealth in fish of the Pacific and Northern Oceans and Siberian rivers and its fur industries could be utilized as a firm foundation for any economical and financial policy that might be adopted by any Russian government.

"But to accomplish this, it is necessary to have normal living conditions, continuity of work and assur-

ance of the integrity of person and property," says Professor Ossendoffsky. Toward attainment of these conditions, he believes the All-Russian government at Omsk is making progress.

"Having freed from Bolshevism, one-third of Asia," he says, "the Omsk government has preserved untouched the whole of the gold reserve belonging to the former Russian empire, preserved it for the whole of the Russian people. Immense sums have been assigned for the purchase of agricultural machines and fertilizers. The government has sworn to convene a constituent assembly which shall decide the age-long question of distribution of land among the peasants. "The Bolsheviks having promised and actually given land to the peasants, began to introduce the communal principle into its agrarian policy and its method of distributing supplies with the consequence that all Soviet Russia has been shaken by peasant uprisings."

BOODSHED IN WEST VIRGINIA

Clash Between Strikers and Sheriff at Brentwood

Wheeling, W. Va., Dec. 1.—One striker was shot to death, and another seriously injured in a clash between striking workers and Sheriff Clayton at Brentwood this morning, according to a report received by the police here.

Sheriff Clayton was also seriously wounded.

New York, Nov. 28.—The coal situation and the latest developments in the Mexican situation, caused fresh selling at the opening of the stock exchange today. General Motor dropped twenty-one points. Other stock went down.

GERMANS DELAY SIGNING PROTOCOL

French Wish American Representatives to Remain in Paris

Paris, Dec. 1.—French representatives in the peace conference are urging that the American delegates delay their departure for home until the protocol is signed, putting into effect the peace treaty with Germany, it was learned today. Although today was set for the exchange of ratifications of the treaty, no definite news regarding the intention of the Germans as to signing the protocol has been received.

LABOR CONFERENCE CLOSES

International Meeting At Washington Adjourns

Washington, Nov. 29.—Adjournment of the International Labor Conference was set for today. Headquarters of the conference will be established at the seat of the League of Nations, where the labor program mapped out here will be carried on under the supervision of Albert Thomas, the French labor leader who has been chosen director general.

MAKE PEACE WITH HUNGARY

Paris, Dec. 1.—An attempt to make a peace treaty with Hungary through the new Hungarian government was decided upon today by the supreme council. It was resolved to ask the Hungarian government to send to Neuilly, near Paris as soon as possible a Hungarian delegation empowered to negotiate peace.

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