

may insist on amendments so fundamental as to make the League impotent.

"EUROPE ON THE MOVE."

An editor unusually familiar with the immigration situation, when asked whether it was true that 14,000,000 Europeans were trying to get into the United States, replied: "It is not true. They are all trying to get here. Europe is on the move."

There is a great deal of emigration from European countries which, though it affects the United States only indirectly, adds to the menace. Thus Germans and other nationalities from Central Europe are said to be moving in great numbers into Scandinavian and other border countries, crowding the natives there so that more of them are influenced to come to America.

The rate at which immigrants have been arriving lately is more than 1,000,000 a year. Recently 16,000 reached New York in one day. Many of the new-comers are sent back for destitution or other disqualifications.

There is a prospect now of a new system being adopted, whereby most of the inspection work will be done on the other side, and the obviously ineligible stopped before they start. This would be an admirable reform. But it would not solve the whole problem.

Apparently, the present immigration laws, even if perfectly enforced, would leave the doors open dangerously wide. There is a growing demand for a policy of greater restriction. It may be found advisable for a while at least, to adopt the plan favored by Albert Johnson, chairman of the congressional immigration committee and "limit immigration to the close blood relatives of naturalized citizens."

HONEST ADVERTISING.

The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World are engaged in a national campaign for "truth in advertising." They have a National Vigilance Committee prepared to prosecute fraudulent advertisers. So effective, however, has been the moral propaganda of this organization, and so ready are business men in general to accept high standards of honesty, that there is seldom any occasion for more drastic methods than suggestion and persuasion. As Richard H. Lee told an audience in Tacoma, recently:

"The enemies of honest business know that there is mobilized behind the Associated Advertising clubs as the first line of defense practically every business organization of standing in the country, ready to fight in defense of commercial integrity."

The committee, he says, is simply helping the nation's business to "make its advertising 100 per cent dependable." It is not far below that proud level now, as any fair-minded person may discover by a careful examination of present-day newspaper and magazine advertising.

There is no doubt as to the wisdom of this policy. Incomparably more business is done on the new basis of truthful publicity than on the old, repudiated basis of exaggeration and distortion, and it is done with more pleasure and satisfaction to everybody concerned. The greatest American business institutions have been built on a foundation of truthful statements. It is truthfulness that makes America successful in the world's markets. It is truthfulness that has made the American people the greatest purchasers in the world.

Those who ask what is the use of advertising, if only the strict truth is to be told, do not understand the rudiments of advertising. Truth itself has to be advertised, emphatically and repeatedly, lest falsehood crowd it out of people's minds. Any minister of the Gospel can testify to that. Moreover, there is room for endless competition in the manner of presenting truth, whether one is dealing with religion, as the preachers do, or beauty, as the poets do, or human nature, as the novelists and playwrights do, or merchandise, as the commercial advertisers do. Art may be used in presenting falsehood, too, but it seldom succeeds very long.

IRISH MISTAKES.

The Irish revolutionists are now at the most critical point of their revolution. The next few months may make or break them—may bring success or defeat, triumph or disaster. And at this point, as many of their sincere friends in this country see it, they are making serious mistakes.

The greatest mistake is the assassinations in Ireland of which the recent Dublin killings are the most conspicuous example. Whether those assassinations are the deliberate work of the Sinn Fein or the work of smaller and less responsible organizations, they hurt the Irish cause. It will be readily granted that the British troops have set the Irish an example in violent crimes, and it is easy to understand and sympathize with the Irish desire for reprisal in kind. But

if the retaliatory slaughter can be justified morally—and of that there is some doubt—it is unjustifiable from the viewpoint of sound policy.

Martyrdom is a more powerful weapon. The martyrdom of MacSwiney did more for the Irish cause than anything else of recent occurrence. These assassinations may destroy that benefit. The martyr's crown will win Irish freedom sooner than the assassin's knife, even though that assassin be clear in his own conscience and call himself a soldier fighting for his country. The world is sick of blood.

The other mistake is to bring violence into this country. The attack on a New York club which happened to be displaying a British flag along with the American and French flags was an unwarranted act. There have been threats of reprisals against the British in the United States. There has been other activity calculated to force the American people to take sides, and formally demand the liberation of Ireland. These things do not help Ireland.

The Irish question is one that goes home to the heart of every liberty-loving American, but it is a private question, in this country, not a military or political question, and most Americans resent having it forcibly thrust upon them. Private and peaceful effort will do more for Ireland than public violence can possibly do.

RAILROADS AND AUTOMOBILES.

The railroad used to be the great slaughterer in this country. It has lost that distinction. Its place is taken by the automobile.

Railroads not only kill fewer people per million than they used to, but in the cities their victims are now actually fewer than they were ten or fifteen years ago, in spite of the increase in population and trackage. For the whole country, railroad deaths are now increasing annually at the rate of about 125 per million, while automobile deaths are increasing eight times as fast.

Two years ago automobiles killed, in the registration area which includes four-fifths of the national population, 7,525 people, and the railroads, 8,619. The increase undoubtedly will make the automobile fatalities this year greater than those of the railroads.

The automobile is not only killing more people than the locomotive, but more than industrial machinery.

The great improvement in prevention of accident and death on railroads and in factories came about when the nation became horrified by the bloody records and turned its attention to the matter in earnest. There is hope that similar forces will now be set in operation to make motor cars less deadly. Safety campaigns have been undertaken in some cities, with excellent results. The effort should be universal.

If exhortation, advice and compulsory training of drivers will not stop the slaughter, more drastic means must be adopted. If it were as expensive to kill a person with an automobile as to do it with a railroad train, there would be a sudden shrinkage in the death list.

Vote on Irish Home Rule

Amendment to Government Measure Adopted by Decided Majority—Measure May Fail on Final Vote

London, Dec. 1.—The government suffered a defeat in the house of lords tonight when an amendment to the Irish home rule bill submitted by Baron Curzon and Lord Curzon, providing for the establishment of a senate for southern Ireland, was carried against the government by a vote of 129 to 38. It was explained that the object of the amendment was to safeguard the minority southern Unionists. Lord Birkenhead, lord high chancellor for the government, opposed the amendment on the ground that such a senate must be predominantly nominative and there was no hope of forcing such a second chamber on southern Ireland. He emphasized the government's desire that the question of framing a senate should be left to the central council.

Lord Shandon moved an amendment providing for a joint session of the southern and northern senates as a substitute for the Irish council. Lord Birkenhead thought it preferable to discuss the subject at a later stage. Earl Middleton urged that nothing was more likely to lead to some settlement than Lord Shandon's proposal.

This amendment was adopted, 48 to 34.

In a later discussion Lord Birkenhead, referring to the Lord Shandon amendment, said that the council was an essential part of the government's scheme. This now was swept away by Lord Shandon's lamentable and reckless amendment. He doubted whether the bill will survive such a severe blow.

An amendment bestowing a second chamber on the Ulster parliament was also adopted.

Relief For Farmers Being Considered

Senate and House Committees on Agriculture Met Today

Washington, Dec. 2.—The agricultural committees of the senate and House met today to consider relief measures for the agricultural situation. Secretary Houston, members of the federal reserve board, government officials and farmers' representatives will be heard.

Havana, Dec. 2.—Sugar stocks in Cuba total two hundred and seventy thousand tons, according to a government report.

FOR SALE—Dort touring car equipped with bumpers, shock absorbers and extra tire. Run only three thousand miles. Will take middling cotton at 15c. H. L. Witherspoon.

WANTED—Portion as overseer of a farm. Thoroughly competent, and experienced in all kinds of farming, including stock, truck, poultry and power farming. 25 years of age; married and can furnish the best of references. W. P. Arnold, Mayesville, S. C. R. No. 3.

Have it tuned C. H. CURTIS Phone 596

Endowment Campaign

Presbyterians of South Carolina Working For \$1,000,000 For Schools

Emphasizing the distinct importance attached to the campaign for \$1,000,000 now in progress in the state of South Carolina, for the purpose of satisfying, equipping and endowing the four Presbyterian colleges in the state, the Presbyterians of South Carolina are investing only \$100 per student in the Presbyterian college for men, at Clinton, Clemson College for women, at Columbia, and Theological seminary, at Clinton, combined, in the state, on the same basis, is investing \$257 per student.

The success of this campaign for the cause of Christian education in South Carolina means that the Presbyterian college for men will receive \$300,000 with which to increase its endowment, and equipment, Clemson college will receive \$200,000 for the same purpose and Theological seminary and Columbia Theological Seminary will receive \$125 each.

"The Christian college," says Dr. Henry Louis Smith, president of Washington and Lee university, "is the manufactory which takes the finest raw material the church can furnish, multiplies its value a hundred fold, and returns it to the church in a life-giving stream of intelligent faith, trained power and consecrated leadership."

This campaign in South Carolina will close December 29th and there remains \$275,000 yet to be pledged before the four schools of the synod be assured of the \$1,000,000 fund; and unless the remaining \$275,000 is pledged 75 per cent of the \$725,000 which has been pledged to the present time does not become binding.

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Nine months ago the synod of North Carolina closed a campaign for \$1,000,000 for the schools of that synod, the pledged amounting to more than the goal named, and those in closest touch with the campaign in South Carolina believe the Presbyterians in this state will bring this campaign to a successful close as well.

The \$1,000,000 who are making the campaign in this state in Spartanburg, Greenville and Abbeville counties, and those in those counties who are making substantial increases to the fund already pledged for the cause.

Next week the campaign will be made in Greenville and Sumter.

DEATH

Died at Bethune, S. C., Saturday night, November 27, at 10:30, Mrs. O. D. Oulaw, wife of O. D. Oulaw. Before her marriage she was Miss Geo. Patrick Gibson, daughter of L. H. Gibson, near Manning, S. C.

She is survived by her husband and six children, the oldest only eight years of age; her mother, her husband and children, she is survived by her father and three brothers, A. L. Gibson, of Sumter, H. L. Gibson, of Paxville, and John Gibson, of Bethune, S. C.

Marriage Licenses

A marriage license has been granted to Isahr Jefferson and Vermelle Jenkins, colored, of Dalzell.

Hartsville, Dec. 1.—W. C. Cottingham was accidentally killed here Tuesday morning in the plant of the Hartsville oil mill while attempting to put on a belt. Mr. Cottingham was from Waycross, Ga., and was 55 years old.

Advertisement for XMAS SUGGESTIONS FROM JONES-ROSS OFFICE SUPPLY Co. 16 W. Liberty St. Phone 1095. Includes a list of products like engraved cards, desk ink sets, address books, photo albums, and stationery.

Large advertisement for THORNHILL WAGONS. Features a large illustration of a horse-drawn wagon and the text: 'THE perfect construction of THORNHILL WAGONS insures long wear, light draft and complete satisfaction. W. B. Boyle Co. Sumter, S. C.'

LEAGUE AMENDMENTS.

Several amendments to the League of Nations constitution have been proposed at Geneva; but though some of them are viewed favorably by many members none are to be voted at this session. The assembly is to have another session next spring, and prefers to postpone any such action until then.

It is the frankly expressed desire of the present leaders of the League to undertake no changes in the Covenant until they have a chance to talk them over with the next president of the United States. This is a wise position for the League, and one sure to meet the approval of Americans.

It is reassuring to doubters on this side of the water that amendment of the Covenant is taken as a matter of course. It serves as a useful reminder that according to Article 26 of the Covenant, amendments may be submitted at any time to the countries belonging to the league, and will become effective when ratified by those represented in the Council and a majority of the nations represented in the Assembly; also that any country not reconciled to an amendment is permitted to quit the League.

The position taken also opens the way for the United States to enter the League virtually on its own terms, and yet without the unpleasant appearance of demanding special privileges and dodging responsibilities that the other members have assumed.

The United States was meant to be a charter member of the League. For a charter member to come in with a special set of reservations and exemptions would certainly be to invite a vicious comparison and criticism. If, however, it can be arranged that the changes desired by the United States shall be made a part of the League Covenant, in the form of amendments to the original covenant, not only will critics have the assurances they seek, but their country will be on the same self-respecting footing in the League as all the other countries.

Senator Harding has not yet announced his League policy. It need occasion no surprise, however, if it proves to follow this line.

The obvious danger to be guarded against is that, in taking up the general question of changes, the bars may be let down too far, and some nation