

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims' at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June 1866

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WHY DEPRESSION IN AGRICULTURE.

The Industrial Commission Reviews Some Evidence.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The Industrial commission today made public its review of evidence taken before the commission on the subjects of agricultural labor. Among other subjects discussed is that of agricultural depression, of which the commission speaks as follows:

"The cause most often assigned for the depression of agriculture in the eastern States is the increased production due to the opening of western lands in advance of the natural demand, especially through their agency of liberal land laws and grants of land in aid of railroad construction. The competition of the west has been rendered especially severe by the policy of the railroads in making freight rates relatively long for long distances. The old staple products having thus become unprofitable in the east, it has been necessary for farmers to change their methods and vary the character of their crops, taking up especially the culture of products which are not easily transported long distances. Thus truck farming has largely superseded cereal growing along the Atlantic coast, but farmers in the north Atlantic States now complain of the severe competition of the States farther south in this industry, and much the same may be said of fruit growing. Even so perishable a commodity as milk is transported a much longer distance than formerly since the introduction of refrigerator cars.

The Blue and the Gray.

Special to The State.
Meriden, Conn., Nov. 12.—There was a grand reunion and celebration by the Blue and the Gray here this evening, the occasion being the return to Capt. Waterman of a Connecticut regiment of the sword captured from him by Capt. J. K. P. Neathery of the Confederates during the Civil war. Capt. Waterman of a Connecticut regiment was captured by the Confederates of Kingston, N. C., and gave up his sword to Capt. Neathery. Capt. Neathery, who lives at Columbia, S. C., recently ascertained that Capt. Waterman lived here and offered to return the sword. By invitation of the Grand Army post to which Capt. Waterman belongs, Capt. Neathery came north as its guest, and the return of the sword to Capt. Waterman was tonight made a joyous occasion. Several out of town grand army posts participated.

West Point Should be Rebuilt.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The most important feature of the report of the board of visitors to the West Point Military Academy is a recommendation that the Academy be rebuilt. The report says:

"It has been nearly 100 years since West Point was founded, and from the birth of the institution nearly all the improvements have been on the patch work plan. There is one building constructed by the government at the post that is in harmony with this day and generation. It can be truthfully said that there is a pressing necessity for the complete tearing down and a new building up. The policy pursued in this regard at Annapolis should be speedily adopted at West Point. Nothing can be gained by postponement. Indeed, it seems to the board that almost every dollar spent in the future for enlarging here and altering and patching there' is so much money thrown away.

"The West Point Military Academy should be a model, perfect to the minutest detail possible, having every advantage and improvement which the new century affords, and entire harmony with the grandeur and dignity of the mission which our army is to fulfill.

"Putting the matter in a few words, it can be truthfully said that the barracks in which the cadets sleep and study and live when not in recitation room or on the drill grounds, are little better equipped than the barracks at the average county poorhouse. In many of the rooms three cadets are crowded. The ventilation of these rooms is in accordance with hygienic notions of a century ago and is simply execrable."

The report takes up the subject of discipline and states that the board is satisfied that the practice of hazing has been eradicated. Full credit is given to Col. Mills for this disciplinary measure, and the breaking up of hazing organizations.

The fertilizer trust has bought out the Southern Chemical Co.

A young man killed his sweetheart and then killed himself at Elizabethtown, Ky., on Monday.

A negro has been arrested in Atlanta charged with stealing \$4,700.

In a duel at Jasper, Ga., between two farmers, one was killed and the other fatally wounded.

EDITORS COMMITTED TO JAIL.

For Publishing Criticisms of a Judge's Decision.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—On a charge of contempt of court Judge Haney today sentenced Andrew M. Lawrence, managing editor of Hearst's Chicago American, to 40 days in the county jail. The sentence of H. S. Canfield, who wrote the article objectionable to the court, was fixed at 30 days in jail. The cases against S. S. Carvalho, financial manager of the paper, and John C. Hammond, assistant city editor, were dismissed. Judge Haney declared that the cases against W. R. Hearst, majority stockholder of the paper; Homer Davenport, cartoonist, and Clare Briggs, also a cartoonist, would stand until such time as these respondents could be brought into court by the sheriff.

Former Gov. Altgeld, one of counsel for the respondents, entered a formal exception to the decision.

"This case, I may say," the court remarked, "is not appealable. You may file a bill of exceptions for a writ of error, however. I am willing to delay the serving of papers on Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Canfield till you have drawn your bill."

"We do not feel that we have any favors coming from this court," Mr. Altgeld answered, "we are much obliged."

The courtroom was crowded to the limit when Judge Haney entered. The article in The American upon which the proceedings in contempt were based was a criticism of the court's decision on an application for the forfeiture of the charter of the People's Gaslight and Coke company.

Judge Haney said if the matter published was allowed to go unnoticed by the court, it paved the way for other attacks, and that the judiciary, if not held in respect, would fall with all democratic government. The article, the court stated, was not merely an attack on the people and on the court, but a bold threat to every court. It should, therefore, not go unmentioned.

A few minutes after the rendering of the decision and the imposition of the sentences as to Lawrence and Canfield, Judge Dane, upon application, issued a writ of habeas corpus as to them, returnable immediately.

FOGS AND HAPPINESS.

The list of deaths from the recent fog in London is still growing. The loss of life appears to be due not only to the accidental drowning of those who incautiously walked off docks into the river, or those other unfortunate who were run down in the streets, but especially to the great increase of troubles which owe their origin to the respiratory organs.

Richard Cobden, the great political economist and agitator, died from bronchitis, which was aggravated by a London fog. In Cobden's day science had not advanced far enough to enable the public to see where Divine Providence began and human folly left off. It was the custom then to attribute London fogs to the abominable climate of England, and it was taken as a matter of course from which there was no reasonable ground for escape and no just ground for complaint. Today we know that though the damp and humid climate of England largely increases the risk of fog, yet the choking and horrible oppression of that murky pall is due more to the amount of smoke from soft coal than from any malign dispensation of nature.

The immensity of London and its great influence as a mere centre of population and finance is apt to obscure its importance as a centre of manufactures. But it is none the less one of the great industrial centres of the world, and though it does not boast of such iron industries as Pittsburgh, for example, or cotton mills like those of Birmingham, it has an aggregate of small industries, which is enormous and each of these gives its little mite of soft-coal smoke to the already choking atmosphere. The exigencies of modern civilization, the cry for greater comfort and the clearer understanding of how that comfort may be secured all impel us to the conclusion that the smoke nuisance of London will be abated. It may be that hard coal will be forced upon the manufacturers or that electricity will largely supersede the present use of steam. Be that as it may, there is no reason why helpless people should be choked to death openly by the suffocating smoke of bituminous coal, when there is a possible remedy for the situation by laws sensibly enacted and strongly enforced.

We can never be too thankful for a climate like that of Richmond, which has, with two exceptions, been sunny, bracing and delightful for the past month. There is a little snow and rain, to be sure, in February, but taking our winter climate through and through we do not believe that it is surpassed by that of any health resort, and, after all, among the causes that go to make up happiness, surely good health and clear skies are not among the least.—Richmond Times.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Secretary Root has issued an order changing the regulations relative to admissions to West Point so that the board may accept as candidates those who are graduates of high schools without requiring them to pass the mental examination prescribed by the department. One of the important paragraphs added is: "The Academic Board will consider, and may accept, in lieu of the regular examination, the examination papers of high school or college graduates."

Henry Ellis, a negro, was strung up by a mob and afterwards driven out of a mining camp in Nevada.

In Michigan, the female teachers receive an average salary of \$43.20 per month, while the males receive an average of \$70.86 per month.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT DILLON.

Long Row of Wooden Buildings Destroyed Wednesday.

Special to The State.

Dillon, Nov. 13.—This busy, hustling little city has received its baptism of fire. At 8.30 this morning flames were seen issuing from a small frame building near the north corner of what may be called postoffice block, a range of wooden buildings on Railroad avenue, running from Harrison to Cleveland street, and in about one hour the whole was reduced to ashes. Had the wind been blowing either north or south the extent and damage resulting would have been appalling. North of the fire district was the residence of A. K. Parham, then in close proximity came the large store house of Dillon & Son and just beyond the oil mill plant.

The southern limit was Harrison street, fortunately lined with beautiful shade trees. Their sacrifice stayed the progress of the devouring flames in that direction and saved the main business portion of the town. The wind was fortunately blowing from the west, across the wide Railroad avenue and thus the fire was confined to the limits mentioned. Herculean but fruitless efforts were made by white and black, and most of the contents of the stores were removed, but fearfully damaged.

The origin of the fire is a mystery, the store in which it started not having been occupied for some time, and the hour at which it occurred precludes the suspicion of foul play.

Mr. Bryan on the Negro.

In the last issue of The Commoner Mr. Bryan gives his views on the race question and they will be read with interest in all parts of the country. The main part of his editorial is as follows:

"It was to have been expected that northern papers would wax wroth and grow bitterly sarcastic in replying to southern strictures upon the president for entertaining Booker T. Washington at dinner. But the southern papers are replying by asking some pertinent questions and citing some pertinent facts. They point out the fact that northern love for the negro is confined to election day. How many business offices in the north employ negro clerks? How many negro trainmen are employed on northern railways? How many negroes have been appointed to postmasterships in the north? How many northern states have elected negro senators or congressmen? How many negro mechanics are employed in northern mills and factories alongside white mechanics? North he is limited to the position of porter in hotels and on trains, or to waiterships in hotels and restaurants. Is there a negro linotype operator on any great daily paper in the north that fits so roundly denouncing the south for its attitude toward the Roosevelt-Washington dinner incident? Does any one of these northern Republican daily newspapers employ a negro pressman, a negro reporter, or a negro city editor? Some of these days the negro will realize that he has nothing to gain from the alleged friendship of men who seek to use him for political purposes only."

This puts it squarely upon the pretended champions of the negro in the north. It exposes the hypocrisy of those who rail at the south because it refuses a social equality to the negro which is denied him by the people of the north with very rare exceptions. It emphasizes the more important fact that the south is the only part of the country where the negro has a chance to improve his condition by engaging in the better lines of industry and rise above menial service.

Mr. Bryan has stated the case well and there is no answer to what he says.—Atlanta Journal.

Cotton Seed Oil Men Indicted.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 13.—The federal grand jury of the United States for the southern district of Mississippi tonight indicted a large number of cotton seed oil men, directors and other cotton seed oil officials for alleged violations of the federal statutes July 2, 1900.

This statute denounces combinations, and the indictment alleges that the oil mill officials have conspired in writing to control the prices of cotton seed products.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser steps into the field with this announcement of how the president will deal in his message with the subject of reciprocity: "He will remind congress that several trade treaties are pending in the senate, but he will not in so many words urge the ratification of them. He will dwell on the advisability of establishing reciprocal commercial relations, but he will recommend that whatever legislation is enacted in that direction shall be based on the principle that American industries are to be protected and that no industry which needs protection shall be subjected to unnecessary competition by foreign products." A most oracular announcement that, and a most oracular message it would be. President Roosevelt may deliver himself of such hush, but if he does he will have greatly changed since entering the White House. Courier-Journal.

James Eads How, a Harvard graduate, a resident of St. Louis, who has refused two fortunes, one left by his grandfather, another by his father, is now trying to dodge a third, a small one of \$1,000,000, or thereabouts. He prefers to consort with the newsboys and shouts as lustily in selling papers as any of them. There are freaks of various kinds, but fortune dodging freaks are quite rare.—Wilmington Star.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

Mother Finds Kidnapped Daughter in Columbia Wednesday.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 14.—After having been kidnapped and lost to her mother for nine years, Loula Wilson was found by her mother here yesterday. When only six years old, Loula Wilson was stolen by a man named Miller. She was living in South Florida then. After a year's elapse she was found and taken home but was stolen again very soon afterwards. Since her abduction she has been living in convents in several places, until she came to Columbia last July. She has been living with a private family in Columbia who took care of her. By some means she began communicating with persons in Florida, which at last brought her mother to her yesterday. The happy mother and child returned to their home yesterday morning. It is certainly an unusual case and seems like a story of fiction.

A Scientific View of Trusts.

Mr. James B. Dill, of New York city, delivered an address on Saturday evening before the Merchants' Club, of Chicago, in which he discussed the uses and abuses of trusts. Mr. Dill did not deal much in theories. He confined his remarks to existing conditions. He recognizes that the combination of capital is a force, and so he said he would spend no time in asking why it was here further than to say that it was a part of the best growth and sound expansion of the American nation, essentially a part of the aggressive American policy of commercial supremacy.

He compared the trust movement to the development of electricity. Half a century ago, said he, every habitation bristled with lightning rods in an endeavor to avert electricity, whereas the house of today is not equipped with instruments to avert this force, but is wired to receive and utilize the electric current. The great object of science in this day is not to suppress electricity but to control and utilize it as a working force. He thinks that that principle should be applied to trusts. "Many of the attacks upon combination," said he, "have had as their aim the suppression of the movement rather than the elucidation of the subject and the utilization of the force. Such attacks, legislative or otherwise, while dangerous to the combination react against the public.

The tendency of industrial operations to enter the field of legislation and thence to go into politics is a most imminent danger. Unwise legislation against industrial combinations, legislation in many instances enacted in response to ill-advised popular clamor, invites and sometimes forces the industrial corporation to enter the field of legislative competition, and when once in that field the corporation learns by experience that it can not only defeat anti-trust measures in the usual way, but can even procure pro-corporate legislation. Any attempt on the part of industrial organizations to enter, voluntarily or defensively, into the field of legislation is a tendency which is to be regarded with grave apprehension.

This seems to us to be one of the most sensible presentations of the subject that have been. Combination is undoubtedly a great factor in our modern economy and is recognized as such. It is absurd to talk about abolishing corporations. In this day of great enterprises they are absolutely necessary. If we should abolish them we should go back a hundred years and should be unable to compete with the nations of the earth with which we are now in sharp competition. Corporations are here and here to stay, just as surely as electricity is a working force in the industrial world. It is wisdom, therefore, for the people of the land who rule to use the corporations for their good, just as they employ electricity for lighting and heating and moving machinery. We have for years had an abiding faith that this problem would finally solve itself. We have more faith today than ever before.—Richmond Times.

More Convicts Captured.

Kansas City, Nov. 12.—Three more of the 26 fugitive convicts who escaped from Fort Leavenworth prison were captured at Bazar, near Cottonwood Falls, Kas., late today by penitentiary guards, after a fight in which one of the convicts was shot. The captured men are Gilbert Mullen, white; Fred Robinson, mulatto, and Sol. Southerland, Indian. Southerland was wounded today but not seriously. He was also shot while making his escape from the prison last week. Only nine of the escaping convicts are yet to be taken, and the whole country is on the lookout. Three men supposed to be convicts stole a horse and buggy from a man near Atchison, and robbed him of what money he had but finally abandoned the buggy after being pursued some distance. Lawrence Leis was returned to the penitentiary in a critical condition from his wounds. Frank Thompson, when brought in, was found to be only slightly wounded. When the latter recovers a 25-pound ball will be chained to his ankle as punishment.

Work on the new cell house, stopped at the time of the outbreak, was resumed today. Oberlin M. Carter, former captain of engineers, serving a five years' sentence, is busy preparing plans for some of the new buildings.

Forest fires are causing great destruction in Arkansas, Missouri, and Illinois.

Frank James, the noted bandit, will go on the stage. He will make his first appearance at Zanesville, Ohio, on Nov. 25, in "Across the Desert."

COTTON SPINNERS IN CONVENTION.

The Association in Session in Atlanta--McLaurin Speaks.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 14.—The Southern Cotton Spinners' association met in annual convention here today. This is the fifth yearly gathering of the association and the attendance was large, many people from New York, Pennsylvania and the New England States inscribing their names on the register. A business session was held in the morning, and the afternoon was given over to sightseeing, the delegates being the guests of the Southern railway on a trip around Atlanta.

After the welcoming addresses this morning Dr. J. McAden, president of the association, delivered his annual address. He recommended a declaration by the spinners in favor of a merchant marine "upon a basis that will give all American citizens an equal chance, prevent favoritism to entrenched interests and recognize the producing classes in the reduction of freight rates."

He also favored the building and construction, as soon as possible, of the isthmian canal. On reciprocity Dr. McAden said:

"The immense balance of trade in our favor creates the necessity of our finding a market for our surplus products. We should do all that we can to advance both the letter and the spirit of reciprocity. We especially desire closer commercial relations with South America and the orient."

At a "smoker" in the Kimball house tonight Hon. Hoke Smith of Atlanta spoke on "Development of our home talent" and United States Senator John L. McLaurin on "Extension of our foreign trade."

Senator McLaurin said:

"We are at the dawning of a new day of progress in the history of the world. A better day is fast approaching when all people will have a more perfect understanding of the brotherhood of man and the independence of nations. Until very recently commerce was not deemed a proper subject for governmental consideration. There is no direct department of commerce in any government except that of Germany. The moving considerations prompting the settlement of the business trouble were commerce. The time will come when the best minds of every country will be called upon to adjust the complicated question of foreign trade and the consular officers at the leading ports of commerce will equal in importance the diplomatic ambassadors."

In connection with the extension of the south foreign trade, Senator McLaurin advocated an American merchant marine.

Typographical Union Denounce Col. Breckinridge.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 13.—After a turbulent meeting the Kentucky Federation of Labor adopted a resolution this afternoon denouncing ex-Congressman Breckinridge for sentiments expressed last night, expelling from the federation and convention and denouncing Vice President F. C. Leming of the federation and president of the local Typographical union, who arranged the meeting and presided, and calling another meeting for Thursday night at which the views of the dissatisfied delegates may be expressed publicly during the day and preceding the adoption of the resolutions.

The question of adjourning to another city to conclude its labors was considered but defeated. Col. Breckinridge's speech was considered courteous and in the vein of a supplement welcome to that of the mayor. Col. Breckinridge said he was the friend of labor organizations; that he heartily favored it, but that he fought with reason and not with force, that the day of strikes was over, citing and criticizing the big steel strike. He said further, that he did not believe it conducive to the best interest of labor, but unjust and was an abrogation of personal liberty for unions to say to the employer: "You must employ only whom we choose, pay them what we demand," and say to the working man "unless you join our union you cannot work."

This expression of opinion was not pleasing to a number of the delegates and several wanted to make speeches when Col. Breckinridge had concluded. The chairman, Vice President Leming, announced that the programme was concluded and declared the meeting adjourned. Agitation of the grievance committee today led the dissatisfied delegates to declare that organized labor had been insulted and deprived of an opportunity to defend itself. At the meeting of the Blue Grass Typographical union tonight resolutions were adopted withdrawing from the Kentucky Federation of Labor. The resolutions accord to Col. Breckinridge the right to hold and express opinions, though they declare it is not necessary for labor to endorse his position if it does not coincide with their opinions.

EXPLOSION AND FIRE IN MINES.

Five Killed and 25 Rescued at Pocahontas, Virginia.

Bluefield, W. Va., Nov. 14.—Five dead bodies have been taken from the Baby mine at Pocahontas, Va.; several other persons are unaccounted for, and 25 persons have been rescued more or less severely, burned. At 3 o'clock this morning it was discovered that the Baby mine of the Pocahontas Collier company at Pocahontas, Va., was on fire. An alarm was sent in and the fire company responded promptly. In a short time after the fire fighters had reached the mouth of the mine and the men and were attempting to extinguish the flames, some of the fire men and others having rushed inside the mine to ascertain the extent of the trouble and to assist miners entombed therein, a terrific explosion occurred and many miners and their friends were more or less injured. It is supposed that the mine caught fire from a defective electric light wire.

Five bodies had been recovered up to 6 p. m., and it is uncertain how many more are dead, though it is known that there are several, perhaps 8 or 10, still in the mines unless they succeeded in making their escape through the Tug River entrance. Twenty-five persons have been rescued, all more or less burned, some seriously and perhaps several fatally. The injured were carried to their homes in wagons and the doctors in Pocahontas have been busy all today attending them. One or two other explosions have followed that of the morning and others are hourly expected. The mine is still burning and clouds of smoke are constantly issuing from its mouth. The fan has now been stopped, and as soon as possible to do so the mine will be reentered in the hope of extinguishing the fire.

In 1884 Pocahontas experienced a like occurrence in which over 100 lives were lost.

The dead so far recovered are: Louis Wollwin, John Barnhart, Will Montgomery, M. D. Koontz, Hungarian named Urico.

Woolwin, Montgomery and Koontz were killed while attempting to rescue and bring out a dead body. At this time it is impossible to secure the names of those injured. As yet the estimate of damage cannot be obtained.

Trouble at Clemson.

Serious trouble is reported from Clemson College. A representative of this paper has secured reliable information of an uprising of students and of an assured victory of the students. It is thought the trouble will cause one of the professors who is well known here to cease to be a member of the faculty.

It seems that recently Prof. W. S. Morrison, teacher of history, gave great offense to some members of the senior class and that the professor had become very obnoxious to many members of the student body. In a late instance some of the seniors considered themselves grossly insulted and Cadet Lister, a football leader, organized himself into a grievance committee and demanded an apology. An animated conversation occurred between teacher and pupil. Professor Morrison carried the case to the faculty and, it is claimed by the students, suppressed some of the facts. Lister was suspended.

The students, particularly the senior class, were angered by this action. It happened that it was time for a meeting of trustees and the matter was brought to their attention. Notice was served in a dignified manner by the seniors that if Lister was not immediately re-instated, the entire class would leave, and the juniors made a similar announcement.

It is said that the trustees ordered Lister reinstated at once and ordered Prof. Morrison to apologize to the boys, which he did. The trustees are also said to have assured the boys that they would have to accept apology as a temporary expedient, from which it is inferred Prof. Morrison will resign.

Prof. Morrison is well known in the city and county, having been educated at Wofford and having lived at Wofford. He is a fine teacher and is generally respected. It seems, however, that he has always been somewhat severe towards his pupils, and uprisings against him by the boys have been narrowly averted several times. While superintendent of public schools at Greenville he was attacked by Mayor S. A. Townes because Townes' son had been very severely whipped by the professor.—Spartanburg Journl.

How dear to our hearts is the cash on subscription when the generous subscriber presents it to view; but the one who don't pay, we refrain from description, for perhaps, gentle reader, that one might be you.—Abingdon Virginian.

There was a \$100,000 fire in Cleveland on Tuesday.

The United States Government Report shows ROYAL Baking Powder to be stronger, purer and better than any other.