

The Watchman and Southron.

FOR SUMTER WATCHMAN. Established April, 1850.

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

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1868

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1905

New Series—Vol. XXIV. No. 27

The Watchman and Southron.

Published Every Wednesday,

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 respects will be charged for.

THE LEGISLATURE.

THE FLOOD OF NEW BILLS CONTINUES.

Resolutions Calling for the Repeal of Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments Introduced.

Columbia, Jan. 18.—Among the new house bills introduced today were the following:

By Mr. Irby—Constitutional amendments allowing state and counties to manufacture cotton seed products.

By Mr. Beazuregard—To ratify biennial sessions amendment.

By Mr. Edwards—To appoint a commission to inquire into the feasibility of combining the Citadel with the South Carolina college into the South Carolina University at Columbia.

By Mr. Giles—Regulating fees of physicians testifying as experts.

By Mr. Lafayette—To declare cursing or abusing another assault and to permit purchasing and carrying of revolvers.

By Mr. Sanders—To provide for the inspection of oils and other fluids.

By Mr. Culler—To regulate the sales by common carriers for collecting of charges and freights.

By Mr. Lafayette—To define and govern the sale of any medicine.

By Mr. Gasque—To prevent the rejecting of certain passenger tickets as having expired.

By Mr. DeVoe, of Edgefield—Resolution that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments should be repealed even if it becomes necessary to cut down our representation in Congress. It was ordered printed for consideration later.

Over in the senate's concurrent resolution was adopted to hold elections next Thursday for the following positions:

Circuit judges to succeed Earnest Gary and D. A. Townsend; successor to Superintendent of Penitentiary Griffith; directors to succeed J. G. Mobley, A. K. Sanders and M. O. Rowland; successor to Senator Cole Blease, resigned as trustee of the colored college at Orangeburg.

Senator Earle introduced a bill to limit railroad employes' hours. Twelve hours unless prevailing schedule, by reason of casualty prevents. The bill requires eight hours' rest after a twelve-hour run. The minimum penalty is one hundred dollars.

Columbia, Jan. 20.—In the senate today various bills on the calendar were taken up and as to some of them there was some debate. The bill by Senator Johnston, of Aiken, relative to primary elections, brought forth some discussion, but no action was taken, the bill going over for further consideration. The bill is aimed at stopping and punishing corruption in the primary, and several amendments having that idea in view were introduced. All of these, however, were ordered to be printed.

Secretary of State Gantt transmitted to the senate the result of the vote in the election to establish Calhoun county. In this connection Senator Raysor's bill to prescribe and define the manner of "showing compliance with the requirements of the constitution" to the governor prior to the ordering an election for a new county came up for discussion. Senator McLeod opposed the bill, because, he said, it would result in the prevention of the formation of new counties in the future. Senator Raysor pointed out that under present arrangements the governor could not investigate as to whether petitions were properly drawn, or whether the alleged facts contained in them are correct. Mr. Raysor said the bill simply provided that when a petition was presented to the governor that it should be referred back to the county commissioners to investigate whether the provisions of the constitution have been complied with. They report to the governor, under the bill, and then the governor may act. The statistics they furnish would be the basis for action. The bill, he said, only intended to have the necessary facts presented before an election was ordered.

Senator McLeod, in speaking further as to the bill, said it was some-

thing that would relieve the governor of a duty, which might be disagreeable sometimes. He did not think it right that commissioners of an old county, probably opposed to a new county, should have the power to act. They might or might not act.

Finally further discussion was postponed. Senator Raysor's compulsory education bill and his dispensary bill were made special orders for 12:30 Tuesday. The senate adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

In the house Mr. Ashley's resolution to adjourn on February 11 was killed by a vote of 78 o 29. The usual talk occurred in consideration of this measure and much time was lost in bringing about a consideration of other matters.

BRIEF REVIEW OF THE TWO WEEKS' WORK.

Columbia, Jan. 23.—Though this South Carolina legislature has been in session two weeks the finished product of the mill is only beginning to appear, the first and only act being that enrolled on Saturday—to provide against a county going without a legal jury (as was the situation in Clarendon) by reason of the jury commission neglecting to fill the tales box. In fact it was not until last Saturday—when the house spent three hours and a half at hard work, during which it passed to a third reading the Laban Mauldin bill to repeal the secret feature of the income tax law, passed with amendments the Mogan automobile bill, passed without amendments, the Yeldell bill forbidding traffic in cotton seed and unpacked lint cotton after dark, passed Ardery anti-trespass bill and killed after short but swift fights the Lebana Mauldin bill to require assessment of property at actual value and Mr. Graham's bill to forbid the taking of liens on crops grown on the lands of another without the consent of the owner—that anything of general interest or importance was accomplished.

Absolutely nothing has been done so far in the way of meeting the main issues before this legislature—the dispensary, the state's finances and compulsory education. The Blease investigation resolution has passed the senate and has been ordered printed for consideration in the house, but this is merely a side issue of the main point. There has not so far been a vote on any of the measures looking to amendments of the Brice act and seeking changes in the manner of conducting the central dispensary. Some of these will be reached this week as will the compulsory education bills. Doubtless some important tax measures will also be reached this week.

The Morgan high license bill, which has been printed in full in this correspondence, has not yet been introduced. I have really nothing substantial enough on which to hang an opinion as to its probable fate. So far as I have been able to observe this dispensary legislation has every body guessing up to this time. Although South Carolina is one of the greatest experimenters in the nation in the matter of legislation I see no indication of anything like a general indication to wipe the dispensary out.

The committee reports so far have shown a decided tendency to hold in check anything like freak or class or decidedly radical legislation.

A bill whose passage would relieve the financial situation almost sufficiently to place it on a cash basis and which seeks a radical change in the matter of pensions is Mr. Prince's which takes the pension matter out of the hands of the comptroller general, does away with the "rate appropriating \$200,000 a year for this purpose (equivalent to a levy of one mill) for pension purposes, the money so raised to be paid on the warrant of the respective county pension boards, which shall have sole authority to distribute it, according to classifications and regulations which these boards shall themselves adopt. This, Mr. Prince thinks, will prevent padding the lists and result in a more just and equitable distribution. In the counties where there is more property in proportion to the number of pensioners, each pensioner will, of course, receive a larger amount. Those who are unworthy will not be admitted to the lists inasmuch as those who will have the making up of the list will be directly interested.

Another new bill of importance is Mr. Turner's compulsory vaccination bill, which provides:

"That from and after the passage of this act all persons residing within this state who are not immune by reason of having and smallpox or who within the past seven years have not been vaccinated, shall be compelled to submit to vaccination as required by any of the boards of health of the state.

"Any person above the age of 16

years and not under the control of his her or their parent, or any parent, or parents, who shall refuse to be vaccinated or allow their children or persons under their control to be vaccinated shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not more than \$50 nor less than \$5 or imprisonment for not more than thirty nor less than five days."

The fact that the judiciary committee has reported in favor of two new judicial districts and the growing need of more judges and more frequent or longer terms of court as shown by the congested condition of the dockets seem to promise that districts will be created this year. Although one is reminded of the position that Senator Aldrich took the last time this matter was up in the legislature—that the trouble lies with the lawyers who should be taught to concentrate by authority being given to the judges to limit the time a case should consume before it is started—and arrangement which would be of great benefit to both the lawyers and the state.

There will be a strong effort to change the law with regard to making the showing before the governor on which he orders elections for new counties. Mr. Raysor has a bill in the senate looking to the appointment of a board to supervise the surveys and pass upon whether the constitutional requirements as to property have been met, this board to consist of three, one selected by the old counties affected, the other by the territory cut off and the third by the other two, and Mr. McColl in the house seeks to have the board appointed entirely by the governor.

The work of the legislature during the present week is likely to be of greatest importance and interest. The governor's inauguration will interrupt a bit on Wednesday and the elections will butt in on the 26th, but both of these events will be of more or less interest in themselves. And there are special orders strung out over the calendars of both houses, one occurring almost every day in each house.

Columbia, Jan. 24.—During the debate in the house yesterday on the McCant's bill to convert the South Carolina College into the South Carolina University the friends of the Citadel at Charleston smelled a rat in the revealing feature of sections of the bill, which they construed involve the possibility of the two institutions being brought under control of one board, and remembering State Superintendent of Education Martin's recommendation that the Citadel be combined with the college, debate was adjourned until tomorrow. There was no reference to the Citadel on the floor of the house. On Mr. Martin's motion the house simply adjourned debate in order to allow the "correction of an error."

The house passed the third reading bills without controversy. These included Mr. Yeldell's to regulate the traffic in seed cotton and unpacked lint cotton, Mr. Laban Mauldin's local measure with regard to the county auditor, Senator Mauldin's resolution to investigate the Greenville county finances, Frost's to protect aids to navigation and Mr. DesChamps' to provide for the establishment of experimental stations of agriculture in the counties of this state.

The house got no further than "post No. 1" in the long line of second reading bills. This was Mr. Morgan's bill to prevent fraud and bribery in primary elections. After refusing to substitute the Aiken delegation's bill along the same line, but which goes further and is much longer, the house adjourned debate until Wednesday in order to allow the preparation of amendments. The house refused Pollock's amendments forbidding any candidate to pay or subscribe for any purposes, charitable or otherwise, during a campaign, but the amendments failed only by four votes, which it would be well for the state had it gotten them.

The senate killed the vagrancy bill on the ground that it would establish a system of peonage, the bill providing for payment of fines by persons to whom the defendant vagrant would agree to work out. It passed the Raysor bill to raise the pay of the supreme court justices from \$2,850 to \$3,500 by lopping off the \$500, the effect being to increase the pay \$150, which ought to be very cheering. Senator Mauldin introduced a bill to prohibit hotel and beer privileges, which caused a stiff fight.

Senator R. I. Manning, of Sumter, who had been appointed with Senator McLeod on the boiler explosion investigation committee, asked yesterday to be excused from duty on this commission, saying that there were reasons why he did not wish to serve. These were purely personal reasons, said Senator Manning.

The most important new house bill was that directed against the club tiger, repealing al charters now in force

with these clubs and forbidding the secretary of state issuing them in the future. Mr. Sinkler had a bill to abolish the right of dower.

The new bills introduced in the house were as follows:

By Mr. Taylor—To regulate the profit on goods sold under a lien or chattel mortgage.

By Mr. Earhradt—To abolish tiger clubs.

By Mr. Heyward—To require clubs or others holding real estate for pleasure purposes to pay a license.

By Mr. Morrison—To authorize the borrowing of money to pay off indebtedness of Greenwood school district.

By Mr. Etheridge—To amend the pension law.

By Mr. Bivins—To amend the code with regard to holding court in Dorchester.

By the Lexington Delegation—Same with reference to courts in the fifth circuit.

By Mr. Lyon—To prohibit punishment of persons procuring advances on contacts to work.

By Mr. Pollock—To establish an experimental station of agriculture at Winthrop College.

By Mr. Sinkler—To abolish the right of dower.

DOWNTRODDEN PEOPLE OF RUSSIA RISE TO AVENGE INNOCENT BLOOD.

THOUSANDS OF UNARMED WORKINGMEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SHOT DOWN AND BAYONETED BY FEROCIOUS COSSACKS AT ORDER OF CZAR'S MINISTER—THREE THOUSAND KILLED, 20,000 WOUNDED.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—A dispatch to Die Zeitung from St. Petersburg this afternoon states that the casualties in the rioting there so far are 3,000 persons killed and 20,000 wounded.

The Calm Before the Storm.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23, 5 a. m.—Thought comparatively quiet, this city in that state of quiet which precedes a storm. The night was full of meetings of workmen and policies were proposed and adopted, which, if carried out, mean the breaking loose of a full grown revolution at any moment. Every street in the city is patrolled by troops, while in front of the palace and at various approaches of the city there are massed thousands of the czar's troops fully armed and ready to oppose any movement of strikers of other cities toward the capital.

The Ferment Begins.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23, 10 a. m.—While the city is quiet at this hour, there is ferment in the outlying districts. Late yesterday evening the police made a house to house visit warning householders to maintain quiet. That a riot will break loose at any moment is a foregone conclusion. It was learned this morning that a band of rioters, the strength of which is not known, had decided to divide themselves into squads and sack the city.

Troops Insubordinate.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—It is learned that the greatest uneasiness is felt by the authorities, owing to the troops having already given signs of insubordination. This disaffection, it is said, is spreading among the crews of the third Baltic squadron.

Admiralty Burning.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—The report that the admiralty works are ablaze is confirmed.

Cruel Hand of Power.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—The government has decided on the most stringent measures to check the uprising of the populace today. All schools of the city have been closed and in many places the water supply has been cut off.

Father Butchery Ordered.

Vienna, Jan. 23.—The Neufrie Press publishes special dispatches from St. Petersburg which state that martial law has been declared in the Russian capital. Under the provisions of this law the authorities are empowered to arrest, place on trial and pronounce sentence, including the death penalty, within six hours.

Will Fight to the Death.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—The municipal building in the second district was demolished today by rioters. Affairs are taking on an ominous aspect. At a meeting of the strikers at the Putiloff iron works this morning a resolution was passed expressing the intention of the strikers to continue the

struggle to the last drop of blood. As this dispatch is filed several hundred workmen are making for the public square. Reports received this afternoon state that several outbreaks have occurred in the Vassili Island district.

Dowager Empress Flees.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—The Dowager empress left for Tsarkoe Selo this morning.

Moving on Winter Palace.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23, 2 p. m.—The crowd which is moving toward the winter palace is assuming threatening dimensions. The men have a most obstinate demeanor.

Quiet in Moscow.

Moscow, Jan. 23.—Everything is quiet in the Moscow district today.

Revolution in Poland.

London, Jan. 23.—The Rome correspondent of the Central News wires that a Polish noble, writing to the periodical Captain Francasca, declares that revolution has already broken out in Poland. The mobilization of troops, he says, has been rendered impossible there, as the telegraph lines have been cut.

Cossack Regiment Dynamited.

London, Jan. 23.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Westminster Gazette says 12,000 strikers from the Caploff works, who started for the capital were encountered by the military enroute and dispersed. The correspondent also reports that a bomb was thrown into a regiment of Cossacks in the centre of the city. No mention is made of the casualties, but he states that all the machinery in the shop of the newspaper Novoe Vremya was destroyed.

Destruction of City Feared.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—A wild rumor has reached the authorities that Father Gohon the leader of the strikers, has plans to burn the entire city of St. Petersburg, feeding the flame with immense quantities of petroleum. The rumor is given no credence, but the police have taken precaution to prevent incendiarism.

THE BUTCHERS' EXCUSE.

Russian Minister Issues Statement Throwing Blame for Slaughter on the Strikers.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—The government has issued a report blaming the workingmen for yesterday's bloodshed. The demands of the workmen are described as audacious and impossible or fulfillment. The most responsibility is ascribed to Father Gohon, the leader of the strikers.

ST. PETERSBURG'S BLOODY DAY.

Attempt of Striking Workmen to Lay Grievances Before the Czar-Made Excuse for Butchery.

Excuse for Butchery.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 22.—The report of striking workmen culminated today in a bloody conflict with the troops. At 9:30 p. m., it was believed that 1,500 people have been killed or wounded, but all estimates for the present must be accepted with caution. Popular rumors say that many thousands have fallen. The city at 9:30 was quiet. Troops bivouacked around camp fires here and there in the streets. One detachment of infantry refused to fire on the people and laid down their arms but Uhlans and Cossacks attacked those the infantry would not. Firing continues on the Vassili Ostrov. It is rumored that the workmen there have seized a dynamite factory and also that 30,000 or 40,000 armed strikers, from Kolpino, sixteen miles distant, are marching on St. Petersburg.

Barricades Erected on the Island of Vassili Ostrov late tonight were destroyed by troops immediately, with the loss of thirty workmen killed.

The Unspeakable Terror.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 22.—This has been a day of unspeakable terror in St. Petersburg. The strikers of yesterday goaded to desperation by a day of violence, fury and bloodshed, are in a state of open insurrection against the government. A condition almost bordering on civil war exists in the ter-

THE OLD RELIABLE



ror-stricken Russian capital. The city is under martial law, with Prince Vaslichkoff as commander of over 50,000 of the Emperor's crack guards. Troops are bivouacking in the streets tonight at various places on the Nevsky Prospect, the main thoroughfare of the city. On the Island of Vassili Ostrov and in the industrial section infuriated men have thrown up barricades, which they are holding. The empress dowager has hastily sought safety at Tsarskoe Selo, where Emperor Nicholas II is living.

Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky presented to his majesty last night the invitation of the workmen to appear at the winter palace this afternoon and receive their petition, but the emperor's advisers had already taken a position to show a firm and resolute front, and the emperor's answer to 100,000 workmen trying to make their way to the palace today was a solid array of troops who met them with rifle, bayonet and sabre. The priest, Gopon, the leader and ideal of the men, in his golden vestments, holding aloft the cross and marching at the head of thousands of workmen through the Navara Gate, miraculously escaped a volley which laid low half a hundred persons.

The figures of the total killed or wounded at the Moscow Gate, at various bridges and islands and at the Winter Palace, vary. The best estimate is 500, although there are exaggerated figures placing the number as high as 5,000. Many men were accompanied by their wives and children and in the confusion, which left no time for discrimination, the latter shared the fate of the men. The troops, with the exception of a single regiment, which is reported to have thrown down its arms, remained loyal and obeyed orders. But the blood which crimsoned the snow has fired the brains and passions of the strikers and turned women as well as men into wild beasts; and the cry of the infuriated populace is for vengeance.

The sympathy of the middle classes is with the workmen.

If Father Gopon, the master mind of the movement, moved at open revolution, he managed the affair like a genius to break the faith of the people in "The Little Father," who they were convinced, and whom Father Gopon had taught them would right the wrongs and redress their grievances. Gorky, the Russian novelist, expressed the opinion that today's work will break his faith of the people in the emperor.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—The government has caused an official statement to be made through the columns of the Official Messenger stating that there were no serious clashes yesterday and no casualties occurred. This official statement says that the military during the day prevented any attempt to attack the Costonig Gate. In the evening the men working at the electric light works joined the strikers. Consequently the city was in darkness and groups of strikers began breaking the windows of the shops in several streets. Order was soon restored.

Moscow Joins the Revolution.

London, Jan. 24.—The St. Petersburg this morning is spreading rapidly, throughout the Moscow districts. The gas works are idle and guarded by troops while the same condition exists at the electric light works. The demands of the strikers are the same as those of their fellow workmen in St. Petersburg. The printers have all struck and as a result there will be no newspapers in Moscow today. There has been no fighting as yet though the men are marching about the city gathering recruits from factories and stores as they go.

Up to noon 10,000 strikers had quit work. The employes of Hopper's factory this morning refused to join the strikers, but were forced to quit work. Five hundred workmen ejected those refusing to strike.