

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

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

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1860.

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WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

MR. MORGAN OF GREENVILLE DEVELOPS AS LEADER.

Second and Third Reading Bills Considered—Kershaw Compulsory Education Bill Continued to Next Session.

Columbia, Jan. 26.—There was an incident in the house yesterday which more clearly defined than anything which has gone before has defined that the natural and undisputed leader of the house is Mr. E. A. Morgan, a Greenville lawyer, straight and reliable, loyal and likable, modest but firm and fearless. The house had under consideration the historical commission, which, as was mentioned in this correspondence, is loaded with politics although it has merit but which had passed to a second reading the day before. After Mr. Morgan vigorously attacked the bill declaring it to be little more than an attempt to legislate out of a place his old friend, Col. T. J. Austin, of Greenville, and this was no way to go at a job of this kind the house reversed its position of the day before and by a decisive majority voted to recommit the bill.

By an aye and naye vote of 60 to 45 the house killed Mr. Devere's resolution calling upon the South Carolina delegation at Washington to work for the repeal of 14th and 15th amendments, even if the representation is not down Mr. Devere alone defended, and nobody attacked it.

After the Nash bill had been recommitted there were only two third reading bills, that to declare the seduction of a woman under promise of marriage a crime and that for the protection of insectivorous birds and their nests, both of which passed and were ordered sent to the senate.

Among the second reading bills Mr. Doar's to make the deer season uniform throughout the state passed, as did Mr. Morrison's regulating the bonds of Greenwood county officers and Mr. Richard's to amend the act with reference to the establishment of municipal court so to allow cities of as small population as 2,000 to establish these courts.

Mr. Kershaw's bill to reestablish the tobacco warehouse charges existing prior to the act of the last legislature passed after a spirited debate and with an amendment limiting the charge for the sale of the largest pile to 25 cents instead of 50 cents.

Mr. Kershaw's compulsory education bill was continued until the next session at his own request, and Mr. Herbert's, with the same object in view was passed over for the day. The South Carolina College bill again went over, and Mr. McMaster's bill to require corporation to audit and pay the claims of their employes get tangled up in a debate on which the inauguration ceremony encroached and the debate was adjourned until today.

Mr. Cothran introduced a resolution commending the efforts of Senator Lattimer in his efforts for national road legislation, which will cause a fight for political reasons.

Over in the senate a bill was passed looking to the appointment of a commission to look into the oyster and terrapin industry of the coast counties, which is falling off. There was an unfavorable report in the senate on Mr. Mauldin's bill to prohibit hotel privileges and beer dispensaries.

The house killed Mr. Pittman's bill to require a uniform price for cotton seed. He said the small mills of the state favored it as likely to repress the trust which was crushing them with high prices in their localities and low prices elsewhere.

Columbia, Jan. 26.—Neither house accomplished any business today. The senate discussed tobacco warehouse charges and the house the South Carolina college bill, no action being taken on either.

In joint assembly Judge Gary was re-elected without opposition. D. E. Hydrick, of Spartanburg was elected to succeed Judge Townsend, going in on the first ballot by one vote. The vote was as follows: Hydrick, 78; Townsend, 60; C. P. Sandes, of Spar-

tanburg, 17. Seventy-seven votes were necessary to a choice. Total vote 153. D. J. Griffith was re-elected superintendent of the penitentiary without opposition.

For penitentiary directors to succeed J. G. Mobley, A. K. Sanders and M. O. Rowland; these were nominated for re-election and W. D. Kirby, of Cherokee and B. F. Holman of Aiken, were put up in opposition. Messrs. Kirby, Mobley and Sanders went in on the first ballot, which resulted as follows: Rowland, 65; Kirby, 120; Mobley, 140; Sanders, 122; Holman, 12. In the last election M. Arthur Kibler, of Newberry, was elected without opposition to succeed Cole L. Elease, resigned, as trustee in the colored college at Orangeburg.

The house judiciary committee today unfavorably reported the biennial sessions measure on the ground that the amendment to the constitution had been improperly submitted to the people for one reason and that the amendment was not printed on the journal of the two houses by the last legislature.

Columbia, Jan. 27.—By an aye and naye vote of 59 to 46 the house killed the South Carolina University bill.

It passed the Morgan bill to prevent fraud in the primaries with amendments engrafting the idea of Richland Democracy as to candidates filing expense accounts and forbidding candidates giving or subscribing to charity, but rejected the amendment limiting the primary to qualified electors.

It passed, without amendment, McMaster's bill to prevent garnishment against railroad employes on the part of collecting agencies.

Passed a bill to establish a state armory at Columbia.

At 1 o'clock the house was debating Josh Ashley's bill to abolish the immigration bureau.

The senate has adjourned to Monday after accomplishing no business.

After continuing debate until Tuesday the house adjourned for the day.

Columbia, Jan. 28.—After a brief fight the house adopted a resolution directing the speaker to appoint a committee to block out the necessary changes in the constitution to fit in with biennial sessions and report to the next session of the legislature, which means in the opinion of the house, biennial sessions cannot be carried into effect until after the next general election.

The resolution called for a report by the committee, "with all due speed" but that was amended by a decisive vote, so as to get the report at the next session.

The house spent the remainder of today's session with uncontested matters.

All dispensary bills were made a special order for next Tuesday.

Columbia, Jan. 30.—Though not even a vote has been taken on any of the numerous bills seeking changes in the dispensary law the matter is slowly but surely coming to a focus, and the fight will begin in earnest in both houses on Tuesday, when all dispensary bills will come up as a special order in the house and when the Raysor and Brice bills will be discussed as special orders in the senate.

Perhaps the most important bill on the subject is the substitute which the house dispensary committee will recommend—important because of this recommendation. This bill is practically the same as Senator Manning's with the difference that the board of three directors are to be elected by the joint assembly instead of by the governor, and is strikingly similar to the Raysor bill in the senate, except that the latter gives the purchasing power to the commissioner. The house committee bill provides for a state board of three elected by the joint assembly at salaries of \$1,500 each and a commissioner elected by the joint assembly at a salary of \$3,000, the terms of the directors to be for one year and that of the commissioner for two years. The governor is given power to dismiss the commissioner and appoint his substitute until the next meeting of the legislature. The bids are to be submitted to the State treasurer who is required to keep them secret under a penalty of a fine and imprisonment. Accompanying each bid there must be a sample bottle shipped to the treasurer of a uniform shape, with a uniform cork and in a box of uniform shape and size and without any distinguishing mark whatever. These bids are to be submitted by number corresponding to a number on the sample to the board of directors, who are required to make their awards to the number whose sample makes the best showing on analysis by the state chemist with respect to price. The award "shall not be for any specified

amount but only for such quantities and kinds of liquors as may be actually required by the commissioner to fill orders from the county dispensaries," the commissioner being given exclusive authority to make the purchases and may reject any and that fail to correspond with the sample. All goods must be bought in bulk and bottled at the dispensary except such case goods as are of high grade and standard reputation, and all left over at the end of the fiscal year of these kinds of goods are to be shipped back at the expense of the seller. Expert accountants appointed by the governor are to go over the books and vouchers and report to each legislature on the business done in the fiscal year ending the 30th of November. The quarterly purchases are to be made after advertisement for bids in the state daily newspapers and two newspapers outside of the state and the purchases made in the previous quarter are to be published in the state. Whiskey drummers and agents are forbidden under a penalty of a fine of not less than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not less than six months to solicit a member of the state board and anyone connected with either a county or the state dispensary and a clerk or a dispenser or a member of the state board or anyone connected with the dispensary who violates the provisions of this charter is to be punished by forfeiting a month's salary for a first offense and by losing his job if he repeats the operation.

In addition to the Raysor bill and the Brice bill (the amended Brice bill of last session) Representative Toole has a bill providing for voting out dispensaries and providing a quarter mill instead of the present half mill for enforcing prohibition in the county voting out its dispensaries. Mr. LaFitte has a bill calling for popular election of dispensers and Mr. Ford has a bill to give the governor half a mill levy in those counties where he finds the law is not being enforced to pay for extra efforts to enforce it, both of which there have been printed in full in this correspondence, which has yet been reported by the committee. Mr. Earhardt has a bill directed against the club tiger, but it is feared that it is too sweeping and might do away with reputable clubs.

And nothing has been done yet with reference to compulsory education. The subject is a head of the special order list in each house. The D. O. Herbert bill has been hanging on in the house for several days, being passed over each time at the author's request. The Raysor bill will come up for amendments on its third reading in the senate on Tuesday; at least that is the order.

Another important subject which is yet to be dealt with is that relating to taxation and the state's finances. All propositions along this line so far have been promptly killed. There is yet on the calendar Mr. D. O. Herbert's bill to make the final limit for paying taxes without the penalty the 31st of December, the present 7 per cent. graduated penalty applying on the 1st of January, but this has been unfavorably reported.

There is evidently a determined effort on the part of the friends of Winthrop college to get some of the fertilizer tax now going to Clemson. Mr. Pollock has a bill in the house proposing to give 40 per cent. of the tax to Winthrop and this has been favorably reported, as has Senator Johnson's bill proposing a third of the tax for Winthrop, but Mr. Etheridge's bill to divide the tax half and half has been unfavorably reported because of a constitutional objection.

There are two important bills on the calendar of the house affecting cotton mills. One seeks to extend to the mills the fellow servants liability and the other looks to the enactment of a ten hour labor law. It seems unlikely that either will pass.

Our old friend, the shad bill, has bobbed up again, as have a number of bills looking to the protection of oysters, terrapin and the like. A concurrent resolution is to be pushed forward for the appointment of a committee to consider all of these kind of bills and report by bill.

Neither house has taken any action so far regarding any change in the jury system, though there are several important bills pending looking to more secrecy in the manner in drawing the panels and doing away with the jury commission composed of county officers and providing for special commissions.

There is said to be a nasty fight ahead over the bill to establish the new county of Calhoun. Those opposed to the new county are said to place their chief reliance in the alleged fact that the new county has not the constitutional area and that the old counties have been cut below the constitutional limit. Along this line the house judiciary committee has introduced a

bill to further define the manner of showing compliance with the constitution to the governor prior to his ordering an election for a new county, providing for a non-partisan board to ascertain these facts.

There are two smallpox measures on the house calendar—that making it a statutory offense to refuse vaccination and that authorizing the cities and towns to pass compulsory vaccination ordinances.

There are two yellow dog bills ahead of the house—that by Mr. Ashley to repeal the present dog law, which has been unfavorably reported, and that by Mr. D. O. Herbert to amend this law.

The hammers are cut for the Hen law, but that there will be any change is extremely doubtful. Mr. Richards has a bill to submit the matter to the people and there is another bill to repeal the law.

The senate bill looking to the creation of a board of pardons has been unfavorably reported but Mr. Nash of Spartanburg has had better luck with his bill in the house.

Mr. Sellers has a bill on the calendar to double the length of the term of a member of the to four years and Mr. J. B. Watson is trying to get a bill passed to increase the terms of circuit judges from four to sixteen years.

There are three concealed weapons bills of importance on the house calendar—that by Mr. McFaddin to allow a circuit judge, and a magistrate sitting jointly to grant permission to carry a weapon, that by Mr. Cothran calling for a constitutional amendment to make carrying a revolver a disqualification for office, and that by Mr. Riley to amend the present law so as to reduce the penalty.

A bill of general interest and importance is Mr. Morgan's to provide for the age and time in which road duty may be performed and to fix the commutation tax. This bill is put out in response to the constitutional amendment looking to special legislation with regard to roads, allowing each county to fix the details for itself.

Columbia, Jan. 30.—The special legislative committee appointed to report upon the feasibility of the state going into the fertilizer manufacturing business reported today in favor of the scheme. The report says:

"We find there will be sufficient convict labor to meet all immediate demands and that sinking fund commission will have sufficient funds to loan the phosphate commission to carry out the plans in the formulated bills."

The necessary plant to put out 100,000 tons of commercial fertilizer, the committee estimates, would cost \$528,188.

The house adjourned on the debate in Pollock's bill to give half of the fertilizer tag tax to Winthrop college. During the debate a protest was read from President P. H. Mell of Clemson, who predicted a \$30,000 annual deficit for Clemson if the bill is passed.

The speaker appointed the committee with regard to biennial sessions, Messrs. Morgan, Price and Fraser.

THE REVOLUTION IN POLAND.

STATE OF ANARCHY PREVAILS IN CITY OF WARSAW.

Rebels Pour Petroleum in Streets and Fire Them—Fighting Around Barricades Continued Throughout the Night.

Berlin, Jan. 31.—The Zeitung this morning reports that a condition of civil war exists in Warsaw, Russia. The rebels have poured tons of petroleum in the streets, which have been set afire. According to this paper complete anarchy prevails. A woman who was posted in a balcony in front of her house was picking off with a rifle the cossacks who were trying to drive the strikers from the streets. A cossack finally shot the woman but his own life paid the penalty. Fighting around the barricades continued during the night. At Izetochowa the rebels are masters of the situation.

Martial Law in Warsaw.

Warsaw, Jan. 31.—The chief of police is taking the most stringent measures to prevent a recurrence of yesterday's disorders. Among other things he has put a ban on all visiting and has closed all private houses except to their regular residents.

PRINCESS HAS APPENDICITIS.

Princess Victoria, Daughter of King Edward, Was Operated on Today.

London, Jan. 31.—Princess Victoria, King Edward's daughter, was operated on this morning for appendicitis at Buckingham palace. According to the bulletin issued by the physicians the operation was successful and the patient is progressing satisfactorily.

QUEER BED FELLOWS.

THAT POLITICS HAVE RECENTLY MADE IN WASHINGTON.

Democrats Heartily Supporting President Roosevelt in Some of His Measures While Republicans Stab Him in the Back.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Jan. 30.—An unusual and dramatic scene was presented in the house of representatives this week, when railroad rate legislation being under discussion, the Democratic leader, Representative John Sharp Williams, appealed in his efforts to curb the power of the railways. "We are committed to this proposition because it is Democratic in principle," declared Mr. Williams, "and I do not hesitate to say that we are glad to find the president of the United States on the question is more of an American citizen, more interested in the welfare of all people, than any particular Democrat or Republican." Then turning on the Republicans, Mr. Williams said, "We will toe-mark the president's tracks on this subject and we call on you as American citizens to help us to toe-mark him." Mr. Williams' remarks were greeted by a burst of applause from both sides of the chamber, although it was noteworthy that many of the Republican "leaders," among them Cannon, who was not in the chair; Dalzell, Payne and others failed to applaud and even looked disgusted.

Mr. Williams' remarks followed soon after a caucus of the Democratic members of the house at which it was determined to support the president in his movement for railway rate control, such action, it having been argued, being dictated by patriotic motives, which should stand above partisan considerations. It is also true that the Democrats in the senate will stand solidly in support of any measure sent over from the house which carries into effect the president's recommendations, although it is entirely possible, even probable, that Senator Elkins, as chairman of the senate committee on interstate commerce, will be able to prevent any measure of real value being reported to the senate.

That there is no possibility of railway legislation at this session is conceded by those familiar with the legislative situation. The senate leaders have craftily brought about a situation which precludes the possibility of any important legislative enactment before March 4. To accomplish this end they once more made a tool of the ever-willing junior senator from Indiana, Mr. Beveridge. Senator Beveridge was told to bring in the Statehood bill and that the leaders would help him pass it although they never intended so doing. Mr. Beveridge, never loath to assume a roll which makes him the center of attraction, gladly responded and for days and weeks the Statehood bill has dragged its weary way in the senate Mr. Beveridge believing he was making progress, while the leaders declared that "nothing could be done until Statehood was disposed of" and all the while were laughing in their sleeves. Now it has become evident, even to Mr. Beveridge that he cannot pass his bill, but he does not even think he has been made the cats paw of the leaders.

The best policies of the president have no more specious friend, no more covert enemy, than Speaker Cannon. The president recently declared that any government employe who exerted influence with members of congress to obtain an increase of salary must be discharged. This did not please Mr. Cannon, who is an ardent spoilsman, and he immediately passed the word that "lump funds" must be abolished, and so they are being. "Lump funds" are appropriations made in lump sums for the several departments, so made that the respective cabinet officers may, at their discretion, reward worthy employes with increase of salary. Opposed to the "lump funds" is the "statutory bill," that is a list of places for which congress fixes the salaries. Clerks in all departments are being transferred to the statutory roll so that their salaries cannot be increased except by congress and those who actually deserve and to whom their chiefs would like to give increases, must appeal to members of congress or go without.

Another instance of Mr. Cannon's efforts to defeat the wishes of the president recently came to the attention of your correspondent. The president extended the civil service classification to include some 600 employes appointed as "laborers" but doing clerical work and having served several years. As long as they were "laborers" they could not be paid over \$75 a month. Several secretaries wish-

A MATTER OF HEALTH



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ed to promote the more efficient of these employes and to that end asked the president to include them in the classified service. He did so and immediately the house provided that clerks so classified should receive a maximum salary of \$75 a month, thus defeating the intention of the president and demonstrating to the clerks that they must acquire "influence" with congress if they ever hoped to better their condition.

Instances without number could be cited where congress has covertly defeated the efforts of the president to establish an efficient civil service where merit should gain promotion and political influence prove of no avail, where the faithful trustworthy employe, rather than the political henchmen, who never fails to go out in his district and hustle for the reelection of his congressman, should win recognition promotion and increased remuneration. Usually these tricks of congress are too obscure and too complex to make it possible to expose them in a newspaper article. The public does not understand, rarely can be made to understand, and too often does not care. "It is none of my business, anyway, and it is too deep for me to understand. I haven't the time anyhow," says the average "good citizen," and he goes on his way entirely oblivious of the fact that what the president is trying to do by means of civil service reform is to cheapen the cost of the government to every citizen of the United States by making it an object to the government employe to render the most and the best service of which he is capable. Of the average citizen it may be said, with apologies to Kipling:

"The worst of it we did not know,
"And could not understand."

RUSSIANS ADMIT HEAVY LOSS.

THEIR FIGURES CONFIRM JAPANESE ESTIMATES.

The Japanese Advance Southeast of Mukden Said to Have Been Repulsed.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 31.—A message from Sachstunte, southeast of Mukden, states that the Japanese attack on Lz-nedangou has been repulsed. The message adds that there were ten thousand casualties from Wednesday to Saturday last week, but the percentage of dead was small.

PRINCE EITEL'S ILLNESS.

He is Passing Through the Crisis Today.

Berlin, Jan. 31.—Prince Eitel Frederick, the kaiser's second son who is ill with inflammation of the lungs, is now passing through the crisis of his illness. The result will be known within twenty-four hours.

MORE POWER FOR PRESIDENT.

Will Have Absolute Control of Panama Canal.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce today authorized a favorable report on the Mann bill abolishing the present Isthmian Canal commission and authorizing the president to appoint a new commission in accordance with the needs of the situation as they may appear to him.

RUSSIANS HOLD POSITIONS.

Gen. Kuropatkin Claims to Have Gained Ground.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 31.—Gen. Kuropatkin reports that the Russians hold all positions which they captured in the forward movement which began January 25th. He adds that four Japanese attacks on the Russian right flank have been repulsed.