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THE GINNERS' REPORT.

Crop of 9,623,000 Bales Estimated by National Ginnners' Association.

Dallas, Texas, December 7.—The following is the cotton crop report of the National Ginnners' association which was given out at 11 o'clock today:

Reports sent to us from the whole cotton belt, every postoffice represented, indicates a total crop of 9,623,000 bales, with 8,486,000 bales ginned up to December 1. The crop thus far picked is 92.4 per cent. and 88 per cent. has been ginned."

The report by States is as follows:

Alabama, 1,061,000 ginned; 95 per cent. picked; Arkansas, 420,000 ginned; 83 per cent. picked; Florida, 61,000 ginned; 95 per cent. picked; Georgia, 1,549,000 ginned; 97 per cent. picked; Indian Territory, 242,000 ginned; 90 per cent. picked; Louisiana, 344,000 ginned; 90 per cent. picked; Mississippi, 820,000 ginned; 87 per cent. picked; Missouri, 31,000 ginned; 90 per cent. picked; North Carolina, 561,000 ginned; 96 per cent. picked; Oklahoma, 234,000 ginned; 87 1-2 per cent. picked; South Carolina, 975,000 ginned; 98 per cent. picked; Tennessee, 198,000 ginned; 89 per cent. picked; Texas, 1,978,000 ginned; 92 per cent. picked.

(Signed.) "N. T. Blackwell,
"J. A. Taylor,
"President."

The Beginning of New Era.

The preliminary hearing given to County Supervisor Owens of Richland county, J. E. Harmon, a former county commissioner, and C. M. Douglas, a former clerk, charged with misappropriating county funds, resulted in their being bound over in the sum of \$1,000 each to answer to the charge of forgery. This case promises to bring about some sensational developments, and it will also show how farcial most of the grand jury reports are. It was a common thing for the grand jury of Richland county to employ an expert, investigate the county offices, and report to the court that everything was well; and as it is in Richland so it all over the State. Grand juries are largely responsible for much of the corruption that exists in the State, and our primary election system is directly responsible. There are too many men elected to office who are not qualified mentally or morally. They win through their cleverness and fair promises, and some win by the bottle, and it is this kind of material that is given the management of county funds. It is a fact, there are men holding responsible public positions who could not obtain employment in private positions where the responsibility is not near so great. They would not be employed for several reasons: 1. Because they are not competent. 2. They do not inspire confidence. 3. They are in many instances men of such habits they would not be trusted, and in some cases they are known to be dishonest. Yet it frequently happens that these men have family connections who can pull a lot of votes and through them these men get the ear of the machine and are foisted upon a suffering public. As long as the people submit to being imposed upon, just so long will they be subjected to having corrupt men in charge of public affairs; and when a county is fortunate enough to have honest men in office, as we believe Clarendon is, it can congratulate itself. But all the same it should not permit things to become lax, even with good men; they are liable to get careless and neglectful. And when a grand jury makes an investigation let it be thorough and fearless, as was done by the present grand jury of Richland, which unearthed a condition of corruption and the officers are charged with the crime. There is no "show cause" business there, it is a question for a petit jury to say guilty or not guilty. Manning Times.

The Clemson College football team finished the season third in the S. I. A. A., having lost but two games and tied one.

A MILITARY TYRANT WAS PUT TO DEATH.

Gen. Sakharoff Assassinated By Order of Russian Revolutionists.

WAS FORMERLY MINISTER OF WAR.

He Had Been Sent to Saratoff to Put Down Peasant Uprising and Was Treating the Villagers With the Most Cruel Barbarity—Woman Shot Him.

St. Petersburg, December 7.—The assassination of Gen. Sakharoff, the former minister of war, has caused the greatest rejoicing on the part of the revolutionists who openly declare that he was killed according to their orders to show the bureaucracy that tyranny will be put down with bloodshed. Gen. Sakharoff had been sent to the province of Saratoff, with orders to stamp out the present uprisings at any cost. He was given practically autocratic power and used it ruthlessly. He traveled from village to village with a strong force of Cossacks and he turned the drunk Cossacks loose on the villages. He ordered drum head court martials in some cases, which were followed by the immediate execution of innocent villagers. He ordered both men and women flogged and personally attended the whippings. His brutality led to his execution.

A woman belonging to the so-called "Flying Columns" of the revolutionary movement, called at the house of the governor at Saratoff at noon yesterday and asked to see Gen. Sakharoff.

She fired three revolver shots at the General, killing him on the spot.

The tidings reached St. Petersburg last night. Count Witte charged Lieutenant General Rudiger, minister of war, with the task of breaking the news to Mme. Sakharoff.

The event has created a profound impression in St. Petersburg, owing to fears that the revolutionists here will follow the example thus set.

A RACE TRACK.

For Northern Thoroughbreds in Sumter—The Question Being Discussed by Sumter County Horsemen.

There is now a movement on foot among those in this county who are interested in thoroughbred horses to endeavor to get Northern turfmen interested in Sumter as a suitable place for wintering horses, and to make inducements sufficiently great as to warrant the selection of Sumter as a suitable Southern resort for that purpose. The climate of Sumter is particularly suited to the purpose of this undertaking and there is no reason why we should not be sahrers with Aiken, Camden and Columbia in the profits and advantages attending and necessarily incident to the establishment of Northern racing stables. There are now more horses quartered in Columbia for the winter than were there during the State Fair.

The primary question to be considered is the building of a suitable track for racing purposes.

Mr. T. O. Sanders, one of the most enthusiastic workers for this new movement, wisely concludes that a track shorter than a mile in length would not interest Northern men, and it is his desire to form a stock company and purchase the old race track near Turkey creek, which had the reputation of being the best track for training purposes in the South.

The advantages of having Northern horses quartered here during the winter months are apparent. It would bring to our city a wealthy class of men, who would leave much money with our merchants and citizens; it would stimulate horse racing in this section of country and stock farms for blooded animals would be largely established, and it would mean much to the improvement of Sumter by the building of many magnificent homes in our city.

Altogether the movement is a good one, and should receive the sympathy and support of all the good citizens of Sumter county. Therefore, let some active step be taken towards the successful culmination of the plan.

She Was Hanged.

Windsor, Vt., December 8.—Mrs. Rogers was hanged at 1:14 o'clock this afternoon.

Mrs. Rogers went to her death without any show of emotion. She made no statement or confession. She held a short religious service with Father Delaney just before the march to the gallows began. Just before the signal was given to spring the trap she nodded her head that she was ready.

JOHN CAPERS ENDORSED FOR JUDGE BY DEMOCRATS

If The Letters Recommending Him Were Published There Would Be a Sensation

GOVERNOR HEYWARD ENDOWED HIM

Some of the Means Adopted by Capers to Accomplish His Purpose to Become Judge Show Genius for Wire Pulling.

Columbia, December 9.—Those were reassuring telegrams which came in from Washington this week that Senator Tillman would hold up the Federal Court bill in the Senate rather than see a man of John G. Capers' record appointed to the judgeship of the district, and that Mr. Capers had said that he would stand aside rather than prevent the bill becoming a law. Those who know Mr. Capers know that this apparent magnanimity is merely for publication and is not necessarily an evidence of good faith, but it is welcome in spite of all these considerations. Those who have the kindest personal feeling for Mr. Capers on account of his family connections, in spite of the natural feeling of disgust that both his personal and political conduct has aroused, would regret to see so grave a trust and responsibility placed in his hands. There are some men of brains and ability among South Carolina Republicans, some of character; there are even a few equipped with both qualifications and available for this position.

But Mr. Capers seems to be a sort of genius as a wire puller. The nature of the endorsements that have gone on to Washington would create a sensation if these letters were published together with the names of the authors. Of course there are many who have received his overtures for endorsement with ill disguised contempt, still there are many others who have strongly backed him in personal letters to the president. Among others who have endorsed him are Governor Heyward, and even the members of the supreme court. It has been openly charged that Mr. Capers has manipulated a number of postoffices to secure some of these endorsements, but Governor Heyward's is due probably to the bigness of his heart and his readiness to forgive and forget than to any political or personal influence brought to bear on him, although there was some juggling with his own postoffice down in Colleton county recently, it is said on the best authority.

Those who have been watching the matter closely have felt the danger of Mr. Capers being appointed; there were a few who knew that there was too much truth in the statement which was sent out from Washington that President Roosevelt had said that he had been presented with some emphatically strong endorsements in favor of Mr. Capers. It has not been a difficult task for Mr. Capers to persuade those who gave him endorsements to conceal the fact from the newspapers, as far as it lay in the power of both to accomplish this.

McCaw.

JORDAN CALLS CONVENTION.

Asks Farmers, Bankers, Merchants and Authors to Assemble in New Orleans in January.

Atlanta, December 8.—President Harvie Jordan, of the Southern Cotton Association, today issued a call for a general convention of farmers, bankers, merchants and others, throughout the South to be held at New Orleans January 11, 12 and 13, 1906. The object of the convention will be to discuss the work of the Association, with reference to organization, handling crop of 1906, trade relations between producers and spinners, extending the market for American cotton and holding the unsold balance of the present cotton crop for 15 cents a pound. Many prominent speakers from various parts of the country have promised to be present and a large attendance is already predicted.

Witte Has Not Resigned.

St. Petersburg, December 8. Via Eydtkuhnen, East Prussia, December 8.—The Russ today printed a rumor that Count Witte had tendered his resignation to the Emperor and that he would be succeeded by Gen. Count Alexis Ignatieff. This rumor is untrue.

The Bishopville Carnival realized \$1,700 for the Bishopville band, out of which the expenses are to be paid. Of this sum \$556 came from the voting contest for the queen.

THE COSSACKS ORDERED TO SHOOT TO KILL

The Successor of Gen. Sakharoff Issues a Ruthless Order to Troops

YOU MUST NOT SPARE CARTRIDGES!

The Czar's Name Used in the Most Cruel Order Yet Issued by Any of the Reactionary Oppressors of the Russians.

St. Petersburg, December 9.—The first act General Maximovitch, former governor general of Warsaw, who has been appointed to succeed General Sakharoff to crush out the peasant uprising in the Saratoff district, has been to issue an order for the Cossacks to shoot whenever they meet opposition. "Show the rebellious you are not economical with cartridges," the order says. "The more political malcontents you kill, the higher will be the Czar's estimate of your services; take care that your action creates a good impression on the government."

The order is bound to result in an awful slaughter as the peasants in General Maximovitch's district have been graded into fury by this order to the Cossacks.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

State Convention Did Not Have Time to Discuss Proposition—Resolution as to State Reformatory.

At the closing session of the State convention of Baptists two important matters came up—should the convention endorse the movement for compulsory education and for a State reformatory for youthful criminals. Rev. A. T. Jamison in his interesting talk on the Connie Maxwell orphanage referred to the reformatory work as a part of the modern development of charities.

The convention did not exactly avoid discussion of the issue of endorsing compulsory education, but goes on record in a way as favoring that proposition. The convention has had so much time occupied in the discussion of the Sunday school and mission secretary work, that compulsory education was left over until yesterday and in the rush toward adjournment was disposed of verbally.

These matters were brought to the attention of the convention in a letter from Mr. Jas. L. Quinby, Jr., of Graniteville, who said in part:

"The church has left these matters alone, although she is the most vitally affected by the consequence of their neglect, and after the failure of the press and of the women of the State, it is time for her to take a part and rising in her might say, 'We must have the laws, as the welfare of the children of the State depends upon them.' The State should take care that the child receive the proper training for citizenship by not only supplying the means of preparation but also by compelling them to make use of their opportunity."

In presenting the report of the committee, Dr. Bagby of Greenwood said that the committee, though sincerely in favor of compulsory education, did not have time to prepare a careful memorial, such as this question deserved, but on the second clause in the communication, that of a State reformatory the committee, Dr. Bagby of Greenwood and Mr. C. P. Wray of Ridgeway, reported as follows:

"In response to the communication from Mr. Jas. L. Quinby, Jr., to the president and members of the Baptist State convention, we have this to say: We believe that the highest welfare of the commonwealth would be promoted by the establishment of an institution for the wayward and unmanageable youth of the State.

"The practicability of the matter can be determined only by reasons and considerations of good statesmanship.

"We pronounce our conviction only upon the ethical humane principle involved for the State.

"Therefore, Resolved, That the president of this convention be hereby instructed to send at the proper time a copy of this resolution to our State legislature."

This report was adopted unanimously by the convention.—The State.

Dr. W. A. Woodruff, who complained to the state board on an action of its committee in failing to pass him on anatomy, has had his paper examined by another committee and as a result the action of the first committee was approved. Under a recent resolution of the board, however, Dr. Woodruff is entitled to another examination, as his general average was over 75. Woodruff is from Greenville.

For Breakfast Luncheon or Tea

A few small biscuits easily made with Royal Baking Powder. Make them small—as small round as a napkin ring. Mix and bake just before the meal. Serve hot.

Nothing better for a light dessert than these little hot biscuits with butter and honey, marmalade or jam.

You must use Royal Baking Powder to get them right.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

REPORT ON TEMPERANCE.

The Baptist Convention Adopts a Strong Paper Condemning Use of Intoxicants.

The time is now fully come for all temperance forces to unite in a final victorious campaign against the beverage use of alcoholic drinks as one of the greatest hindrances to human progress and welfare. Fortunately in this great conflict the Christian churches are supported by numerous, powerful allies. Facts supporting the cause of temperance are being presented in the scientific spirit and method that amply justify total abstinence from intoxicating beverages.

The saloon is recognized as a mighty social evil and is being more and more reprobated in all best communities. The Anti-Saloon League is at work in forty states and territories seeking to enforce existing laws restricting the saloons, to introduce further legislative restrictions and to prevent the saloons from fostering shameless evils leading to vice and crime. Many agencies are combining to inaugurate and enforce a strict guarantee against the saloon. Legislation against the saloon should be wisely increased and enforced.

The industrial world is against the beverage use of intoxicating liquors. The railway employees in the United States, numbering about 1,000,000 men, are engaged under abstinence regulations.

A prominent publicist has recently declared that he believes the railway the one chiefest factor in favor of temperance as to strong drink. Merchants, bankers and employers among almost all classes say that alcohol unfit a man for services of responsibility and skill. Sobriety is necessary to the supremacy of the worker, whether he be one engaged in brain work or hand work. The commercial leadership of America would be impossible if the skilled laborers were not more temperate than those of other nations. The economic world is rapidly increasing its demands for sobriety.

The verdict of scholars and scientists is highly favorable to temperance. "Alcohol is not a food, even though it may be a fuel," it is scientifically accounted a poison. Even Prof. Atwater, who claims that alcohol in small quantities is a food, also says that "the moderate use of alcohol is dangerous. Alcohol would not be called a food in the proper sense of the word. The net result of its use is an injury and not a benefit. Science has demonstrated that even the moderate use of alcoholic drinks just before or during physical or mental work usually diminishes the total amount of work done. Military expeditions, athletic sports and tests, expeditions in Arctic and tropical regions where the human body is severely tested by heat and cold, the employment of skilled labor in connection with machinery everywhere have overwhelmingly demonstrated that "alcohol in small amounts has a most deleterious effect on voluntary muscular work."

Scientific temperance education is accomplishing great things in favor of temperance. Within the last twenty years every State in the United States has enacted a law requiring scientific temperance instruction in public schools. Recently a petition was circulated among medical men in Great Britain asking that the study of hygiene and temperance be made compulsory. It was signed by fifteen thousand physicians. This temperance instruction is of vast importance

and will produce far reaching results within the next generation. It is believed that the child is now born that will see the last legalized saloon closed, if we do our part.

In our homes, our Sunday schools and churches we should faithfully set forth the Biblical teaching about temperance. Whatever may be the laws and customs of the people, the law of God is very strong and clear. Its authority cannot be annulled or amended. Let its teachings be expounded with proper frequency and fullness, and our churches be brought to higher temperance living. The Christian life should be one of "intense moderation."

Many other educational agencies may be used with profit. Your committee commend the work of the Law and Order League in our State and also the Christian Temperance Workers, which latter organization publishes a monthly paper known as "The Christian Temperance Worker."

Much valuable help may be obtained by pastors and others by addressing Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, 23 Mth street, Boston, Mass., for information regarding scientific education, and also the international reform bureau, 206 Pennsylvania avenue, S. E. Washington, D. C., which publishes the "Twentieth Century Quarterly."

Within our own State let us increase our combined efforts to influence wisely and properly all legislation necessary to restrict the liquor traffic and to destroy it at the earliest possible moment.

D. W. Key, Rufus Ford, W. L. R. Cahall, E. M. Lightfoot, J. M. Quattlebaum.

TILLMAN AFTER THE BANKS.

Wants to Know If Any of the National Institutions Have Made Campaign Contributions.

Washington, December 6.—Senator Tillman today introduced two resolutions, which are intended to bring out the fact as to whether any of the national banks of the country have made campaign contributions in recent years. The first of the resolutions directs the secretary of the treasury to report to the senate whether any of the reports of the examiners of national banks made since 1893 have been destroyed and whether such reports as are on file show that contributions have been made by the banks to campaign committees. The other resolution directs the senate committee on privileges and elections to inquire into the same subject.

Senator Tillman asked for present consideration of the first resolution, but under objection from Senators Gallinger and Lodge it went over until tomorrow. The other resolution was referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

It took a man of a great deal of moral courage to stand up in the Baptist convention, wholly in favor of prohibition, and advocate the dispensary. This is what Col. R. B. Watson did, not that he opposed temperance, but because he took a practical view of the situation and desired to have it treated in a practical way. If prohibitionists, whether ministers or laymen, would look upon the question from a practical and not theoretical standpoint, we would come much nearer settling it in a satisfactory way.—Columbia Record.

Two thousand bales of cotton are being held for 15 cents at St. Matthews.