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PROFITS FOR COTTON STATES

NEW YORK COTTON GAMBLERS MUST BE ELIMINATED AS FACTORS.

They are the Enemies of the South and Do More to Keep Cotton Market Unsettled Than All Other Influences.

New Orleans, Dec. 20.—The cotton markets of the world are now so far out of gear with each other that a working basis is hopelessly out of the question. New York, with its large stock of undesirable cotton and its fixed grade differences which favor this class of tenders, has persistently hammered that market, while New Orleans, with its natural grade differences, has persistently befriended the best interests of the staple. This sort of thing has been going on for three years, and the disparity in quotations that has resulted has stirred up not only the newspapers of the Southern States, but the press of Europe as well; the spinner requires legitimate hedges, not gambling contracts, for his spindles need a constant supply of actual cotton.

Clearly several very big problems now confront the cotton trade the world over.

The speculator cannot be driven out because he is an essential factor in the cotton market.

New York having ceased to be valuable as a hedging market, the question therefore arises, "Why support it any longer?"

Beyond the shadow of a doubt the New York Cotton Exchange in the worst enemy the cotton producer has to contend against. How far this is evidenced in many ways, one of which is the fact that even the Western Union Telegraph company, which has the exclusive right to transmit quotations to the various exchanges throughout the country, sent out a full report from New Orleans and only a partial report from New York, which is the largest and best actual cotton market in the world.

Does New York's advantages exist there. In those Southern States where anti-future trading laws have been enacted in an honest effort to counteract New York's evil power, but which in some ways have that effect of crippling New Orleans' efforts in behalf of the staple the Western Union, which under contract holds the exclusive right to furnish quotations to the various exchanges, has refused to permit interior local cotton exchanges which have been organized for the sole purpose of supplying cotton growers and merchants with cotton market information, and with no idea whatever of trading in futures, from contracting with the private wire houses in New Orleans for the inexpensive but valuable news service and quotations that have been going from New Orleans, the producers' market, to all sections of the cotton belt where private wire offices were maintained. The abandonment of these offices in such States as Georgia leaves the interior without direct information from New Orleans. The Western Union service, which carries no market comment, favors New York, and at the same time costs more than a small exchange can afford to pay.

Meanwhile, the men who have been boosting the value of cotton at New Orleans during the past several years, have started a movement against New York along rather unique lines. A successful bull campaign in New York being all but impossible because of the favoritism shown the bear by its contract, the plan involved provides for the raising of a fund sufficient to purchase every bale of New York stock, which will then be sold to the consumer at its spot value. The New York future market being so much lower than southern spot markets many a day will elapse before another protective stock of "dogtail" and trash can be accumulated there.

Within the very recent past the Southern spot markets have evidenced

ed a serious desire and intention to take a hand in the effort to abate some of the evils that now beset future trading in cotton. In this connection the Savannah Morning News of last Friday says: "As an emphatic protest, and as perhaps a solution in part, it has been suggested from many quarters that the legitimate cotton interests of the South wage a general boycott on the New York Cotton exchange in the matter of hedging. This can be done by using the New Orleans Cotton exchange which much more nearly represents the price of cotton and where the differences in grades are changed from day to day, and not kept rigid as in the New York market."

The Southern Cotton Journal has pointed out the same thing and illustrates the fact that such a procedure would raise the value of actual cotton because the value of a New Orleans hedge is always greater than that of a New York hedge.

Custom rather than intelligence still prompts men to sell cotton in the south on the basis of the New York future market which is invariably from 20 to 50 points lower than the New Orleans market. In this connection the Southern Sentinel, of Winfield, La., says: "For three years the cotton trade of the world over has been amazed because the price of cotton at New Orleans, the principal primary market, is relatively higher than at New York and Liverpool, but only in the very recent past has the real reason for this reversal of the logical order of things cottonwise been generally understood, and the awakening has added much potential force to the farmer's power as a price maker."

Tuesday's cotton market reports show these facts: New York January futures, 9.36; New Orleans January futures, 10.10. Middling spots in New Orleans 10 1-4 cents. In other words, New York futures are kept low enough to enable the holder of long contracts to take the low grades on tender without loss which because of the New York arbitrary fixed differences are tenderable at a price about 75 points above their actual value. This is not the case in New Orleans because here low grade cotton cannot be tendered to any advantage over the best grades in the market, as actual conditions of supply and demand in the spot market regulate the value at which all grades can be tendered on contract. And this is the reason why the legitimate cotton trade is urging the South to throw all its hedging business to the New Orleans market, and why the farmer should demand New Orleans basis on F. O. B. sales.

With the price of champagne advancing, diamonds going up and the demand for a wage increase growing stronger, the rich are beginning to have troubles of their own.—Washington Post.

You don't have to be a good example very long without getting an idea that you are the grandest martyr that ever lived.—New York Press.

A Pittsburg millionaire advised his son to hitch "your wagon to a star," and the next day he eloped with an actress in the old man's automobile.—Washington Times.

That Tillman did not use all his brickbats in Chicago, is shown by the shower of them he hurls at those who are jumping on him for not paying his income tax.—Columbia Record.

Levi P. Morton, former vice president of the United States, is over 80 years old, but still as active as he was 20 years ago.

Chicago wants the south to support Senator Tillman. It's a little cheeky in Chicago to ask the south to do something she could not do herself.—Washington Times.

MORE FARMERS' SCHOOLS.

An Agricultural College in Each District.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Congressmen from all southern districts are pleased with the bill introduced by Representative Livingstone, of Georgia, providing \$10,000 for the establishment of an agricultural college in every congressional district in the United States. The bill provides that these amounts may be consolidated, if the different representatives in any State should desire to do so and if the governors should deem this plan better than to devote the money to smaller institutions.

There is little doubt that the bill is for the purpose of adding a larger fund to colleges already established and will probably bring about a good fight some time in the future.

DECLINED A FAT OFFICE.

One Rough Rider Discovered Who Does Not Want a Federal Job.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Capt. Jack Greenway, a former member of Roosevelt's Rough-riders, has declined the office of commissioner of the general land office, which the president offered him. Greenway is engaged in a mining deal in Wisconsin and he told the president he could not, in justice to his associates, give it up for a federal office.

JAPS FOR BRAZIL.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The state department has been informed by agents in Brazil that capitalists there are seeking to import Japanese laborers to harvest the coffee crop. The proposal is made to ask the governmental authorities to introduce 10,000 Japs at once.

S. Kumabe, secretary of the Japanese agricultural board, is investigating the possibilities of rice culture in Brazil. This will probably call for more Japanese laborers.

The comment is made that these preparations do not show that Japan is as anxious to keep her coolies in the Orient, as she has pretended.

HITCHCOCKS ORDER STANDS.

Action Regarding Public Lands Will Not Be Withdrawn Unless so Ordered by Court.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, who was called before the senate committee on Indian affairs yesterday, declared today that his order withdrawing 4,000,000 acres of land belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes will stand and the land will not be restored unless the investigation as to the legality of his act, now in progress, develops that he exceeded his authority.

Previously Secretary Hitchcock had been in consultation with the president in regard to the order withdrawing from allotment about which Secretary Hitchcock and Secretary Wilson were questioned by a senate committee yesterday. Commissioner Leupp of the Indian office and Gifford Pinchot, chief forester of the department of agriculture, also were present.

Representative Stevens of Texas introduced a resolution in the house today asking that Secretary Hitchcock of the department of the interior be requested to furnish the house with full information concerning his refusal to allot to Indians of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations the lands on which they live.

ANOTHER NEGRO SUICIDE.

Rock Hill Negro Who Served Five Years in the Penitentiary, Kills Himself.

Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 20.—Dave Massey, a well known negro, committed suicide here tonight by shooting himself through the body with a pistol. Massey entered his home tonight through the back door, secured his pistol, walked out on the sidewalk and shot himself. He spoke to no one of his intentions and his friends can advance no reason for the act. Massey came to Charlotte from Rock Hill, S. C. Some ten years ago he was arrested by Charlotte officers for burglary committed in Columbia, S. C., was taken back, tried and sentenced to five years, which he served. Since that time he has lived here and was regarded as a faithful, industrious colored man.

PATRICK NOT CRAZY.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 21.—"Patrick is not crazy or anywhere near it, notwithstanding contrary reports," declared Superintendent of the Prisons Collins today, when told that Gov. Higgins intimated that Patrick's long incarceration had been too great a strain mentally for him. "I saw Patrick a few days ago," continued Superintendent Collins, "and while he talks and wants notoriety, I believe him sane."

IN GREAT DEMAND.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Statistics of the commerce and labor department show that American business consumed more than half the rubber crop of the world.

Imports this year amounted to \$50,000,000. The popularity of its application to the automobile and bicycle and greater use of the rubber through the application of electricity in daily affairs of the people is responsible for the increased demand.

ENDORSES WILLIAMSON PLAN

PROF. NEWMAN, OF CLEMSON, SAYS IT MAKES CORN.

A Searching Review of the Essential Features of the Method Originated by Mr. Williamson—After a Careful Personal Examination the Clemson Expert Reports That Wherever Tried It Has Been Found Superior—Farmers Urged to Experiment With it Next Year.

Clemson College, Dec. 20.—Prof. C. L. Newman, who recently visited Darlington county and the Pee Dee section for the purpose of investigating the plan of growing corn originated by Mr. McIver Williamson, an account of his visit having been printed in the News and Courier at the time, has completed his report on the subject. The correspondent of the News and Courier has been permitted to copy the report, which will have great interest for planters in all parts of the State. In part it is as follows:

The peculiar or essential Williamson plan features are:

1. Deep and thorough preparation of seed bed. The soil is not only broken to fully twice the depth to which it is usually broken, but is broken much more thoroughly than is the custom.

2. Deep planting of the seed. The seed are placed four to six inches below the soil level, and almost or quite in contact with the subsoil but covered to the usual depth. This aids in "stunting" or retarding the growth of the young corn and of grasses and weeds as well, since very nearly all the soil proper has been ploughed away from the corn row and into the middles, and no fertilizer has been applied.

3. Infrequent and partial cultivation in early stages of growth. This is contrary to the popular belief and practice, and Mr. Williamson styles it "the most difficult point in the whole process," requiring experience and judgment "to know just how much the stalk should be stunted, and plenty of nerve is required to hold back your corn when your neighbors, who fertilize at planting time and cultivate rapidly, have corn twice the size of yours."

4. An increase of 200 per cent. or more in the number of stalks per acre. With rows 6x1 feet the Williamson plan has a little more than 7,300 stalks per acre against a little more than 2,900 if planting is done 5x3 feet, in accordance with the ordinary practice. Theoretically, this would give 73 and 29 bushels per acre, respectively, and it seems, from evidence at hand, that it is borne out in practice, assuming that each stalk will produce an ear, and one hundred ears will shell a bushel of grain.

5. Postponing application of fertilizers until corn is given its second cultivation. In ordinary practice this would be about the time corn should be worked the third time. The stalk has been checked or "stunted" as desired, and the fertilizer is applied when the plant needs it for the development of the ear.

6. Intentional retardation of early growth of the stalk until its size is reduced one-half or one-fourth its normal development.

7. Augmented development of the ear (following retardation in the stalk development,) by cultivation and heavy applications of fertilizers made at appropriate intervals.

Since by the Williamson plan corn is planted 4 to 6 inches below the level, and is laid by 4 to 6 inches above the level, there is 8 to 12 inches of the stalk below the soil surface. The stalk roots or brace roots are below the surface when the crop is laid by, and probably perform their nutritive functions better than would be if a part of them were exposed to the air.

Amounts of Fertilizer.

Mr. Williamson recommends the following amounts of fertilizers applied to an acre:

For 50 bushels of corn per acre: Two hundred pounds of cotton seed meal, 200 pounds of acid phosphate, 400 pounds of kainit, 125 pounds of nitrate of soda, 925 pounds, costing about \$9.

For 100 bushels of corn per acre: Four hundred pounds of cotton seed meal, 400 pounds of acid phosphate, 800 pounds of kainit, 300 pounds of nitrate of soda, 1,900 pounds, costing about \$19.

The total cost of fertilizers, cultivation, etc., for producing 50 bushels on one acre would vary from \$15 to \$20, and for producing 100 bushels on one acre from \$25 to \$30. These valuations are based on the market price of the fertilizers (assuming the acid phosphate to be 14 per cent. goods) and the average price of labor. The cost of labor varies in different

A TERRIBLE HOLOCAUST.

A Woman and Two Children Burned to Death.

Patterson, N. J., Dec. 22.—Mrs. Alice McWithey and two little daughters, Ellen, seven years old, and Elizabeth, five years old, were burned to death in a fire which destroyed their home this morning. The father, Louis McWithey, works in New York at night. He returned home this morning, with Christmas presents for his little ones, to find the entire family dead and the house burned to the ground.

The fire started in the room where the mother and children were sleeping. Mrs. McWithey awoke and tried to drag the children through a window. The flames drove her back, and escape in other directions being cut off, they were all burned to death in their home. McWithey is almost crazy.

parts of the State and even on adjacent farms.

If the cow pea crop grown with the corn produces one ton of hay, this crop, if left on and in the ground, would add to it about \$12 worth of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. If the cow pea would produce two tons of hay, this crop left on and in the ground would add \$24 worth of these fertilizer ingredients. However, the value of the cow pea for feeding purposes is double its value for fertilizing purposes. If judiciously fed to animals this hay will have a feeding value of about \$24 per ton, and if all the excreta is saved and returned to the soil between \$0 and 90 per cent. (\$10.20 per ton) of the fertilizing value of the cow pea hay will be given back to the land. An ordinary crop of cow peas may be made to pay the cost of cultivating the corn, or probably the cost of the fertilizer. A good crop should pay for both.

Compared With Other Yields.

Considerable effort has been made to gather as much comparative data as possible so as to have Williamson plan corn yields that might justly be compared with yields from the ordinary method. It is highly desirable that as far as possible, and without prejudicing either, the two crops for comparison be grown on the same character of land and planted at the same time, and that the treatment and surroundings of each differ in no way except as to the peculiar or essential features of difference existing between the two plans or methods. Reports of some three dozen farmers who have this year given the Williamson plan a test have been brought to the notice of the writer. Some of these were not considered definite enough for consideration, but twenty-eight reported either a comparison of yields from crops grown this year by both plans or gave yields secured from the ordinary plan in the past on the same land. The two lowest yields reported from the ordinary methods were seven and ten bushels per acre. The two highest yields reported from the same method were forty-five and fifty bushels per acre. The two lowest yields reported from the Williamson plan were twenty-seven and thirty bushels per acre. The two highest yields reported from the same plan were one hundred and one hundred and twenty bushels per acre. The yields from twenty-eight reports—both the ordinary and the Williamson plan compared gives an average of 23.25 bushels per acre for the former and 56.42 bushels per acre for the latter. These twenty-eight show a remarkable average difference of 33.17 more bushels per acre in favor of the Williamson plan, an increase of 142 per cent.

It cannot, however, in justice to either method, be said that these comparisons indicate the actual difference between the Williamson plan and the ordinary method. Many of the reports give the number of bushels per acre in round numbers, indicating that the yields were estimated rather than actually determined. In a number of cases the yield in 1906 from the Williamson plan was compared with the yield secured from the same land when it was last in corn, the compared crops not having been grown the same year. There may be other sources of error. On the other hand, a large majority of farmers who have tried the Williamson plan now enthusiastically accept it and it is the sensation in the communities where the plan has been consistently followed. It is hoped that every farmer in the State will give it a fair and impartial trial in 1907.

The president of the Omaha Coal Exchange has been convicted of violating the State trust law. His fine will probably equal the profit on a ton of coal.—Washington Post.

TOO LATE TO TAKE A HAND.

Boston, Dec. 20.—The "Eub" once more has distinguished itself and maintained its reputation for strict morality. An American toy, representing a drinking man waving a bottle in the staggering stage of intoxication has been placed under the ban by the police, and street fakery who have been doing a rushing business selling these toys, have been ordered to stop the sale.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union objected to their sale on the grounds that the display is bad for Boston children.

NEW CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, Dec. 20.—The United States consular court was opened here and the occasion was celebrated last night with a banquet by the American association. The new court is designed to give the long needed protection to Americans residing in China. It will have jurisdiction over all civilized and commercial proceedings in which Americans are concerned.

MAKING IT HOT FOR ICE TRUST.

New York, Dec. 20.—Attorney General Mayo began suit in the supreme court under the Donnelly anti-trust law to dissolve the ice trust. The complaint charges the companies with restricting the harvesting of ice in Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New York. The restriction enabled the trust to sell ice costing \$1.90 per ton for \$14 a ton.

Alleged sales in New York show a profit of 71 to 84 per cent. The complaint further alleged that \$33,000,000 of the companies' \$46,000,000 capitalization is water.

New York Mecca for Criminals.

There are 10,000 professional criminals at large in New York city today, according to police estimates. They include bank robbers, burglars, flat thieves, commercial swindlers, confidence men, pickpockets and shoplifters. A large percentage of ex-convicts whose pictures are in the Rogues' Gallery, and who are known personally to the detectives of the central office. As many as one hundred of these professionals have been picked in a single night by Inspector McLaughlin's detectives only to be set at liberty in the morning to pursue their criminal vocations. In other states, notably in Massachusetts and New Jersey, they have a law under which known criminals unable to give an account of themselves may be sentenced to short terms of imprisonment as vagrants. The law works so well that many Massachusetts and New Jersey crooks have deserted their homes and come to New York.—New York World.

Marrying Tides.

It is estimated that some 500 wealthy American women have married titled foreigners and that the aggregate of their dowries exceeds \$200,000,000. The most heavily dowered bride was the Duchess of Roxburgh (nee Goelet), with a fortune of \$40,000,000. The others include the Duchess of Marlborough (nee Vanderbilt), \$10,000,000; the late Lady Curzon (nee Leiter) \$5,000,000; Countess Castellane (nee Gould), \$15,000,000; Mrs. Vivian, \$12,000,000; Baroness Halkett, \$10,000,000; Lady William Beresford, \$3,000,000; Princess Colonna (nee Mackay), \$2,500,000; Countess von Larisch, \$4,000,000. Thirty British peers or eldest sons of peers and forty-four Englishmen with courtesy titles or baronetcies married American women.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Worth More Than Real Coin.

A well known photographer who recently paid into his bank a sovereign which appeared to be much worn was astonished a short time afterward to find its value had been credited to him at 21 shillings. It appears that on reaching the mint the coin was discovered to be a clever counterfeit, made of platinum heavily gilded. At the time at which it is supposed to have been made it was worth about seven and sixpence, but at the present price of platinum a sovereign's weight of that ponderous metal is worth much more than a sovereign's weight of gold.—Amateur Photographer.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

Washington, Dec. 20.—President Roosevelt sent the following nomination to the senate yesterday afternoon:

Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Guatemala and Honduras, Jos. W. Lee, of Maryland.