

# The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1860.

"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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Government Will Help.

LARGE BOND ISSUE TO RELIEVE FINANCIAL STRAITS.

\$50,000,000 of Certificates and \$50,000,000 of Panama Bonds to be Issued at Once—Roosevelt Approves.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Secretary Cortelyou made tonight the important announcement that as a means of affording relief to the financial situation the treasury would issue \$50,000,000 of Panama bonds and \$50,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness, or so much thereof as may be necessary. The certificates will run for one year and bear 3 per cent interest.

The secretary's action in coming to the relief of the financial situation meets with President Roosevelt's hearty approval, and the plan is the outcome of the several White House conferences which have been held within the past few days, when the financial situation was under consideration.

Secretary Cortelyou says that the Panama bonds will afford most substantial relief as the law provides that they may be used as a basis for additional national bank circulation. He also states that the proceeds from the sale of certificates can be made directly available at points where the need is most urgent and especially for the movement of the crops, which, he says, "if properly accelerated, will give the greatest relief and result in most immediate financial returns."

The secretary calls attention to the attractiveness of the bonds and certificates as absolutely safe investments.

Secretary Cortelyou adds that these relief measures will enable him to meet public expenditures without withdrawing for that purpose any appreciable amount of the public moneys now deposited in national banks throughout the country. Two treasury circulars, one inviting proposals for the issue of bonds and the other asking for subscriptions to the certificates, will be sent out under date of November 18. The bids for the bonds must be submitted to the treasury on November 30, 1907. Every bid should state the amount of bonds desired by the subscriber, whether coupon or registered, the price he is willing to pay and the place where he desires to make payment—whether at the treasury of the United States or at the office of some of the assistant treasurers at New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, or San Francisco. All bids should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, division of loans and currency, and the envelopes enclosing them should be plainly marked, "bids for Panama Canal bonds."

The certificates of indebtedness will be issued in denominations of \$50. They will be payable to bearer, will be dated November 20, 1907 and will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, payable with the principal sum on and after November 20, 1908, on presentation of the certificates for redemption at the office of the notary of the treasury, division of loans and currency.

Subscriptions will be received by the Secretary of the treasury or through the Treasurer of the United States or the assistant treasurers located at New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans and San Francisco, beginning on November 18th, and continuing at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

In his letter to Secretary Cortelyou approving the Treasury plans President Roosevelt states he has been assured that the leaders in congress have under consideration a currency measure "which will meet in permanent fashion the needs of the situation, and which I believe will be passed at an early date after congress convenes two weeks hence."

"What is most needed just at present is that our citizens should realize how fundamentally sound business conditions in this country are, and how absurd it is to permit themselves to get into a panic and create a stringency by hoarding their savings instead of trusting perfectly sound banks." There is no particle of risk involved in letting business take its natural course, and the people can help themselves and the country most by putting back into active circulation the money they are hoarding. The banks and trust companies are solvent. There is more currency in the country today than there was a month ago, when the supply was ample. Fifty-five million dollars in gold has been imported and the government has deposited another \$60,000,000. These are facts and I appeal to the public to co-operate with us in restoring normal business conditions.

## BRYAN WILL ACCEPT

### THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT.

Will Not Seek Or Ask For the Nomination, However, And If Another Gets It Will Not Be Disgruntled.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 14.—William J. Bryan will accept the Democratic nomination for president in 1908, but he will neither ask nor make a fight for it. He says that for a year or more he has been pressed to answer the question "Will you accept the nomination?" and he believes the public is entitled to an answer and to know the position he occupies. The question that ought to weigh most, he says, is whether his nomination will strengthen the Democratic party more than the nomination of some one else. Not only will he not seek or ask for the nomination but he will not assume to decide the question of availability, and if the prize falls to another he will neither be disappointed nor disgruntled. At the same time he denies that he has waited this long in a desire to see whom the Republicans are likely to nominate, or to ascertain the chances of victory.

Mr. Bryan says in part: "Now that the election of 1907 is past and plans are being made for next year's campaign Mr. Bryan feels that a statement is due to the public. Those who prefer another candidate are entitled to know his position and those who favor his nomination have a right to demand an answer to the question so often put, 'Will you accept a nomination?' His refusal to answer the question has led to the circulation of many false reports and unfriendly newspapers have taken advantage of his silence to misrepresent his attitude.

"Mr. Bryan will not ask for or seek a nomination and he will not assume to decide the question of his availability. He has been so amply recommended by his party for what he has done and for what he has endeavored to do that he cannot claim a nomination as a reward; neither should his ambition be considered, for he has had honor enough from his party to satisfy any reasonable ambition. The only question that ought to weigh with the party is whether the party can be strengthened and aided more by his nomination than by the nomination of some one else. If he can serve the party by being its candidate he will accept the commission and make the best fight he can. If, however, the choice falls upon another he will not be disgruntled. His availability is a question to be decided not by him, not by a few leaders, not even by the leading newspapers that call themselves Democratic, but by the votes of the party, and to them he entrusts the decision of the question—they are the Supreme Court in all matters concerning candidates, as they are in all matters concerning the platform."

and create a stringency by hoarding their savings instead of trusting perfectly the banks." The president's letter to Secretary Cortelyou under date of November 17, follows:

Washington, November 17 1907.

"My Dear Mr. Cortelyou: I have considered your proposal. I approve the issue of the fifty millions of Panama bonds, which will be immediately available, as the basis for additional currency. I also approve the issue of \$100,000,000 or so much as you may find necessary, of \$50 3 per cent interest-bearing government notes, the proceeds of the sale of which can be at once deposited by you where the greatest need exists, and especially in the West and South where the crops have to be moved. I have the assurance that the leaders of congress are considering a currency bill which will meet in permanent fashion the needs of the situation, and which, I believe, will be passed at an early date after congress convenes, two weeks hence.

"What is most needed just at present is that our citizens should realize how fundamentally sound business conditions in this country are, and how absurd it is to permit themselves to get into a panic and create a stringency by hoarding their savings instead of trusting perfectly sound banks." There is no particle of risk involved in letting business take its natural course, and the people can help themselves and the country most by putting back into active circulation the money they are hoarding. The banks and trust companies are solvent. There is more currency in the country today than there was a month ago, when the supply was ample. Fifty-five million dollars in gold has been imported and the government has deposited another \$60,000,000. These are facts and I appeal to the public to co-operate with us in restoring normal business conditions.

"November 30, of that year there was in the Treasury but \$161,000,000. On November 16 of this year there was in the Treasury \$904,000,000 of gold. Ten years ago the circulation per capita was \$23.23. It is now \$33.23. The steps that you now take, the ability of the government to back them up, and the fact that not a particle of risk is involved therein give the fullest guarantees of the sound condition of our Treasury. All that our people have to do now is to go ahead with their normal business in a normal fashion, and the whole difficulty disappears; and this end will be achieved at once if each man will act as he normally does act, and as the real conditions of the country's business fully warrant his now acting.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) "Theodore Roosevelt,"

"Hon. George B. Cortelyou,

"Secretary of the Treasury."

## THEY MUST FIGHT BRYAN.

### OTHER CANDIDATES MUST MAKE THEMSELVES KNOWN.

Views of Politicians at National Capital as to the Announcement of Bryan—Outlook Bright for the Nebraskan.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Bryan's announcement of his willingness to be a presidential candidate was no surprise to politicians. They argue that it now devolves upon the conservative or anti-Bryan wing of Democracy to put up a candidate or else acquiesce in the Bryan candidacy. Mr. Bryan's friends will go to work immediately to get up delegations to the National Convention favoring his nomination. The issue will be drawn in congressional districts from now on whether would-be delegates to the convention will favor Mr. Bryan or not. Democrats who are not for him must be against him, and the question will naturally arise whom else they favor. Some politicians here think that Bryan's statement will force Gov. Johnson, of Minnesota, to make his position known.

If he is to be a candidate, he will have to come out and declare his intentions. The Bryan organizers will tackle Minnesota as their first job and will force the Johnson people to make a show of hands. Judson Harmon, of Cincinnati; Gov. Folk, of Missouri, and other Democrats who are suspected of having a presidential bee in their bonnets will have to bestir themselves.

Bryan's friends in this city said today that he evidently made his announcement with the conviction that it would be favorably received by a large body of Democrats. He was in position to formulate a judgment on that point from the fact that he has within the past few months personally sounded sentiment among the Democrats in many sections. He has just returned from an extensive tour of the South, which is reported to be luke-warm toward his candidacy. It is said that he found no reason to anticipate that his candidacy would be unwelcome to the rank and file of the party, although he soon discovered that the leaders were opposed to him.

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## MURDER IN COLUMBIA.

Negro Stabbed to Death on Main Street in Columbia.

Columbia, Nov. 16.—Standing on the corner of Main and Richland streets tonight, about 7 o'clock, Nolan Davis alias "Charleston," colored, was stabbed to death by Henry Felton, alias "Gold" Felton.

Davis and several other negroes were standing on the corner near a negro restaurant one block north of the postoffice when Felton came up. From statements made by the witnesses it appears that Felton began cursing Davis and struck at him with a knife. Davis turned, and while bleeding copiously, walked around the corner of Richland street for about 40 feet and fell dead at the foot of a tree. The knife had penetrated the large artery just above the heart.

Felton walked one block to the postoffice, where he surrendered to the patrolman on that beat and was taken to the police station and later to the jail. He seemed indifferent about the matter and hummed a tune as he was being taken to jail. He has been in jail before on a charge of beating his wife.

The government will see that the people do not suffer if only the people themselves will act in a normal way. Crops are good and business conditions are sound, and we should put the money we have into circulation in order to meet the needs of our abounding prosperity. There is no analogy at all with the way things were in 1893.

"November 30, of that year there was in the Treasury but \$161,000,000. On November 16 of this year there was in the Treasury \$904,000,000 of gold. Ten years ago the circulation per capita was \$23.23. It is now \$33.23. The steps that you now take, the ability of the government to back them up, and the fact that not a particle of risk is involved therein give the fullest guarantees of the sound condition of our Treasury. All that our people have to do now is to go ahead with their normal business in a normal fashion, and the whole difficulty disappears; and this end will be achieved at once if each man will act as he normally does act, and as the real conditions of the country's business fully warrant his now acting.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) "Theodore Roosevelt,"

"Hon. George B. Cortelyou,

"Secretary of the Treasury."

## WILL BE BIG EVENT.

### THANKSGIVING MEET OF SUMTER TURF ASSOCIATION.

The Official Programme of Events And the Large Purses Offered.—Special Rates on Railways.—Big Crowd Coming.

The first meet of the Sumter Turf Association will be held on Nov. 26, 27 and 28, as advertised by attractive posters on the streets yesterday. The following official programme of the three days' events has been issued by the management:

TUESDAY NOV. 26.

1 Mile Heats Trot or Pace, 2:24

Class..... \$100

Opening Scramble, 1-2 Mile

Dash, All Ages..... 100

3-4 Mile Dash, All Ages..... 100

5-8 Mile Dash, All Ages..... 100

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27.

Trot or Pace, 1 Mile Heat, 2:30

Class..... \$100

1-2 Mile Dash, All Ages..... 100

3-4 Mile Dash, All Ages..... 100

1-3 Mile Dash, All Ages..... 100

THURSDAY, NO. 28

Trot or Pace 1 Mile Heat, 2:40

Class..... \$100

1-2 Mile Dash..... 100

3-5 Mile Dash..... 100

5-8 Mile Dash..... 100

7-8 Mile Dash..... 100

Five per cent. entrance fee. Five to enter, three to start; 65, 25 and 10 per cent.

It can be seen from this that the purses are large and that the events will be very interesting. Col. R. C. Richardson, president of the association, is well known throughout the State and all horsemen and the public generally may depend on this occasion being a most successful and satisfactory one in every way. Already a good string of horses is at the track and assurances of many more coming have been received.

There will be a good football game of Thanksgiving Day between Charleston College and probably Welsh Neck High school of Hartsville. This game will attract a large crowd and should be a drawing card for the meet.

Secretary Reardon of the chamber of commerce, has the matter of reduced railway rates in his hands and has assurances that they will be granted. Altogether everything points to a big event during these days mentioned. More particulars will be given later.

## TO COLONIZE THE NEGROES.

The "Back to Africa" Movement Espoused in Richmond.

Richmond, Va. Nov. 16.—A movement started in Colorado, where there is a colonization society for the purpose of sending the negroes back to Africa, has been espoused by O. M. Stuart, a well-known colored educator of this city. The movement is designed to ship to Africa all the negroes in the United States in order that they may establish their own government, with an American protectorate. The worthless class of negroes are eager for the movement, while those who have accumulated property are opposed to going to a new country, where they will have to build themselves up all over again.

The idea of the colonization movement is to appeal to the national government and to the several states for assistance on the ground that the white people owe it to the negroes as a debt which they will never be able to discharge until they have placed them safely and well in their own country whence they were brought as slaves 250 years ago. The negroes claim that the impetus given America while receiving the benefits of their labor will not be lost in the next thousand years and that the United States can well afford to pay the debt to the colored brother.

The commerce that would naturally spring up between the two countries would be worth untold millions to the United States, it is declared. It is suggested that the negroes be moved at the rate of 1,000,000 a year, allowing 20 years to effect their complete colonization.—Baltimore Sun.

The yegmen who cracked the safe in the postoffice at Seneca several nights ago in their hurry to get away failed to find \$175 in the safe.

George Davis and George Robertson, who have been held in jail in Greenville for two months on suspicion in connection with the murder of T. Wilson, have been released.

The dispensary at Kingstree was broken into several nights ago and robbed of \$42 in cash. It is not thought that any of the stock was taken.

The Baptist State Convention meets in Orangeburg on Dec. 6th to 14th.

## SUICIDE GIVES ADVICE.

### SAYS ALL YOUNG MEN SHOULD GET MARRIED.

Young Student in Atlanta Says Not Being Married Was the Cause of His Downfall.—A Rather Strange Case.

Atlanta, Nov. 15.—"To all young men—get married now. Not being married was the cause of my downfall."

This was the substance of a letter written by T. U. Palmer, just before his suicide in Williams House No. 2 Tuesday afternoon. Palmer afterwards tore the letter into bits and scattered them on the floor, but the fragments were picked up and read by a friend of the unfortunate dental student.

In addition to the note to Dr. Bostwick, Honea Path, S. C., left in the hotel room, the young student wrote three other letters, one of which advised young men to get married, and explaining that his failure to marry was one of the causes of his downfall.

One of the letters the young man had written to his mother and another to the proprietor of the hotel. Palmer had carefully written the letters and then, before firing the bullet into his brain, had changed his mind and torn them into bits throwing the fragments onto the floor.

According to the letter addressed "To All Young Men," Palmer seemed particularly impressed with matrimony and its importance to young men. It is stated that in the letter he urged all young men to marry and declared that one of the causes of his rash act was his failure to marry. No further explanation was made.

In the letter to the hotel proprietor, it is stated, Palmer explained that he had registered under an assumed name, and asked that his brother in Blythe, Ga., be notified of his death. It is said the letter to his mother gave no reason for his suicide.

Mrs. Palmer, the mother is very ill at her home in Augusta, and was not notified of the death of her son until Wednesday, a short time before the body was taken to Augusta.

Friends of Palmer state that he had been in a very nervous state of late and had been unable to sleep. He is said to have expressed the fear that something was after him and seemed despondent.

To one of his friends he is said to have remarked:

"I haven't slept ten minutes during the past ten days."

Although Palmer is said to have been on a spree, his friends state that he had been sober during the few days preceding his death.

## PROHIBITION MASS MEETING.

Petition to Be Circulated Asking for Election on Voting Out the Dispensary.

A mass meeting of those persons interested in voting the dispensary out of Sumter county is hereby called to meet in the court house at 11 o'clock on Monday, Dec. 2d, 1907, for the purpose of effecting an organization and taking steps to secure the necessary names on a petition looking to an election at the earliest practicable moment.

A. B. Stuckey.

P. M. Pitts.

J. E. DuPre.

W. O. Cain.

Chas. L. Cuttino.

E. C. Haynsworth.

H. S. Timmons.

J. W. Daniel.

John J. Dargan.

R. J. Brownfield.

H. L. Thomas.

R. O. Purdy.

R. E. McElveen.

J. W. McCoy.

Joel E. Brunson.

S. D. Cain.

B. D. Mitchell.

H. L. Scarborough.

E. W. Dabbs.

S. D. Bailey.

Wm. C. Ivy.

R. L. Cooper.

W. H. Ramsey.

W. J. McKay.

H. D. G. Muldrow.

G. W. Reardon.

F. M. Satterwhite.

E. F. Miller.

C. C. Brown.

Young Man Shot Pretty Girl Because She Would Not Wed Him.

Philadelphia, Nov. 16.—Emma Kearney, aged 17, plump and attractive was shot and killed by Frank Wenecke, aged 21 on Frankfort street this morning. He is locked up. She refused to marry him last night. After leaving her he armed himself and waited on the corner near her home until she came out this morning.

## OKLAHOMA ADMITTED.

### FORTY-SIXTH STAR ADDED TO THE AMERICAN FLAG SATURDAY.

No Ceremony Whatever Attended the Signing by President Roosevelt of the Proclamation—Used Pen Made From Eagle's Feather—Act Took Place in Cabinet Room.

Washington, Nov. 16.—A new star was added to the American flag today by the admission formally into the Union of the State of Oklahoma. President Roosevelt at 10.16 o'clock this morning signed the proclamation admitting the Territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory jointly as one of the American States.

Little formality attended the ceremony, which meant so much to the people of the two territories. In appending his signature to the proclamation the president used a pen formed from a quill plucked from the wing of an American eagle. The pen will be deposited with the Oklahoma Historical society.

There was absolutely no ceremony connected with the signing of the proclamation. The act was done in the Cabinet room, to which had been admitted Senators Carter and Dixon, of Minnesota and Warner, of Missouri, besides a number of residents of Oklahoma, most of whom are connected with the government departments in Washington, and newspaper representatives.

## ANTIOCH NEWS NOTES.

Farm Items—Crops Mention Gathered—Personal Comment—Molasses Mill Caught Fire.

Antioch, Nov. 18.—Today is a typical winter day—with the cold winds howling and the rain falling, and the thermometer would have to move but very little for the water to turn to ice.

Oats planting is about over in this section and they are coming up, looking well. Potatoes have been dug, corn housed, peas picked and in fact the farmers have about finished gathering what little they made. There will be a little more scattering cotton to pick.

As a general thing the farmers of this section are holding their cotton for higher prices. They have a Union organized here and it looks as if they intend to observe all of the rules.

Mr. Marvin Weldon, accompanied by his sister, left last Thursday to visit his brother, Rev. J. B. Weldon, at McBee, S. C.

Mr. Harold Bradley, of Rembert, was in this vicinity yesterday.

Mr. J. C. McLeod, of this place, spent Saturday in Sumter.

On last Friday morning, about 2 o'clock Mr. J. C. McLeod's molasses mill came very near being destroyed by fire, and very probably would have been, but just as it began burning, Dr. T. D. Foxworth, who was passing, saw it and called Mr. McLeod, who soon had it extinguished.

A fine lot of ribbon cane syrup has been made in this country.

Rev. L. L. Inabinet filled his last appointment for this conference year at St. John's Methodist Church yesterday afternoon. He preached a very eloquent sermon on this text, Psalms 72: 19th and 20th verses, "And bless be His glorious name forever, and let the whole earth be filled with glory amen and amen." "The prayers of David, the son of Jesse, are ended."

## SUMTER POISON FACTORIES.

You Will be Surprised to Learn How Many There Are.

Did you ever feel stupid and dull after eating a hearty dinner?

When food is retained too long in the stomach, because of stomach weakness, the poison factory works overtime and there is giddiness, confusion of thought, despondency, heartburn, sleeplessness, nervous trouble and other forms of indigestion.

The general use of Mi-o-na stomach tablets puts within the reach of everyone a reliable and positive cure for all stomach weakness. Mi-o-na quickly cures the worst case of indigestion, and the pain and distress which is often felt after meals will soon disappear, such is the wonderful curative power of this little tablet.

Mi-o-na acts upon entirely different principles from any of the other remedies that have been used in stomach trouble. It is taken before meals, and has a specific strengthening action upon the muscles of the stomach, increasing the flow of digestive juices and making the stomach get to work and digest easily and naturally the food which is eaten.

J. F. W. DeLorme has seen so many cures made by Mi-o-na that he gives a guarantee with every 50-cent box that the remedy costs nothing unless it cures.

11-20-23&w