

The Watchman and Southron.

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, 1890

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1908.

New Series—Vol. XXVII. No 28

The Watchman and Southron.

Published Every Wednesday,
—BY—
OSTEEN PUBLISHING COMPANY,
SUMTER, S. C.

Subscription: \$1.50 per annum—in advance.
Advertisements:
The lowest first insertion..... \$1.50
Subsequent insertion..... 50
Orders for three months, or longer will be made at reduced rates.
All communications which subscribers desire inserted will be charged for as advertisements.
Editorial and tributes of respect will be charged for.

SON OF A GUN.

Taft's Candidate, Taft, Tailor of Nigger Amendments.

Stimulus Political Conditions in the South and Emancipates Party Politics—Says the Fifteenth Amendment Has Not Been as Successful as the Thirteenth and Fourteenth.

Wash. City, Feb. 10.—Wm. H. Taft, secretary of war, tonight was guest of honor and chief spokesman at a banquet given in Convention hall to 1,300 persons by the Association of Young Republicans of Missouri. He was given a great reception.

Secretary Taft's speech was a general defense of the Republican party and especially of the policies brought to the fore by the administration of Theodore Roosevelt.

Secretary Taft spoke of the three war amendments of the constitution, the 13th, 14th and 15th. The operation of the 15th amendment, that which forbade any State to deprive the negro of his vote on account of his color or previous condition of servitude, had not, he said, been as successful as that of the 13th and 14th. The leaders of the South had, in many States, however, cast about to make the law square with the existing condition by property and educational qualifications which should exclude the negro voter. "This," he said, "is the situation which we are now to overcome by the law."

He said that the election laws are intended to be enforced by means of the discretion vested in election officers so as to exclude the ineligible colored man with vigor and to allow the ineligible whites who ought also to be excluded, to the injury of the franchise. Deplorable as this is, still the situation is by no means hopeless one for the Southern negro.

"The greatest friend the Southern negro is likely to have is the broad-minded Southern white man who sympathizes with the colored man and knows his value to the South. Nor is it unreasonable to hope that the men who have already sought to come within the law, and avoid violence, will ultimately see the wisdom and righteousness of the equal enforcement of the law of eligibility against white and black."

Secretary Taft said that he was confident that in the end the 15th amendment "will prove to be a bulwark equally beneficial with that of the 13th and 14th amendments to an unfortunate, downtrodden, struggling race."

Secretary Taft enumerated the various policies of the party in the past and said that only twice "in all that remarkable history of 48 years have we lost the confidence of the people of the United States to the point of their turning over the government to a Democratic executive."

"By reason of circumstances I need not detail," he continued, "the influence of the Republican party has been little felt South of Mason and Dixon's line. It is true that in Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, the Republican party has been often in the majority, but in the other Southern States a contest has seemed hopeless. The time has come, in my judgment, when it is the duty of our party to make an earnest effort to win to our party support of the many Southerners who think with us on every living national issue and have only been kept from our ranks by the ghost of the past."

In concluding, Secretary Taft said: "Vigorous action and measures to stamp out existing abuses and effective reforms are necessary to vindicate society as at present constituted. Otherwise we must yield to those who seek to introduce a new order of things on a socialistic basis."

Black ambition stings a public eye.—Pencil.

MAXIM'S NEW POWER.

Motorite to Shoot Torpedoes and Boats Through Sea a Mile a Minute.

From the New York American.
A new torpedo that will hurl itself at a battleship's hull faster than a mile a minute.

A new submarine torpedo boat that will bore a path beneath the surface of the water at the rate of 60 miles an hour.

A new motive power—motorite—to propel the torpedo and the torpedo boat so powerfully that if necessary it will shoot them rocket-like out of the water.

This trinity of inventions, evolved together, patented side by side by Hudson Maxim will put at the disposal of the United States government the most destructive engines of naval warfare possessed by any nation on the world.

After more than two years of constant experiment, the famous inventor of smokeless powder and Maximite has so far perfected these three engines of war that he has just applied for letters-patent and notified the government of his success.

The narrative of his triply crowned achievement reads like a classic romance of adventure, for Mr. Maxim, starting out with the sole intention of designing a torpedo that would surpass in speed the slow-moving Whitehead, found that he had invented not only a new torpedo, but also a motive power so tremendous that it should revolutionize submarine warfare, transmute the despised torpedo boat into the most dreaded fighting monster of the sea, and—later—may even be expected to send a transatlantic liner between New York and Southampton faster than the fastest trains race on the land.

A delicate blend of nitroglycerine, gun-cotton and one other drug, and the application of a new system of "jet propulsion"—the same principle on which automobiles are run—is the secret of it all.

At the outset Mr. Maxim simply perceived that the fastest gasoline-driven Whitehead torpedo—shot from the tube of a torpedo boat—traveled toward its target never faster than a mile a minute, and never farther.

He saw that the reason most of the Whiteheads never reach their mark in warfare is because a spry warship can steam out of the way of their after they have started, or, better still, can blow up both the torpedo and its torpedo boat with well-aimed rapid-fire guns half a dozen times in transit.

Therefore, it was Mr. Maxim's purpose to get some new scheme of propulsion into the stern of a torpedo so that it could reach the warship before it could be rendered useless.

The taming of nitroglycerine and gun-cotton from high explosives into tractable means of boat propulsion was not a simple matter. But Mr. Maxim finally got it.

Also he found a way to set this motive power going in the water, so that the action of the water turned the combustion of the blend of explosives into powerful jets, projecting the vessel forward in leaps as the jets thrust out backward.

The big problem with Mr. Maxim became how to tone them down so they wouldn't shiver the torpedo to atoms each time he let one loose. But finally he succeeded in regulating them—thrust them beneath levers under perfect control, and when he got to sending them out backward from the stern of a half-ton torpedo he found that they would send the torpedo hurtling through the water at any rate of speed he cared to name and as far as 10 miles with perfect aim.

Now the inventor had achieved what he had set out for. And in his moment of success it dawned on him that he had achieved a thousand times more. For if a half handful of motorite would send a half-ton torpedo a mile and a quarter in a minute a couple of handfuls ought to send a whole submarine boat through the water just as fast.

It took Mr. Maxim but a little while to show that it would—and more. And thus came into being the model of the wonderful new motorite torpedo boat that is to fire the wonderful new torpedo.

The Rev. W. A. Guerry was in Summerton Tuesday and confirmed a class of young people at the Episcopal church.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Brown, of Spartanburg was fatally burned on Friday.

Clemson College is now offering a course in cotton grading which promises to become a very interesting agricultural study.

Send us your Job Printing.

COMMISSIONS NOT GRAFT.

PAUL JONES' ATTORNEY DRAWS FINE DISTINCTION

Col. Carroll, of Kentucky, Furnishes Important Information as to Recipients of Liquor Graft, But Repudiates Charge That His Firm Profited From The Unlawful Transaction.

Columbia, Feb. 12.—Attorney General Lyon has been given certain information as to whom the commissions were paid, said Col. Anthony J. Carroll of Louisville yesterday afternoon at the conclusion of his statement to the dispensary commission. He had showed the transaction which appeared on the books and stated to the commission that the other information had been asked for by the attorney general and had been given to him in conference with Col. Felder.

"The attorney general has charge of the 'graft' part of the matter and we are probing into the manner of the transactions," remarked Capt. C. K. Henderson pleasantly.

This evoked a spirited rejoinder from Col. Carroll, the handsome son of the Blue Grass State who has been speaker of the house of representatives over there and also managing editor of Col. Henry Watterson's paper the Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Not 'graft,' if you please, sir. The Paul Jones company which I represent will leave South Carolina with a loss on every sale made here even if you should decide to pay my claim with all sorts of reductions made. We will quit net loser, even then, and your proposition is that we refund the commissions that we had to pay to get this business.

"I reply with as good grace as possible the imputation that 'graft' is a fit term to be applied to our side of the transactions with the State dispensary. We have made nothing out of the business, and the 'graft' was on the part of the people in South Carolina with whom we had to deal. We paid commissions, but no 'graft.' This 'graft' in the dispensary was the inevitable result of a system which I assure you we did not wish to create, nor did we seek to foster or to build it up."

The commission then went into executive session. It was not made public what the nature of the information which Col. Carroll has given to Attorney General Lyon, but it must have been something worth while, for Mr. Lyon came into the meeting as Col. Carroll was concluding and made a statement to the commission in executive session.

This information was in part that Col. Felder's possession when Col. Carroll appeared before the commission recently, but Col. Felder could not communicate even to the commission what he knew at that time, and Col. Carroll had to return to Louisville and get released from certain obligations so that the commission could be put in possession of information which could not go upon the record as it will be used in the prosecution.

When Col. Carroll was here some time ago, Mr. Avery Patton objected to paying the claim of Paul Jones & Co. on the ground that the statements filed by Col. Carroll gave a transcript of their books no further back than 1902.

"We paid no commissions for South Carolina business before the year 1903," said Col. Carroll in a most matter of fact manner yesterday, and the commission smiled for the implication was strong that after 1903 it had cost the Paul Jones concern a little something to get orders from South Carolina.

It Would Not Hurt.

Said a well known business man the other day: "It would not hurt you to occasionally mention our business in the paper. It would help to fill up, you know." Yes we might do it. We haven't the least idea on earth that it would hurt us, and it would, as he suggests, help to fill up. We might do all this, but at the same time we do not have to do it unless we feel like it. It would hurt not him, neither, to come and say: "Give me a column or a half column of space for an advertisement and here is the money for it." By doing this he would become a deserter to the grand army of dead-heads who expect the newspapers to continually note the improvements they make, by giving them free puffs, and for which they never pay a cent. It is high time for all classes to learn that a newspaper is a business enterprise, the same as a dry goods store or a grocery, run for a living for its owner.—Ex.

Language in the Senate.

I understand a fury in your words, But not your words.

When virtue is assailed in its stronghold, as it was in the South Carolina senate chamber on Friday last, let the language of outraged innocence look to its moorings. We do not recall when there has been within those historic walls, or without them, a finer pyrotechnic display than was then and there set off. Even as one reads the various "remarks" of the senators as each in turn rose to the question of "personal privilege" the flesh still rises into little goose pimples and acid shivers run up and down the spine. Such words! Such juicy, mouth-filling epithets! Such smiles, metaphors, hyperboles, and all the other forms of speech! And every mother's son of them sizzling hot! It was fine, and it was war.

Mix honor and my life—both grow in one: Take honor from me and my life is done.

The climacteric effect could not have been better if the oratorical programme had been carefully arranged with that end in view.

The first gentleman was almost tame, comparatively speaking, opening his discourse with such simple language as "infamous falsehood" and concluding with the expressed belief that persons guilty of making "such statements" should be expelled from the senate."

This was but as the spark that ignited the fuses of the several big guns, that then opened fire in rapid succession.

Let us hear some real language from the second personally privileged spokesman:

So help me God, so long as I am a member of the bar, no man or set of men shall say whom I shall defend in the courts of this State, and before I would allow myself to be influenced by the rabble I would walk out of the court house and quit my profession in shame. And any lawyer who would do so is nothing less than a poltroon and a coward and is unworthy to belong to the profession. If I ever show the white feather in any way accused by my name and accused to my memory.

But language had not yet done its worst, as was next evidenced by personally privileged spokesman No. 3:

But I scorn I put the foot of my uttermost contempt upon any charge from any source that I have ever swerved in the rightful discharge of my public duty, as it is given me to see the right, or that the thought has ever lodged in my breast that did not breath fidelity forever to the interest and honor of this State that I love as I can love no other.

Let language be unconfined. Personally privileged spokesman No. 4:

But, if any man impudently to me wrong motives for voting as I did on that measure, or charges me with being recreant to my duty to the State, that man hath not a fig leaf to cover his naked indecency and it would be base flattery to call him a dog.

And language shrieked when the gavel fell.—The State.

John D. Rockefeller.

Mr. Rockefeller has given permission to the poor around his Bereanite estate to go on his premises and cut firewood. But then, some will complain because they have to cut the wood.—Greenville Piedmont.

SENSATIONAL STORY.

Mystery of Years Cleared—Old Dr. William A. Rockefeller and "Dr. William Livingston," Who Lived as a Bigamist Thirty-four Years, Proved to be the Same.

New York, Feb. 5.—The World is authority for the following sensational story:

The body of Dr. William Avery Rockefeller, father of the "Oil King," John D. Rockefeller lies in an unmarked grave in Oakland Cemetery, Freeport, Ill. He died in that city May 11, 1906, aged ninety-six years, (five months and twenty-eight days.

For fifty years he led a double life. Under the assumed name of Dr. William Livingston. He farmed and sold medicine of his own concoction in Illinois and North Dakota. During those same years he occasionally appeared at the homes of his sons and among his old acquaintances in the east as Dr. William A. Rockefeller.

The proofs of this have been collected by a World reporter whose investigation has just been completed.

During thirty-four years of the fifty he had two wives. One was Mrs. Eliza Davison Rockefeller, the mother of John D. Rockefeller. The other was Mrs. Margaret L. Allen Livingston. The first wife, Mrs. Rockefeller, mother of the richest man in the world, he married in New York state in 1837. She died in New York in 1899 at the age of seventy-five.

The second wife, Mrs. Livingston, he married in Ontario, O. This second wife is now living in Freeport, Ill., a charming, white-haired, Christian woman of 70 years.

Dr. Rockefeller was 45 years old when he deserted his wife and family in Cleveland and went to Canada, and, under the assumed name of William Livingston, married Miss Margaret L. Allen, a pretty girl of twenty. For 50 years she has lived with him as his wife never knowing until just before he died that her husband was a bigamist. Until a few years before his death she did not know that he was William A. Rockefeller or that he had been indicted in New York State. Even now she will not say that he was William A. Rockefeller.

"We lived happily together for 50 years and I shall be a true woman to the end," she says.

During the last 25 years of his life Dr. Rockefeller's whereabouts and the existence of the other wife were known to his sons, John D., William and Frank Rockefeller, and to his son-in-law, Pierpont D. Briggs, of Cleveland. But no one else in all the world knew.

The first Mrs. Rockefeller lived 34 years after he deserted her and died without knowing that her husband had taken a girl of twenty in her stead. And all the members of the Rockefeller family except these four men, knew nothing of it. They did not know where the old man lived. The three sons kept him well supplied with money, but they guarded well the secret of his life and whereabouts.

He was first hidden on a farm in Macon county, Ill., about half way between Decatur and Clinton. As the country settled up around him he moved to Freeport, Ill., and in 1851 he moved again to the extreme frontier in North Dakota, on a farm 30 miles from a railroad. On this farm he spent each summer for 15 years, known to his neighbors as William Livingston. Part of the time he owned the farm in his own name of William A. Rockefeller, but that secret was buried in the records of the county registrar of deeds, 18 miles away, and his neighbors never knew of it.

For two years the newspapers and magazines of this country have searched for the father of John D. Rockefeller, Ida M. Tarbell began the hunt, and the results of her quest were published in McClure's Magazine in 1905. She traced the old man to Cleveland, to which city he moved with his family in 1885. She lost him there.

NEW PAPER FOR GREENVILLE.

Greenville, Feb. 6.—Announcement was made here today that a new afternoon paper to be known as the Greenville Evening Sun, will make its appearance on Feb. 17, with Mr. J. C. Garlington as editor and manager. The paper will be a seven column folio and will be published every afternoon except Sunday. Mr. J. C. Garlington, the editor, was until a few days ago, connected with the Evening Piedmont of this city. The personnel of the staff has not yet been announced. The paper will be owned by local parties.

It seems that after all North Carolina is to be the third Southern State to drive out the saloons.

The possibility of one person's finger tip being identified with that of another is one chance in 64,000,000,000.

MARKETS DULL LAST WEEK.

Prospects is That Matters Will be Unsettled Until National Campaign is Over.

New York, Feb. 10.—Speculative activity in the securities market came almost to a halt last week in the midst of the uncertainties presented by the accumulating evidence of shrinkage of business and industries in the country and the symptoms of political activity in the form of public utterances by persons conspicuous in political affairs. The world of stock market has felt itself inveighed against by both of the great political parties, and has conceived that the heat of the coming campaign will see a continuance of this policy in the shaping of the oratory and publicity incident to the canvass of candidates for the presidency.

A discouraging effect on active operations in the stock market is argued from this prospect and a summer of dullness and neglect of the market is looked forward to, which offers little inducement to present embarkation on speculative ventures. The immediate effect of the neglected condition of the market has been to leave it open to shifting influences of small professional operations, with a dropping tendency present in a dull market. Bear operations have been manifest from time to time, accompanied by more than usually reckless circulation of damaging rumors without confirmation.

On the side of the business contraction the precept of the present depression has been modified in its influence by its opinion that conditions are working towards current news, however, failed to show the actual condition of any betterment, and the fundamental motive for the halt in the markets found in this fact. Statistics of the iron and steel trade for January showed a process of contraction still in progress. Estimates of \$75,000 freight cars idle on Feb. 6 left no room for inference of a revival in freight traffic. Reports of railroad earnings coming to hand bore the clear reflection of the effects of the great decrease in traffic the country over. The enforcement of economies by the railroads was reflected upon the equipment companies and a strong impression was created by the announcement of the laying off of ten thousand men by the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

These evidences of declining earning power in the industries detracted from the influence of the continued ease in the money markets to stimulate the demand for securities. For the high grade investment class of securities with a fixed return well below the margin of assured earnings there was some continued absorption both here and abroad. In this field of investment also there was some check as the week progressed, partly attributed to the growth of uncertainty over the political and business prospect, but also affected by a tightening of the London money market.

Money on call in New York proved difficult to lend, and this condition was not affected by some heavy special requirement during the week for payment of accrued subscriptions on stock issues. Money for mercantile purposes also was readily secured. Corporations are still resorting to short time note issues for meeting capital requirements. The outcome of this week's sale of \$50,000,000 New York city 50-year 4 1/2 per cent bonds will be watched with much interest for the light it will throw on the actual investment situation.

It took 44 men 355 days to count the \$267,836,166.26 in the New York sub-treasury. The cash balanced to a cent.

New specimens of grass and white orchids never before known to exist in this country, have been discovered in Cape May county, New Jersey.

A bank note that passed through the Chicago fire is one of the curios preserved in the Bank of England. The paper was consumed, but the ashes held together, and the printing is quite legible, and is kept under glass. The bank paid the note.

The South sea island fisherman extracts from a certain bark. The fish, stupefied, at once come to the surface, and are gathered in by hand. Their flesh is quite as wholesome as though they had been netted.

By his will a rich land owner named Bielau, who has died in Leonnewitz, Saxony, leaves a large property to the military authorities, which in case of war, is to be sold, and two-thirds of the money given to the soldiers who capture the first standard from the enemy, and the third part to the first soldier who captures a gun.