

The Watchman and Southron.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1909.

The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1859 and the True Southron in 1866. The Watchman and Southron now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

ROBERT EDWARD LEE.

"A great life has closed—a life upon which the longer we linger the more we see to love and revere." Thus begins a famous eulogy of Lee and thus we think of him today. As time passes the fame of Lee grows brighter. We admire him for the towering strength of his character, we love him for his sweetness and gentleness, we revere him as the repository of those characteristics that evoke the devotion and reverence of men.

At this time of moral unrest a character like Lee's would be an immovable anchor—a character that was not for sale at any price. In whatever phase of life we contemplate General Lee, the contemplation fills us with admiration. We love to think of that grand old soldier and gentleman, Robert Edward Lee, as he throws to the winds the offer of the Commandership-in-Chief of the Union armies, exclaiming: "Virginians never invade Virginia and it will be only over my dead body that her enemies may pass within her sacred precincts." But we admire him most when with broken heart and everything lost but honor he tearfully blesses his old comrades in arms and counsels loyalty to their country. We of the South may point with peculiar pride to Lee, the greatest figure in American history. We should love him for the lesson that he teaches by his life; all great characters have their foundation in Truth and without this there can be nothing really lasting or substantial. Let the young hero-worshippers of our country take Lee as the object of their devotion. An emulation of his virtues, while it may not make of every worshipper a Lee, will teach all of his admirers to despise everything that is mean and low and make their standards those of greatness and truth.

LOYALTY.

Among the many virtues that tend to lighten the load of life's burdens none shines with a clearer light than loyalty. It is that quality in one's moral make-up that induces one to be true to oneself and hence to all men. Not only so, but it makes one true to all of life's relations. We call loyalty to God, religion; loyalty to country, patriotism; to family, faithfulness; to one's work, fidelity; to one's ideals, consistency; loyalty to truth, right. Few virtues are so comprehensive: none more beautiful in faith and practice. A discussion of loyalty in all of its phases embraces man in all of the manifestations of his moral qualities. The purpose of this paper is the expression of the duty that loyalty imposes upon one in one's relations to those whom one may call friends. Loyalty to one's friends is friendship. True friendship is a rare quality. Rich is he, though poor in this world's goods, who has one that he can call friend. A friend that never doubts, never questions, but stands ready at all times to extend the right hand of perfect confidence.

To make this expression more personal in its appeal, is there any one to whom you are a true friend? Is there one to whom you are at all times ready to give the full measure of absolute and unwavering loyalty? In times of idle gossip are you willing to anticipate any remark that may reflect upon this one by saying: "He is my friend." Or, if before your anticipation can prevent, some disparaging remark is made about your friend's integrity of principle or purpose, do you stand ready to answer: "I do not believe it, he is my friend." Idle curiosity is alluring: one is tempted to listen to gossip, but if you permit a remark to be made in your hearing, however it may please the auditory nerve of idle curiosity, a remark that may reflect upon the worth or integrity of your friend and do not contradict or correct it, you are disloyal to the demands of friendship. Have you ever listened to a conversation of this nature: "I hear that A. has done this or has said that" and the reply, "Is that so?" What an invitation to continue is there in: "Is that so?"

If there were among the auditors one silent listener who called himself A's friend, he was not worthy of the name. Loyalty to one's friends demands that one shall be true to them through good and evil report. But, you will ask, shall one be true to those who have proved unworthy? Certainly not. Shakespeare advises that one should strapple to his soul with hooks of steel those friends whose adoption has been tried—only those, whose adoption has been tried. To call one friend means that you have found him true and this faith that you have in your friend should not be shaken by every idle insinua-

tion that may reach your ears.

You are rich if you have one whom you may truly call your friend, and your wealth increases by geometric progression with every additional friend. Rich, because to be the recipient of true friendship is to be truly blessed; and to bestow true friendship tends to cultivate all that is best in man.

If you have no friend, make one: if you have one, cherish him with that loyalty that blesses him that gives and him that takes.

MAYOR ANSWERS MINISTERS.

Says He is Enforcing Laws as Well As it is Practicable to do So.

The agitation against the present methods of dealing with the "blind tigers" and gambling joints, begun by the Ministerial Union, was the subject of considerable discussion yesterday, and the future action of the Union along this line will be awaited with interest. Mayor Rhett, who is directly charged with the enforcement of all laws and ordinances, says he is satisfied with his position and maintains that he is doing all in his power to enforce the dispensary law, and that good results have come of his systematic way of dealing with the whole situation. He says the same thing of the gambling joints, but admits the inability of the police department to enforce the ordinance absolutely.

In speaking of the action of the Ministerial Union yesterday Mayor Rhett said:

"I am using my best efforts to suppress the illegal sale of liquor and enforce the dispensary law without discrimination. If I could find a city of any size in which a prohibition law is enforced to any extent, I would certainly visit it to learn its methods. I have looked into the enforcement of liquor laws in many cities and I think that my system is the best. I have by systematic treatment reduced the number of places where liquor is sold over 60 per cent. I wish I could find a way to enforce this law and some other laws absolutely, but as I cannot I am doing the best I can. The ministers will have to change the sentiment of the community before I can go any further.

"As far as gambling is concerned, I am as much opposed to that evil as any member of the Ministerial Union, and I am doing all I can to suppress it. As long as there are any persons in the community who want to gamble they are going to find a way to gamble, and no police force in the world is going to stop them absolutely. You can say that I am endeavoring to enforce every law to the extent that I feel it to be practicable, and I will continue to do so as long as I am the mayor of the city."—The News and Courier.

CHARLESTON LIQUOR SITUATION.

On the invitation of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Sprunt, the president of the Ministerial Union, Mayor Rhett appeared before the Union at a special meeting held yesterday for the purpose of explaining his system of enforcing the dispensary law and in general to furnish the ministers with information on the subject. The meeting lasted two and a half hours, over half of which time was taken up by Mayor Rhett in his statement as to conditions here and as to his aims and endeavors, and while the Union did not take any action except to adopt a vote of thanks to Mayor Rhett for his presence, Dr. Sprunt said after the meeting that those present were satisfied that Mayor Rhett was doing all in his power to enforce the law.

The meeting yesterday was the continuation of a meeting of the Union held last week, at which time the enforcement of the dispensary law was discussed by the ministers at length with special reference to what is in effect the system of "licensing" the blind tigers by compelling each one to pay a stated amount during the year. After that meeting Dr. Sprunt said: "What the ministers of the city want is an honest enforcement of the laws, instead of the system—practically that of a license system—which is now being conducted."

After Mayor Rhett had stated yesterday the conditions as he conceives them to exist, and after he had explained the difficulties which had confronted him in the matter, there was, said Dr. Sprunt, a heart-to-heart talk between the mayor and the ministers. "He told us a lot of things we did not know," said Dr. Sprunt, "and certainly opened our eyes. We all feel that Mayor Rhett is doing all he can to enforce the dispensary law, and we appreciate greatly his courtesy in appearing before us and explaining the situation so thoroughly."

After the mayor had concluded his talk the ministers discussed the subject for an hour, but took no action.—News and Courier, Jan. 19th.

AN ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

A Tentative Plan That the Tax Payers of Sumter Cannot Endorse.

It is stated on reliable authority that, during the discussion by city council of the proposition to erect a building on East Liberty street for fire department headquarters, city offices and prison, it was brought out that there is a disposition on the part of some members of council to erect a somewhat expensive structure. The plan seems to be to put up a large three story building which shall contain quarters for two hose wagons, a steamer, hook and ladder truck, chief's buggy, and stables for horses for all these vehicles; apartments for the firemen; recorder's court room, offices for city officials, council chamber, and police headquarters and city prison. Such a building would necessitate a large outlay, estimates ranging from \$20,000 to \$40,000.

It would doubtless be a fine thing for the city to have a building of this sort, but the question is not one of desirability but of necessity. There are two grounds of objection to the expenditure proposed: The city does not need such a building; and at present cannot afford to spend even \$20,000, to say nothing of double that amount for something that is not an absolute necessity. The city still owes a large sum to the banks for money borrowed to complete the sewerage system and until this interest bearing floating debt is paid the city is in no position to incur additional obligations. Besides, the need for better streets and side-walks is more urgent than any other public improvement.

If the city had the money to spend \$200,000 could be used to advantage in building a system of good streets. Taxes are too high now and there is too great need of money for legitimate improvements for a single dollar to be spent for fuss and feathers.

Everybody realizes that it is necessary to provide at once for adequate quarters for the fire department and no reasonable tax payer will raise his voice in objection to this necessary expenditure, but this will not require anything approaching \$20,000, the minimum estimate of the approximate cost of the proposed "administration" building. A fire department building is a reasonable proposition, for it is a necessity, but the administration building is a horse of another color, for which the taxpayers will not stand.

The city now has a city hall and opera house, that cost about \$38,000 and it stands on a lot worth not less than \$15,000—representing an investment of \$53,000, at the lowest estimate. The income from this investment is about \$1,620 a year, and the city has the use of the council chamber, the clerk and treasurer's office, police office and guard house.

If the plan is carried out to erect an administration building the city hall will cease to be a public building and as the income will not be appreciably increased by the abandonment of the offices now used by the city, the property will be a remarkably poor investment for the city—even worse than it is now.

If the city officials are in dire need of more and larger offices it would be cheaper to convert the store now occupied by the firm of Ducker & Bultman into offices. This would reduce the income from the building by \$420 a year, but this would be less than the annual interest charge on the money that would be invested in the proposed new building.

In addition to all the above reasons for objecting to the administration building proposition, there is the further consideration that the city is facing the probable reduction of its annual income by \$20,000 to \$25,000 by the enactment of a State-wide prohibition law and the abolition of the income producing dispensary. The abolition of the dispensary means retrenchment in all departments of the city government and higher taxes. With this probability ahead of us, how can the city council seriously consider the expenditure of even \$20,000 of borrowed money on a building that is not a necessity?

There is no immediate cause for excitement among the taxpayers, however, for the city has not the money at hand to pay for the proposed building and to undertake to borrow the sum needed would be illegal, without first submitting the matter to a vote of the people to authorize a bond issue.

SUICIDE IN COLUMBIA.

Columbia, Jan. 18.—John Hawkins—the school teacher whose failure to return to Ridgeland, Beaufort county, to reopen his school after the holidays created surprise and anxiety there—was found dead in his room at the Columbia hotel yesterday afternoon. A revolver on the bureau with the handle toward his body and a bullet hole in his head showed the cause of his death.

The January White Goods Sale of the Sumter Dry Goods Co., is advertised today. The attention of the ladies is invited to the announcement.

TO REORGANIZE NAVY.

PRESIDENT NAMES COMMISSION TO MEET WITH THE CABINET.

Staff Officers Not Represented—Physical Test Prescribed in Detail in Orders to Navy.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Friday will be "navy day" at the president's cabinet meeting if the present program is carried out. Not only will questions pertaining to the reorganization of the navy be brought up before Secretary Newberry and the entire cabinet, but the special commission which the president has called to meet at the White House on that day will be present and participate in the discussions.

This commission, it can be authoritatively stated tonight, for the first time, will be made up as follows:

Secretary of the Navy Newberry chairman.

Justice William H. Moody, former Secretary of the Navy.

Paul Merton, former Secretary of the Navy.

Herbert L. Satterlee, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Judge A. C. Dayton, Judge of the United States District Court of West Virginia, and formerly chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

Rear-Admiral Stephen B. Luce (retired), on special duty at the Naval War College.

Rear-Admiral Alfred T. Mahan (retired), on special duty at the Naval War College.

Rear-Admiral William M. Folger (retired), of Windsor Vt., former chief of ordnance of the navy.

Commander William F. Fullam, commandant of the Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., secretary of the commission.

The commission will meet with Secretary Newberry at 10 o'clock Friday morning, and after a general discussion of the subject of naval reorganization, accompany Mr. Newberry to the cabinet meeting, according to the present program. There the entire subject will be discussed in detail. Following the meeting, the president will have all the members of the commission including Secretary Newberry and possibly Secretary Root, Attorney General Bonaparte and Postmaster General Meyer, with him at luncheon.

Following luncheon, another meeting of the commission will be held in the offices of Secretary Newberry. At the first meeting in the navy department, at the cabinet meeting and at the luncheon, the time will be devoted to discussions, but at the last meeting of the day it is expected that some definite decisions will be reached as to a plan for the actual reorganization of the navy.

Two former secretaries of the navy, Justice Moody and Mr. Merton, will be members of the commission. Two others, who have occupied the office since their time—Attorney General Bonaparte and Secretary Metcalf—have not been asked to participate. Mr. Bonaparte will participate in the conference with the cabinet however, by reason of his position as attorney general. Rear-Admiral Evans was asked by the president to be a member of the commission, but he begged to be excused on account of his health. The presence of Rear-Admiral Converse, retired, president of the Board of Construction, at first was desired by the president, but it was decided not to include him, so that the membership might be entirely free from any present connections with the bureau chiefs of the navy department.

While it is generally recognized by navy officers that the commission is a strong one, the fear is expressed that some method may be adopted which will be expensive to put in operation and may not bring about the desired results. The plan advanced by Secretary Newberry seems to be thoroughly practicable. Staff officers resent the fact that their branches are not represented on the board.

The text of the strenuous annual physical test prescribed for all naval officers by the president was published in general orders today, as follows:

"The physical test is to be applied to all officers on the active list of the navy, whether serving ashore or afloat the only exceptions being as noted in paragraph 2 of this order, and shall comprise one of the following:

"(a) To walk for a distance of fifty (50) miles during three (3) consecutive days, and in a total of not more than twenty (20) hours, including rests, the walk on any one day to be during consecutive hours.

"(b) To ride on horseback a distance of ninety (90) miles during three (3) consecutive days, the ride on any two (2) days to be concluded within seven (7) hours and thirty (30) minutes each, after starting, and on one (1) day within six (6) hours, all to include proper rests.

BOOKER WASHINGTON COMING.

Distinguished Negro Educator Will Visit Sumter March 18th.

Dr. Booker Washington, President of Tuskegee Institute has arranged to spend the week beginning March 15th in this State and will visit five of the more important towns for the purpose of making addresses in the interest of the industrial and educational uplift of the negro race. Sumter is on his itinerary and he will probably spend the day of March 18th here. The programme has not been definitely arranged but it is probable that he will make two addresses, one in the forenoon and one at night. It is planned to secure the opera house for the occasion so that as many people as possible may hear him. No admission will be charged and it will be arranged so that both white and negroes may attend the meetings and hear him.

TO REGULATE INSURANCE.

Commissioner McMaster Gets Important Bill Introduced.

Columbia, Jan. 14.—A most important bill, proposed by Commissioner McMaster, provides that:

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this Act, before any company shall be licensed by the insurance commissioner to do business in this State it shall deposit with the insurance commissioner a bond made by an approved surety company, or securities, in the discretion of the insurance commissioner, in the following amounts to-wit: Each life insurance company doing business on a legal reserve basis, \$20,000; each fire insurance company, \$10,000; each accident or casualty or surety company, \$10,000; each company not herein specified, \$10,000; each fraternal order, \$5,000; each industrial company not issuing insurance on one risk in excess of \$200 and not doing business in more than two adjoining counties, \$5,000; Provided, That such industrial companies chartered in this State, before January 1, 1909, and now doing business in this State, shall be permitted to deposit \$500 on April 1, 1909, and \$500 on April 1 of each year thereafter until the amount required shall have been deposited; Provided further, that the terms of this Act shall not apply to mutual assessment companies not doing business in more than two adjoining counties. The said bond shall be conditioned to pay any judgment entered up against any such company in any court of competent jurisdiction in this State, and said judgment shall be a lien upon the said securities or bond. In case a bond is given, the judgment creditor shall have the right to bring suit on said bond for the satisfaction of the said judgment in the county in which the judgment is received.

Section 2. That all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict or inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 3. This Act shall be effective upon its approval.

Section 4. That all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict or inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 5. This Act shall be effective upon its approval.

Section 6. That all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict or inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This Act shall be effective upon its approval.

ENDORSE JUDGE WATTS.

Darlington Bar Approves His Candidacy for the Supreme Bench.

Darlington, Jan. 18.—At a meeting of the Darlington Bar, held this afternoon, resolutions endorsing Judge R. C. Watts, for a position on the Supreme Court bench were unanimously adopted. Judge Watts is very popular with the Darlington Bar and it is with only one regret that his probable elevation to the Supreme Court bench is viewed—the loss to the circuit of such an able, efficient and courteous presiding Judge. At the same meeting, so sure are the friends of Judge Watts that he will be successful in his efforts to become a member of the Supreme Court bench, resolutions endorsing Thomas H. Spain, at present Master for Darlington county, for the Judgeship of the 4th circuit to succeed Judge Watts, were adopted.

Mr. Spain, is possibly one of the best informed lawyers in South Carolina, and has a splendid analytical mind and is of a judicial temperament. He is held in high esteem by the bench and bar of the State.

WORK ON C. C. & O. TO BEGIN.

Believed That Road From Spartanburg to Columbia Not Unlikely to Be Commenced Soon.

Spartanburg, Jan. 18.—From what may be regarded as a reliable source, it is said that the construction of the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio railway from Spartanburg to Columbia will likely commence much earlier than has been heretofore expected. The building of this link has been decided upon, it is believed, and it is not at all unlikely that it may be under construction or let to contract in less than 12 months.

The second survey between Spartanburg and Columbia is now being finished and a third will likely be made over a portion of the distance. The line now being run is on the west side of Broad river.

UGLY CASE IN AIKEN.

Sovereign Lowe and Lee Boyd in Aiken Jail, Accused of Killing Former's Wife.

Aiken, Jan. 17.—Sovereign Lowe and Lee Boyd were placed in the county jail last night, charged with the murder of Rainey Lowe, wife of Sovereign Lowe, at the home of Lowe about 20 miles from Aiken, in the Sleepy Hollow section.

The arrests were made as a result of an inquest held yesterday afternoon by Coroner Johnson and a post mortem examination conducted by a physician. Mrs. Lowe died last Sunday night and was interred on Monday, but on the request of Mrs. Counts of Augusta, mother of Mrs. Lowe, the authorities had the body disinterred yesterday and an inquest held.

The evidence at the inquest showed that Sunday night Lowe came to his home, accompanied by Boyd, both in a drunken condition. During the night Alfred Glover, a negro, heard a woman scream in Lowe's house and beg for her life. Glover lives about 200 yards from the house. The screams were also heard by other parties. Next morning the woman was found dead. Mrs. Counts came over from Augusta and says that she found bruises on Mrs. Lowe's throat and body and was not satisfied as to her death. After the burial she became so convinced that something was wrong that she came to Aiken and asked an investigation.

Boyd and Lowe both testified to coming to Lowe's house after drinking. They said they retired soon after arriving. During the night Boyd said he went to Lowe's bed and called him and told him to get up, that he had a long way to go his home and that he must have an early start. Lowe got up and when he looked at the clock he saw it was 3 o'clock and they went back to bed. Early Monday morning, Lowe said, he called to his wife, who was sleeping with him, and she did not answer. He shook her and found that she was cold. He said he called Boyd and they found her dead, with one arm on the back of her neck.

When testifying Lowe is said to have almost broken down. The examining physician found bruises on her throat and body and found that there had been sufficient external violence to have produced death.

The verdict of the jury of inquest was that the deceased came to her death from choking at the hands of Lowe, as principal, and Boyd, as accessory.

The two men today staunchly maintained their innocence. Lowe is about 25 years of age and Boyd some years younger. Boyd is unmarried. Mrs. Lowe was the mother of four little children, the youngest of whom is only seven months old, and was herself about 22 years old.

The case has created a good deal of interest here, and any further developments will be closely watched. All the parties are white.—The State.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Elihu Root secretary of state in President Roosevelt's cabinet, was the unanimous choice of the Republican legislative caucus which met tonight to name a candidate to succeed United States Senator Thos. C. Platt, whose term will expire on March 4.

E. H. Harriman, the railroad magnate, will arrive at Aiken tomorrow. He will probably spend a part of the winter there.

CATARRH CURED.

No Cure, No Pay is a Most Generous Offer.

To get an antiseptic strong enough to kill catarrh germs and not destroy the tissues of the membrane at the same time, has been a problem which was never solved until the discovery of Hyomei (pronounced High-o-me). Hyomei is prepared from eucalyptus, the most powerful yet healing antiseptic known. Breath it through the inhaler over the inflamed and germ-ridden membrane four or five times a day, and in a few days the germ will disappear.

The inflamed condition will go, too, and the snuffling, hawking, and offensive breath, and the discharge of mucous and crusts in the nose will cease.

Then why should any catarrh sufferer hesitate, when J. F. W. DeLorme, has such faith in Hyomei that he offers to return your money if after a fair trial Hyomei does not cure catarrh.

A complete Hyomei outfit, including the inhaler, costs \$1.00, and extra bottles, if afterwards needed, costs but 50 cents. Hyomei also cures asthma, croup, sore throat, colds or grip.

MI-ONA Cures Dyspepsia.

Your money back if it don't. Gives immediate relief from heartburn, sour stomach, stomach distress and sick headache. 50 cents a large box at

J. F. W. DeLORME.