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## SENATE TAKES UP PROHIBITION

BILL CALLED UP AT 10 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

Amendment Offered Providing for an Election After the Bill Goes Into Effect—Senate Refuses to Vote on Motion to Adjourn Friday.

Columbia, Feb. 24.—The prohibition fight was begun in earnest in the State senate tonight. The bill was called up for discussion at 10:10 o'clock, and several speeches were made, a recess being taken at 11:10 until 10 o'clock tomorrow. The first proposition that was placed before the Senate was the withdrawal by Senator Lide of his referendum measure in order to allow Senator Rogers to propose his amendment, which had been introduced and was laid on the desks in printed form. This amendment was the one to provide for an election in both wet and dry counties, and to provide for a ten per cent. enforcement fund to be paid from the profits derived from the sale and manufacture of liquors in this State. The Carey-Cochran Act to obtain where the whiskey was not voted out, and prohibition where whiskey was voted out.

In the nature of a substitute for this amendment, Senator Appelt offered the proposition which had been framed up by some of the local optionists during the afternoon. This proposition was somewhat like the one offered by Senator Rogers. Senator Appelt explained his proposition, saying that it would give to all counties an equal right to vote upon the question.

Before the senate tonight reached the consideration of the prohibition bill, through a move of motions and discussions, Mr. Garrison's bill "To increase the average length of the school terms and to improve the efficiency of the public schools of this State," was taken up and considered for two hours, debate being finally adjourned until tomorrow, after several similar matters had failed. When the bill was first taken up, Senator Rogers and Senator Otis agreed for it to take up fifteen minutes' time, but the various motions consumed, together with the discussion, about two hours. The bill brought forth a great deal of discussion, and it was hinted that there was some filibustering thereon.

Senator Mauldin moved to continue the bill, which was lost by a vote of 11 to 26. Senator Rogers offered a substitute for the bill to the effect that there shall be an appropriation of \$25,000 for the purpose of aiding schools where in addition to the regular school fund an additional amount equal to one-half the fund to be given to it, to make up the deficiency, shall be raised it shall come under provisions of the Act.

There were a number of amendments provided to this bill. It called forth a vigorous speech also from Senator Walker as to the importance of this bill as compared with the whiskey question. Senator Walker was surprised that the great question of education of children should be considered of less importance than such things as the liquor question. Debate on the bill will be continued tomorrow.

The senate tonight refused to take a vote upon the question of adjourning Friday after considerable discussion upon Senator Spivey's resolution to that effect. Debate on the resolution was adjourned until Friday at noon by a vote of 19 to 16. Senator Spivey wished for some definite date to be set for adjournment in order that the senators might be in a position to know what was to be done. He did not think it was right to go ahead with the work unless the senate knew what day an adjournment would be taken. Senator Mauldin called attention to the fact that the senate has yet the appropriation and supply bills to consider, also that the legislature could have adjourned more than a week ago, but now an adjournment Friday seemed impossible unless the bills are disposed of very

soon. Senator Laney did not think it was right to tie the hands of the senators in this manner.

Columbia, Feb. 25.—There is a deadlock over the prohibition bill in the senate, which spent the entire day in a talkfest. There is no change from last night, when the prohibitionists declined the local option proposition for a compromise.

Unexpected opposition very strongly developed to Dixon's resolutions warmly commending Taft on his Atlanta speech about Southern appointments. Ayer, on account of the Florence negro postmaster, Sawyer on account of Georgetown's negro postmaster, and others on account of Crum, spoke against the extravagant language of the resolution. They wanted to see what the Taft administration would finally do before "slopping over" about Taft. Finally on Mr. Dixon's motion the resolution was continued.

The house today gave final passage to the law making it a misdemeanor to issue a worthless check and not make it good in thirty days.

The house continued the Carlisle bill relating to liens for labor and material.

### RECORD CHANGES HANDS.

Mr. James A. Hoyt Secures Columbia Afternoon Newspaper.

Columbia, Feb. 24.—The Record this afternoon has this announcement: "Negotiations, which have been going on for some time, looking to the purchase of the controlling interest in the stock of the Record Publishing Company, which had been held by Geo. R. Koester, the founder of the Daily Record, and associates, were completed today, and said control will on the 1st of March pass into the hands of Mr. James A. Hoyt and associates. As to his plans, Mr. Hoyt will make his own announcement. Mr. Koester's vaudeville, so to speak, will appear in the Record of the 27th of this month, which will be the last issued under his management. The transfer was an entirely amicable arrangement, and the new management will start with the heartiest wishes of the present management of the Record. It will be recalled that Mr. Jas. A. Hoyt was the promoter of the company which was to publish the afternoon Sun in competition with the Record. The city of Columbia will be spared a war in the afternoon newspaper field."

### SALARY BILL REDUCED.

SENATE AMENDMENTS RIDDLED AND REJECTED.

Increase of Pay for President, Vice President, Speaker and Federal Judges Denied, and the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill is Sent Back to Conference.

Washington, Feb. 24.—In the course of a lively debate in the house of representatives today on the conference report, on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills, Messrs. Underwood, of Alabama, and Clark, of Missouri, criticized the senate increases, especially in reference to salaries. Mr. Clark in particular was emphatic in his objections to what he said were the "continual impositions of the senate in the matter of appropriation bills."

Messrs. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, Gillett, of Massachusetts, and Livingston, of Georgia, the house conferees, strenuously defended their report, which insofar as there was no disagreement, was adopted.

When the discussion turned on the increase in the salaries of the president, vice president, speaker of the house and judges about which the conferees could not agree, Mr. Clark declared there was much misinformation about the amount the president receives, and said that instead of its being \$50,000, it actually is \$291,000 per annum.

By a vote of 57 to 102 the house refused to accept the senate amendment increasing the salary of the speaker.

The increase proposed in the president's salary from \$50,000 to \$100,000 a year was rejected, the vote being yeas 141, nays 168. Before the announcement was made Speaker Cannon directed that his name be recorded in the affirmative.

An unusual scene followed. Members were on their feet in a general scramble for recognition for motions of one sort or another. The speaker, unruffled by his besiegers, held that a motion by Mr. Watson, of Indiana, to recede from the amendment and amend it so as to make the salary \$75,000 was preferential.

The previous question was ordered, and on the vote being taken on the adoption of the amendment it was carried, 163 to 149 amid Republican applause.

The effect of the amendment will be

to leave where it now is the president's salary, added to which will be the \$25,000 heretofore appropriated for traveling expenses, but which the bill strikes out as a specific item of transportation, etc.

### THE FLORENCE POSTMASTER.

Representative Ellerbe Announces That Taft Will Not Reappoint Negro.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Representative Ellerbe announces today that he has now been definitely assured that Joshua Wilson, the negro postmaster at Florence, will not be reappointed by Mr. Taft and that a white man will be appointed in his place.

Who this white man will be, Mr. Ellerbe will not state, if he knows. There have been several prominent candidates for the position.—The State.

### QUAKES TERRIFY SPANIARDS.

Whole District of Ellohe Experiences Shocks—Congregation of Church Panic Stricken by Tremors.

Allcante, Spain, Feb. 21.—Severe earth shocks were experienced throughout the whole district of Ellohe this morning. The shocks began early, the first occurring at about 4 a. m. The most serious disturbance, which came while the people were assembled at mass in the village church, caused a panic among the congregation. Furniture in houses was overturned and crockery and window panes broken.

At Crevillente there were two severe shocks between 8 and 8.30 a. m. Houses rocked and swayed at an alarming angle. The people are now camping in the open fields.

### TAFT COMPLETES CABINET.

Franklin MacVeagh, of Chicago, To Be Secretary of Treasury.

New York, Feb. 24.—President-elect Wm. H. Taft today completed his cabinet by the offer of the treasury portfolio and its acceptance. That the offer was made to and accepted by Franklin MacVeagh of Chicago, is as near a positive statement of what is believed to be the fact as may be made in the face of an absolute refusal by Mr. Taft to throw any light on the situation.

### PROHIBITION IN DARLINGTON.

Solicitor Spears Says He Has Evidence Of Reports of Violation of Laws by Prominent Business Men.

Darlington, Feb. 24.—A sensation was sprung in court this morning when Solicitor Spears arose to make a statement to the grand jury that had just filed in the room to make some presentments. Mr. Spears called attention to some articles which had been published in his paper, the Darlington Press, in the months of October and November last, signed "Vox Populia." These articles said that there were being circulated in this county rumors to the effect that in some towns of the county liquor was being dispensed by some leading merchants and business men. Mr. Spears went on to state that he did not stand for the truth or falsehood of these rumors, but only held that they should be brought to the attention of the grand jury, and if true, such investigations made as would be necessary to bring the guilty parties to justice. Mr. Spears then stated that in every sense of the word he stood personally responsible for those articles and that he was not only prepared to give the grand jury the names of witnesses who had been circulating such reports, but that he proposed to do so today.

To these articles of "Vox Populi" the Messrs. Coker of Hartsville took exception and wrote asking the editor of the Darlington Press to state what towns were referred to and what merchants in those towns by "Vox Populi." This the editor refused to do, and in an editorial made public a letter received from Maj. Coker and gave his reasons for refusing his request.

Judge Gage charged the grand jury that there were two issues. They were not to consider the personal element, that is any feeling that might exist between the author of "Vox Populi" and the Messrs. Coker. If they found, however, that the reports said to have been circulated did refer to Hartsville and to the Messrs. Coker, and if there was any truth in such rumors, then the Messrs. Coker were indictable. If, however, they found that the reports had not been circulated and the articles by "Vox Populi" did refer specifically to Hartsville and the Messrs. Coker and were maliciously published, the author of "Vox Populi" was liable for libel.

## THE COOPER TRIAL.

COL. COOPER WAS ON THE STAND ALL DAY.

State Brings Up Details Dealing With His Past—Attorneys for Defense Fight in Vain Against Evidence Regarding Cooper's Irregularities in Office.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 23.—The sixth day of actual testimony in the case of Col. Duncan B. Cooper and Robin J. Cooper and John D. Sharp, charged with the murder of former Senator E. W. Carmack, closed with the aged defendant, Col. Cooper, on the witness stand. His own counsel were questioning him, and when court adjourned they intimated that they were about half through. They had taken him over the trouble, commencing four years ago, and brought him down to the start from his son's office to the governor's mansion. It was during this walk that the senator was killed.

Col. Cooper made an excellent witness. He appeared very cool, collected and almost disinterested. The only time he showed emotion was when counsel were reading the editorials which led up to the killing. Then his already florid face flushed more deeply and the scarlet stole up over his bald head, accentuating the whiteness of what little hair is left him.

That the State will grill Col. Cooper on cross-examination to the limit of counsel's ability goes without saying. Possibly, too, this is why the defense did not conclude direct examination of the colonel today.

Following the announcement of Gen. Garner that the State did not care to further cross-examine Sheriff Sharp, the defendant was briefly questioned by counsel for the defense. Gen. McCarn of counsel for the State followed with a few questions. Sharp said he made no statement about the shooting until called to the witness stand yesterday. He said he had no engagement at the governor's mansion when asked to go there by the Coopers on the day of the shooting, having merely agreed to accompany them.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 24.—After a day replete with exciting incidents the session of the Cooper-Sharp trial for the murder of former Senator Carmack closed with the aged defendant, Col. D. B. Cooper, still upon the stand. The direct examination of the colonel, which began early yesterday morning, lasted until nearly noon today. Almost the first thing the State did on cross-examination was to announce that it would try to prove that Col. Cooper was a defaulter to the extent of over \$100,000 while clerk and master of chancery in Maury County. This precipitated a bitter fight between counsel, during which harsh words were used and much anger displayed, despite the efforts of Judge Hart to hold the reins tightly.

The State won a partial victory and straightway sprang another surprise. It resurrected some old legislative records concerning an investigation into alleged defalcation of State Treasurer M. T. Polk in the early '80s. They offered to prove that thousands of dollars of the State's money was invested by Polk with Col. Duncan B. Cooper and others in a Mexican silver mine scheme, a walnut log scheme in North Carolina and a scheme to buy the Nashville American.

Col. Cooper admitted that there were irregularities in his office of clerk and master in chancery, but said they were due to bad management and poor bookkeeping and that every dollar was made good. He admitted that Polk was his partner in the ventures named, but declared that he (Cooper) never handled a dollar of the money and had no knowledge that it was taken from the State's strongbox.

Col. Cooper made an excellent witness, but one hard to handle even by his own counsel. Repeatedly he urged Judge Anderson to let the State ask "any question on any subject," and at times answered over his own attorney's objections. Now and then he displayed great heat, but he did not contradict himself upon any point. When court adjourned the cross-examination had reached only the commencement of the trouble, the early editorials. Tomorrow the State should reach the actual killing.

It is likely from the length to which the State is going on the colonel's cross-examination that the witness will be on the stand all day tomorrow.

Cheating the Government out of tariff money by false scales is one form of trust economy that has not been featured by the promoters.