

DR. CRUM'S EXIT.

RESIGNS COLLECTORSHIP OF PORT TO TAKE EFFECT MARCH 4.

Says His Action Was Due to a Desire To Save President-elect From Unnecessary Embarrassment.

Charleston, S. C., March 1.—With the resignation of William D. Crum as collector of customs at this port, the resignation to take effect March 4, a situation which threatened to cause President-elect Taft considerable embarrassment is avoided. No appointment made by President Roosevelt during either of his administrations has given rise to as much discussion as that of Crum, whose appointment as collector at Charleston was vigorously opposed because of the fact that he is a negro. A long and hard fight against his confirmation was made by Senator Tillman and others when he was first named for the position by President Roosevelt in 1903 and within the last few weeks, following his reappointment, Senator Tillman conducted a successful filibuster against his confirmation by the senate.

Crum says that no pressure has been brought to bear upon him now to cause him to resign, but that he does so in part because he wishes to save Mr. Taft, for whom he entertains great respect, from any possible embarrassment as to his reappointment, and chiefly because he feels that he has been especially identified with President Roosevelt's administration and he wishes to retire with his chief. In his letter to President Roosevelt, after thanking the president for appointing him six years ago and for reappointing him recently for a second term, he says:

"Since assuming the duties of this position I have striven diligently to justify the confidence imposed in me. During all these years, so far as I know, not a single charge has been brought against my moral character or a single adverse criticism made in regard to the performance of my official duties. I wish further to add that those employed in this office under me, composed of both races, have been at all times courteous, kind and interested, and we have all worked together to make the office work successful and satisfactory.

"When I became collector of the port the annual receipts of the office were scarcely \$20,000. I am glad to say that they have shown a flattering increase each year, the total for the fiscal year 1908 being almost \$71,000, and for the first eight months of the present fiscal year are more than \$65,000. I do not claim credit for this increase in business; much of it would have been brought about through the natural growth of the port, but cite these facts to show that I have striven in every way possible to increase the usefulness of the office and the position which I hold.

"Before closing I feel that I should add that during all these years I have been treated with kindness and courtesy by all those who have had official business with the office, and have not had unpleasant contact with any one in the city.

"In conclusion permit me to thank you again for the trust imposed, and to wish you, as you end your official career, a hearty godspeed and long life."

PROHIBITION IN SPARTANBURG.

Constable and Alleged Bling Tiger Fight.

Spartanburg, March 1.—John Miller, a special whiskey constable and Rowland Parris, an alleged blind tiger operator, engaged in a fierce fight on Broad street. There has been an old grudge between the two for some time. They met and Parris called Miller a liar. They came together and fought furiously, Miller beating Parris up severely with his fists. The police made cases against the men.

J. P. Weathersbee, a well known citizen of Aiken, is dead at his home.

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EDUCATE THE FARMER.

Some Great Fallacies and What They Have Cost Us.

"The farmer, the common laborer of any sort, needs no training. Educate him and you spoil him. The poorer you keep him, the richer will be the upper class." These have been our great pet fallacies. And a long time have they been preached.

Hugging the vampire delusion, the southern plantation owner has seen vast areas abandoned to broomseed and gullies, in spite of the fact that intelligent handling would have kept them productive a thousand years.

Preaching this fatal doctrine, the merchant has sold western meat and scoters and tobacco, when with prosperous patrons he might have quadrupled his profits by selling sulky plows and harvesters and carriages and pianos.

Deluded by this fallacy, the statesman has struggled against fate, only to die and be forgotten by people too poorly educated to read his biography, and too poor in property to build a monument to his memory, while smaller and meaner men in sections unshackled by these ancient errors, are famed in song and story.

Writing editorials in support of the aristocratic instead of the democratic theory of industry, the editor has seen his patent-outside weekly fall of support, when a properly trained and educated people would have brought him wealth as the head of a prosperous daily.

Fighting public taxation for better schools and other methods of training and enriching the average man, your manufacturer has struggled along with a small business when a prosperous average man would have given us great industries like those in the North and West.

Still arguing that education and training would spoil the working man, and that "cheap labor" is what we need, your banker has complained that the South offers no opportunities for the great financier, forgetting that cheap, unprosperous labor means small, unprosperous banks.

Opposing taxation for better schools, the railroad, hauling cotton in the fall and low-grade fertilizers in the spring, have fought passenger rate reduction as a life and death matter when a well-trained people would supply the various traffic and the heavy dividends of the other sections.

Your lawyer, doctor, preacher, teacher—each falling in line with the ancient heresy, has paid the penalty in diminished fees, diminished salaries, diminished influence.

Victims of the vicious teaching I am pointing out, your men of talent—artist, sculptors, poet, orator—have too often fled to other sections, or else have died with vision unfulfilled among a people untrained to appreciate their genius—when but for these things you might see statues of Southern leaders in every Southern city, the work of Southern artist in the world's greatest galleries, the thought of the Southern poet the common heritage of mankind. It is not that we have had no mighty dreamers; it is that they sleep in neglected graves trampled under foot by war, and waste, and error.

Now, war and waste, thank God, are behind us. Let us also put error behind us.—From an address by Clarence H. Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer and the Southern Farm Gazette, before the Southern Commercial Congress, Washington, D. C.

To Preserve the Buffalo.

It is possible, if success attends, the efforts of the American Bison Society to preserve the buffalo, that the range which the government has set aside for the society's use may also be used to preserve the elk, the antelope and several species of deer. If by any chance the American people fail to respond to the society's appeal for funds the whole plan for the preservation of bison, and with it the plan for the saving of the other game animals, may fail.

The range that has been set aside for a buffalo preserve, is an ideal country on the west side of the mountains in Montana. The Flathead Indians, a few of whom had taken up holdings on the preserve, readily agreed to move and to sell their land when they heard of the use to which it was to be put. It is said that there was rejoicing among the Indians when they learned that an effort was to be made to save the buffalo from extinction. The sentiment among Americans of white skins ought to be that of their red-skinned brothers.

The government has given the land and the money to fence it, and has left the rest to the people. In order to buy a sufficient number of animals to stock the range properly and to insure the natural increase of the bison \$10,000 is necessary. Of this amount \$1,300 has already been pledged and several persons have given bison.—Chicago Evening Post.

The United States recruiting office at Spartanburg has been closed.

FOREST RESERVE BILL.

A SUBSTITUTE MEASURE PASSED BY HOUSE.

Representative Lever Took Leading Part in Framing Substitute Bill Which Provides for a Commission With Large Powers.

Washington, March 1.—The so-called Appalachian and White mountain forest reserve bill, amended so as to apply its provisions to all States, was passed in the house today by a majority of 10.

By the terms of the bill the national forest reservation commission is created to acquire by purchase or condemnation the lands needed to promote or to protect the navigability of streams along whichever watershed they lie. The house bill, a substitute for that of the senate, will now go to conference.

Originally the bill was designed to cover the Appalachian and White mountain ranges, but the house substitute makes its provisions applicable to all States.

Mr. Weeks (Mass.) who, in conjunction with Mr. Lever (S. C.) reported the measure, explained in detail its purposes and called attention to what he said was the paramount importance of enacting such legislation. He was plying from all sides with questions regarding the methods of acquiring the lands and said that it would be done by purchase and condemnation.

In opposing the bill Mr. Smith (Cal.) declared that it not only looked to appropriations truly appalling in magnitude, "but attempts to change the policy of the government in very important particulars."

"It is one of the most vicious measures ever presented to this house," asserted Mr. Madden (Ill.) He said it provided for an expenditure of money for a purpose not needed and at a time when the treasury was bankrupt. Should the bill become law, he declared, the future campaign issue would be based on how much land the candidate for congress could sell to the United States at a high price. Sooner or later, he predicted, a great scandal would grow out of the legislation.

Representative Thomas (N. C.) declared the establishment of forest reserves meant progress and salvation for the industrial South.

A charge by Mr. Beall (Texas) that Massachusetts and South Carolina had joined hands in a raid on the treasury brought to his feet Mr. Lever, who made a vigorous reply. He declared in supporting the bill that Massachusetts and South Carolina had joined and would join hands in any great progressive movement.

"We have had our quarrels," he said, "and we fought them out like men, and when we have submitted them to the arbitration of the sword and that has spoken we have reconciled our differences, and, having turned our faces to the future, are marching on along the lines of progress and industrial and material development."

On the vote being taken the bill was passed 157 to 147.

ADMIRAL SPERRY RELIEVED.

Succeeded as Chief of Great Armada By Rear Admiral Schroeder—Other Changes.

Washington, March 2.—Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry today made formal application to be relieved from duty as commander-in-chief of the Atlantic battleship fleet and Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder has been appointed in his place.

Admiral Sperry was tendered the presidency of the naval war college, but declined the position, indicating his preference for other duties.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright will remain in command of the second division of the fleet, Rear Admiral William T. Potter is transferred from commander of the fourth division to command the third division, formerly in charge of Rear Admiral Schroeder, and Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, who has been supervisor of naval auxiliaries at New York, has been appointed commander of the fourth division.

"Who are the 10 greatest living Americans?" asks the Baltimore Sun. If the Sun does not know who he is it is not likely that another statement from the White House would convince it.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

She—Anything that is worth winning is worth working for. He—Yes, but the question is, will your father thaw out, or will I have to keep on working for you after I've won you?—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Mayor Floyd of Spartanburg is using secret service men to snare the blind tigers, but it does not require great skill to catch them. They become so bold that they come out of their hiding places and are easily picked up. The fines Monday amounted to \$1,300. It will not all be paid in cash, as some of them will take the thirty days.

J. Y. GARLINGTON ARRESTED.

SHERIFF COLEMAN GOT BACK TO COLUMBIA YESTERDAY.

The Defendants Have Given Bond for Their Appearance at Court in Columbia in May.

Columbia, March 3.—John Y. Garlington, M. G. Jeanes and J. Stobo Young were arrested by Sheriff W. H. Coleman on the latter's arrival in the city yesterday afternoon from Chattanooga. They were later released under bond, \$10,000 for Garlington's appearance for trial at the court of general sessions in Columbia the fourth Monday in May, and \$5,000 each for Young and Jeanes. The bonds were signed by the defendants and by P. A. Simpson, W. H. Washington and G. F. Young of Laurens.

Sheriff W. H. Coleman was very much vexed, and when he arrived from Chattanooga lost no time in arresting the three defendants. They were taken to the sheriff's office and thence to the office of Magistrate Fowles, where the bonds were duly signed.

The warrants on which the arrests were made were sworn out by Dr. T. J. Crymes, of Greenwood, one of the Seminole stockholders. The warrants allege obtaining money under false pretense on the part of Garlington and conspiracy to defraud on the part of John Y. Garlington, J. Stobo Young and M. G. Jeanes. The allegation is that in selling 7,500 shares of stock to the Seminole stockholders they defrauded the stockholders out of \$75,000.

Sheriff Coleman was very angry on his return yesterday afternoon at 2:30 and expressed in very plain language his opinion of the sheriff of Hamilton County, of which Chattanooga is the county seat.

In speaking of the affair last night Sheriff Coleman said: "The warrants for the arrest were sent to Sheriff Conner of Chattanooga by me last Wednesday to be executed and I heard nothing more from them until Thursday night when I received a telegram from Mr. Dunn, the Seminole attorney, asking if it would be satisfactory for Garlington to be in Columbia by Monday at 3 o'clock. Thinking there was something wrong I telegraphed Sheriff Conner to find out if he had executed the warrants. I got a reply Friday evening saying he had arrested Garlington and asking what to do with him. I then telegraphed him to hold him until I got there, although I had written him fully when I sent the warrants. Not being able to get the papers before Saturday night, I could not leave until Sunday morning. I arrived in Nashville at 7 o'clock Monday morning, got the requisition papers honored and went immediately to Chattanooga. On arriving there I found they had left there and upon investigation found that Garlington had never been arrested and that Young and Jeanes had come there of their own volition. They had consulted the sheriff but he had failed to arrest them, which proves that the sheriff absolutely failed to do his duty and ought to be tried for criminal negligence."

"I returned today at 2:30 and placed Garlington, Young and Jeanes immediately under arrest and held them at my office until the bond was fixed up and signed. The bond for Garlington was fixed at \$10,000 and for Young and Jeanes at \$5,000 each.

"I state this to explain the situation and hope all sheriffs who read this and have any dealings with the sheriff of Hamilton County, Tennessee, will understand what manner of man they have to deal with. I intend to lay the matter before Gov. Patterson of Tennessee."

One of Two Survivors.

Mr. John Wilkinson, an honored survivor of the Mexican war, was in town last Monday, looking hale and hearty. He is now as far as we are informed, one of only two of the survivors in this State of the old Palmetto regiment which placed the first American flag on the walls of the City of Mexico. Frederick W. Selleck, who now sleeps in Upper Long Cane cemetery, was the bearer of that flag. After coming home he sickened and died in 1852. Mr. Wilkinson was one of twenty-nine out of 100 that went in the company from Abbeville to Mexico and came back. A few were killed in battle, but a greater number died of disease incident to camp life, bad water and malaria. Mr. Wilkinson, we believe, is the oldest man hereabout, being now eighty-two. His health is good, his appetite is good, and he sleeps as soundly as a babe. Long may he live to give an example of cheerfulness and to teach us the art of preserving our lives.—Abbeville Press and Banner.

Garlington in Columbia.

Comes With Chattanooga Constable. Without Waiting for Richland Sheriff with Requisition Papers.

Columbia, March 1.—There appears on a hotel register here today the following names: M. Gregg Jeans, John Y. Garlington, J. S. Young and A. J. Ware, Chattanooga.

Mr. Garlington, who became prominent in connection with the Seminole affair and for whom the arrest warrant was issued, insists that there was no need for requisition papers, and that he would have willingly come and arranged to stand his trial on the criminal charges that have been preferred against him by the Greenwood stockholders. Mr. Garlington says that, as soon as he understood that the arrest warrant was issued for him, he came here.

A. J. Ware appears to be a Chattanooga constable, and Garlington says that he is paying Ware's expenses and brought him on here with him, so as not to wait for the sheriff of Richland County, who has the requisition papers, and who is on his way to Chattanooga, having first gone to the State capitol to have the requisition papers countersigned. Garlington says that he will be here for several days. He had not reported at the sheriff's office up to the time the sheriff's office closed tonight, and Gen. G. Duncan Bellinger, who is Garlington's counsel, had not seen his client this afternoon, and arrangements had not been made as to whether he would simply give bond for his appearance at the regular term of the criminal court, or whether he would insist upon a preliminary hearing at this time.

The ginney of Capt. W. F. West, formerly county supervisor of Spartanburg, was destroyed by fire at his home about four miles from Spartanburg. The loss is estimated at \$2,200 with partial insurance. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

SHIP SUBSIDY DEFEATED.

GRAFT MEASURE REJECTED BY VOTE OF 172 TO 175.

Bill Bitterly Denounced as an "Infernal Fraud" and a Scheme to Plunder People for Ship Owners' Benefit.

Washington, March 2.—The ship subsidy bill was rejected by the house of representatives today by a vote of 172 to 175.

The principal feature of the bill is the provision that American mail steamships of 16 knots or over and of not less than 5,000 gross tons shall be paid \$4.60 per nautical mile outward bound on routes of 4,000 miles or upward to South America, Philippines, Asia and Australia.

Mr. Landis (Ind.) made an earnest plea for the passage of the bill.

Mr. Moon (Tenn.) led the opposition to the measure. "It is an infernal fraud designed to plunder the treasury," he declared. Speaking of the provision for training of American boys and answering the plea of patriotism advanced by Mr. Landis, he said that it was but a blind to hide the giving of the people's money to corporations of ship owners.

The climax came when Minority Leader Clark declared that a lobby had been carried on "right on the floor of the house" in favor of the passage of the bill. "It is an outrage to a civilized country," he declared, "this thing of coaxing men, or button-holing men, and I undertake to say that when Mr. Moon of Tennessee denounced this bill as an infernal fraud he used language he was justified in using."

The debate against the bill was closed by Mr. Cockran of New York. He denounced the subsidy "as an outrageous concession of the enslaving of a people through the agency of a government."

GREENVILLE CANCELS FRANCHISE.

Holds That Permits of Traction, Gas, Light, Water and Power Companies Are Invalid.

Greenville, March 2.—At a meeting of city council tonight a resolution was passed declaring the franchises of the Greenville Traction Company, Greenville Gas, Electric Light and Power Company and the Paris Mountain Water Company to be invalid and authorizing the clerk to so notify the companies. The resolution was passed on account of a decision by the city attorney to the effect that the franchises were invalid. There has been considerable complaint against the companies for some time, and it is expected that matters will now reach a crisis. The chairman of the light committee was requested to communicate with the officials of the Southern Power Company and see what terms that company would make for lighting the city. Litigation probably will result from the action of the council tonight.

THE SIN OF THE CITIES.

It is Manifested in the Prevalence of The White Plague.

At the free clinics of all the other city hospitals you may see daily waiting lines of hundreds of sick, and if you listen for the word that falls oftener from the lips of the doctors as they diagnose, you will hear, over and over again—tuberculosis.

It is the sin of the cities. There is an interesting new theory that all diseases are, in the final analysis, the manifestation of sin. This one surely is. It is undeniably the result of wrong living conditions. There was held recently at Washington and New York an international tuberculosis exhibit to show the causes of this scourge and how we may be rid of it. Of course the cause of causes back of this sin of the cities is poverty. And if we could only be rid of that at one fell swoop, we should be rid of its effects, more hydra-headed than we usually dream. If, for instance, people only had the opportunity to earn wages enough to pay for light living-rooms and beautiful surroundings, with air enough to breathe, we shouldn't have to drive them to these conditions by legislation, and we shouldn't have to build hospitals and endow outdoor camps to help the hurt that civilization itself has given.

But for the present, at least, there seems little prospect of being able to deal with the cause. A great many people don't even know that it exists—this insuperable condition, and they still think that, as in the good old days of a less complex industrial organization, nobody need be poor who is willing to work. And there are a great many other people still piously professing that you can't help it anyway, for it is written that the poor shall be always with us.

But if society as a whole can not yet see the primary cause, it sees the effects quite clearly. So many people have tuberculosis that it cries out for a cure. And the community as a whole is now pretty generally touched with compassion in the matter. It may well be! For this sin of the cities, which civilization is visiting on the poor man, doesn't stay there. It germinates in the slums where crowded humanity affords the most favorable culture conditions for it. Then the infection passes on, for the germ once started in activity is no respecter of persons. From the sweatshop workers it may travel to the multimillionaire, and none of us is immune from the danger that stalks among us all.—The Delinquent.

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TAX NOTICE.

The County Treasurer's office in Court House building, will be open for the collection of taxes without penalty, from the 15th day of October to the 31st day of December, 1908. The levy is as follows:

- For State, 5 1-2 mills.
- For County, ordinary, 2 3-4 mills.
- For Sinking Fund loan of 1907, 1 mill.
- For Sinking Fund loan of 1908, 1-4 mill.
- For Constitutional School, 3 mills.
- Polls, \$1.00. Capitation Dog tax, 50 cents.

Also Special School tax as follows: School District, No. 1, 2 mills. School District, No. 2, 2 mills. School District, No. 3, 2 mills. School District, No. 4, 2 mills. School District, No. 8, 1 mill. School District, No. 11, 2 mills. School District, No. 12, 3 mills. School District, No. 13, 3 mills. School District, No. 14, 3 mills. School District, No. 16, 2 mills. School District, No. 17, 3 mills. School District, No. 18, 2 mills.

A penalty of 1 per cent. added for month of January, 1909. Additional penalty of 1 per cent. for month of February, 1909. Additional penalty of 5 per cent. until 15th day of March, 1909, when the tax books will close for the collection of taxes for fiscal year, 1908.

T. W. LEE,
Co. Treas. for Sumter Co., S. C.
10-7-mch15,09