

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1886.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the ends Thou Aims't at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

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A BALA DAY IN LEE.

NEW COURT HOUSE AT BISHOPVILLE DEDICATED.

Governor Ansel, Associate Justices

Gary and Woods, the Hon. R. S. Whaley,

Judge Wilson and Gary and H. F. Wilson, E. C. Dennis and T. J. Kirkland

Take Part in the Opening of the New Temple of Justice.

Bishopville, March 21.—Monday

March 21, is expected to be the greatest day in the history of Bishopville

and Lee County, the occasion being the dedication and formal opening of the magnificent new court house.

For weeks the town and community has eagerly anticipated this great event.

Elaborate preparations have been made and for three nights the building has been beautifully lighted,

the pride of every citizen who looked upon it.

The exercises will begin with the laying of the corner-stone with Masonic ceremonies,

closing with an address by Grand Master Michie. At 12:30 the dedication services will open in the court house,

with an invocation by the Rev. H. R. Murchison. Immediately after this the charge to the grand jury will be made by Judge Ernest Gary,

the presiding judge. It is a matter of universal pleasure that Judge Gary will preside at these ceremonies because of his interest and encouragement when the matter of building a court house was being agitated.

The speakers of the day will be introduced by H. W. McLendon, of the Bishopville Bar,

and chairman of the court house commission. The presentation of the keys will be made by W. A. James of the court house commission and following this will be the addresses by Associate Justices Eugene B. Gary and C. A. Woods, Judge J. S. Wilson, of the 3rd circuit; Governor Ansel, the Hon. R. S. Whaley, speaker of the house of representatives; the Hon. H. F. Wilson, representing the Sumter Bar; E. C. Dennis, representing the Darlington Bar; T. J. Kirkland, representing the Camden Bar. The motion to adjourn will be made by Senator E. F. Kelley, representing the Bishopville Bar. At 3 o'clock the members of the Bar will entertain the distinguished guests at dinner at the Durant hotel.

The court house is situated almost at the corner of Main street, in one of the most commanding spots in town, and though set back far enough to avoid the noise incident to daily business, is convenient to the business men of the town.

In architecture the building partakes of the classic Doric and Corinthian style, combining the strength of the former with the beauty of the latter. It is built of the finest pressed brick and the foundation is of solid stone. In the front are four massive stone columns and four pilasters. The county records will be placed in vaults in the fire-proof department, to which special care has been given. The record files as now arranged are one-story high, surmounted with a gallery, around which is a desk shelf. In the future this shelf will be used for the examination of records when it becomes necessary to add another story to the files. There is space in this room for the addition of many tiers of records, so that it is said that the records of a century may be placed in the above manner. A spiral stair is in this gallery, and will make it so that any record may be easily attained and examined without being removed from the fire-proof space.

The offices of the board of commission, the treasurer, the sheriff, the auditor, probate judge and the superintendent of education are on the first floor. They are protected by fire-proof windows and are in keeping with the needs and dignity of each office. On the second floor is the court room, the judge's private room, the stenographer room, the consultation room, all easily accessible to the members of the Bar.

At the front of the building, in direct access to the grand jury room, is an apartment for women, comfortably and very neatly furnished. The petit jury rooms are placed in mazzanine floor and are reached by stairways leading directly from the right and left of the judge's bench, and may be entered only by this way. The space between these rooms is specifically intended for sleeping apartments for the jurors in the case of long deliberation. Each jury room is comfortably fitted up and is separated from the court room by several doors and one story of building.

The court room is the most attractive part of the building. It is well lighted and thoroughly ventilated. In design it is Colonial. The walls are tastefully decorated, the wainscoting is marble, with cornices and pilasters, beautiful in effect. The bar rail, the judge's desk, the jury boxes and witness stand are all worked out in metal, and though decorated are substantial. The floors within the bar and bench are covered with the best cork carpet, while that leading to the main entrance are covered with ribbed rubber. The stairs leading to the jurors' rooms have treads of ribbed rubber, fitted with brass strips. The court room outside of the bar is equipped with opera chairs and has a seating capacity of three hundred, the incline floor making any seat desirable. The floors of the corridor, portico and terrace above the basement are of art tiles, and all of the halls have wainscoting of several feet. This is of heavy one-inch thick tile, red imported, and in effect is attractive and durable. The base of the first floor is marble, while all basement floors are of concrete and cement. The trimmings throughout is done in part in oak, finished in weathered stain, and pine, finish in like manner. All plastering is attractive, painted and artistically decorated. Outside cement walks lead up to every entrance, and the square has been beautifully laid off, and will be planted in shrubbery and grasses. Perhaps the court house is most imposing from the front approach. The steps are of granite, with massive buttresses on each side, each of which is surmounted with heavy electroliter. At the front door are four pilasters and four large stone columns, with the call balcony immediately over the main door. At each end of the building are stairways leading to the second floor and the basements. In details the building is a thing of art and beauty. The terra cotta cornices, the

face brick work, the large balconies on each side of the building, each contribute to its finish.

The members of the court house commission have wrought well for their county, and are receiving the approval of the citizens. Mr. R. W. McLendon, as chairman, has given his close personal supervision to every part of the work, and has not spared time nor service to see that the work be of the best order, and, completed, it might stand the most critical test. The members of the commission are: R. W. McLendon, chairman; W. A. James; A. M. Lee, J. A. Thomas, J. R. Segars.

It is expected that every part of the county will be represented on this occasion, and Bishopville is prepared to entertain the largest gathering of its history thus far. Among the distinguished visitors will be: Governor M. F. Ansel, Judge Ernest Gary, Associate Justices E. B. Gary and C. A. Woods, Judge J. S. Wilson, of the 3rd circuit; the Hon. R. S. Whaley, Ex-Judge R. O. Purdy, the Hon. R. I. Manning, the Hon. M. L. Smith, the Hon. H. F. Wilson, Senator T. D. McKeithen, Major Marion Moise, R. D. Lee, Solicitor P. H. Stoll, E. C. Dennis and T. J. Kirkland.

COUNTIES WANT TO BORROW.

Sinking Fund Commission Has Received Applications for Loans Aggregating \$316,000.

Columbia, March 20.—The State sinking fund commission has applications from the various counties for about \$216,000 in loans. Nearly every county in the State applied to the commission for money, many of them being on account of damages done by the flood. In addition there were also applications made by some of the townships in each county for other loans, but the commission decided that the counties should be satisfied first, and should there be a balance the townships will then get their money. From the large amount applied for by the counties it is doubtful if there will be anything left for the townships as the money is coming in slowly this year.

The rate of interest paid by the counties is 5 per cent, and counties applying after the first of March, under law, are not considered. This cut out a number of counties.

NEW TARIFF LAW.

REVISION MEASURE INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

The Bill Provides for Maximum and Minimum Rates and While Many More Changes are Made It is Different in No Important Respect From the Dingley Tariff Law—Believed It Will Produce More Revenue Than Present Law.

Washington, March 17.—The long awaited tariff bill was presented in the house today by Representative Sereno Payne of New York, chairman of the ways and means committee. An increase of \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 in the annual revenue of the country, will, it is estimated, result from the changes proposed, making a total of about \$300,000,000.

The bill contemplates downward revision with maximum and minimum provisions which impose an average maximum duty of 8 per cent. In excess of the present tariff. The recommendations made by President Taft—that an inheritance tax be provided and that a limited amount of tobacco and sugar be admitted free from the Philippines—are included in the bill. The measure also provides for the issuance of Panama canal bonds to the amount of \$40,000,000 to reimburse the treasury for the original purchase of the canal and re-enacts the provision for the issue of treasury certificates, the amount being increased from \$100,000,000 to \$250,000,000. The bill was referred to committee.

Some of the salient features of the bill follows:

An additional duty of 1 cent per yard is placed on mercerized cotton fabrics with a small additional duty on lappets and an increased duty on stockings fashioned and shaped wholly or in part on knitting machines.

Coffee is on the free list; tea is taxed 8 cents per pound, and 9 cents when brought in from other than the producing country.

Iron ore is on the free list, a reduction from the present rate of 40 cents a ton. The duties on manufactures of iron and steel are materially reduced.

Hides are on the free list and duties on manufactured leather are reduced, and shoes are reduced 40 per cent.

Lumber and timber duties are cut in half.

An inheritance tax is provided, estimated to bring in \$20,000,000.

There is to be reciprocal free trade with the Philippines, with a limitation on the amount of sugar and tobacco annually to be imported. Reciprocity with Cuba continues.

The internal revenue tax on cigarettes is increased from \$3 to \$3.60 and from \$1 to \$1.50 per thousand. Beer and whiskey are not touched.

Nails, wire, hardware, tools, etc., are reduced.

Sugar is reduced 5-100 of a cent per pound.

The cheaper grades of wool are reduced.

Tallow, cotton seed oil and works of art more than 20 years old are placed on the free list.

The tariff on boots and shoes is reduced 40 per cent, and other leather manufactures in proportion. The pottery schedule remains about the same, but the duties on window and plate glass of the smaller sizes are increased, while the duties on the larger sizes are reduced. The tariff on wool of the first and second class, used principally in clothing, is not disturbed, but on wool of the third class, known as carpet wool, it is reduced on the cheaper grades. The recommendation for placing wood pulp on the free list and reducing the duties on print paper with certain restrictions, made by the Mann committee of the house, are incorporated in the bill.

The duty on refined sugar is reduced 5-100 of a cent a pound and on dextrin 1-2 cent a pound. A reduction of 1 cent a pound is also made in the duty on starch, with the exception of potato starch. Zinc ore is assessed 1 cent per pound for the zinc contained. The tariff on pig iron is reduced from \$4 to \$2.50 per ton.

The principal increases are made in the duties on lemons, cocoa and substitutes for coffee, coal tar dyes, gloves and coated papers and lithographic prints.

The new tariff bill is made on a maximum and minimum basis, with the provision that the maximum rates are not to go into effect until 60 days after the passage of the bill. Reciprocity provisions are contained in the paragraphs assessing duties on bituminous coal and coke and agricultural implements, by which these articles are given entry free of duty when imported from countries which permit the free importation of these articles from America.

Stricken With Paralysis in Right Side—Physicians Are Doubtful.

Anderson, March 21.—While dressing for breakfast this morning at 8:30 o'clock, Judge George E. Prince, judge of the Tenth circuit, was stricken with paralysis, which has affected his entire right side. His condition tonight is considered quite serious by the attending physicians, but they are not able yet to give out any opinion as to the outcome of the stroke.

Judge Prince has been circuit judge for one term and was elected at the recent session of the general assembly for another term. He is 56 years old, and up to now has been in excellent health. He was out yesterday and did not complain. Tonight Judge Prince is able to articulate slightly and is able to move slightly his right arm and right leg. He is scheduled to open court at Abbeville tomorrow morning, but Chief Justice Pope and Gov. Ansel have been advised of his inability to be present.

DIED FROM OVER-HAZING.

Alleged "Tattler" Hung by Ankles From Tree and Dies.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 21.—Officers today began an investigation of the death by hazing of Charles Stinson, a pupil of the White School, in White County. Stinson, it is alleged, was strung up by the ankles to a sapling near the school and left hanging so long that he died a few hours after he was taken down. Several teachers of the school had been driven away by unruly pupils. A few days ago a new teacher was employed. He was more determined than his predecessors and whipped several rebellious boys. These castigated pupils alleged that Stinson tattled, and thus caused their humiliation.

MR. SWEARINGEN'S IDEA.

THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

Says He is Opposed to Compulsory Education—Would Let Each Community Settle the Matter.

Columbia, March 20.—Mr. J. E. Swearingen, the new State Superintendent of Education, who is a man of decided views and originality, is not an advocate of compulsory education, as it has been urged on the legislatures of this State by its ablest and most persistent adherents. Mr. Swearingen is a local optionist when it comes to compulsory education.

"What is the sense," said he today, "of enacting a general compulsory education law in this State when there is no way that can be worked out now of providing the proper schools for the children after you make provision for compelling them to attend school? The school statistics of the State show that in some of the counties the average school term is eleven to twelve weeks, in spite of the fact that there are plenty of children of school age to attend. Some districts in the State are financially and otherwise ready for such a system, but others are not, and it would be foolish to force the system on those sections not ready and which do not want it.

"I favor a local option system. A law should be passed allowing any school unit or aggregation of units, aggregation of districts, or townships or even counties, to choose the system by vote. And each of these units should have charge of enforcing the law and arranging the details of the system, providing the finances by local taxation. Richland, I should judge, would be ready for such a system, and possibly some of the upper counties."

"I certainly do not advocate a compulsory system for any class," said he in answer to another question, "It has been argued that compulsory education should be provided for the mill people to the exclusion of other classes of people. I think such a law would be a discrimination that would not only be unjust but very unwise. The mill managements would oppose it and the consequent friction brought about would result in more harm than good. The only real difference there is in this State between mill people and people who live on the farms is that the former live together and the latter separated. For practically all the mill operatives in this State come from the farms."

Mr. Swearingen comes much nearer to a compulsory education advocate than his predecessor, Mr. O. B. Martin, but it is a far call from the ideas of Mr. Swearingen to those of the compulsory education advocates of the State generally. Mr. Swearingen likes the North Carolina and Virginia laws on the subject.

JUDGE PRINCE ILL.

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