

# The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

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

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1866

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1909.

New Series—Vol. XXIX. No 10

## How to Obtain, Without Cost, the Season's Greatest and Best Flower Offers

These Flowers Will Bloom This Season of 1909

### The Five Prettiest Roses (Collection No. 101)

Are the ones we have chosen for your collection. Many of these roses when in bloom sell for \$4.00 to \$5.00 a dozen at florists. Any one of them is worth more than a whole year's subscription to FARM AND FIRESIDE cost, but you can get absolutely without cost all these five plants—the Climbing Meteor, Bright Red, Hardy Yellow Rambler, Bright Pink, Pure White. See our liberal offers below and opposite.

### Five Fragrant Carnations (Collection No. 109.)

The carnation was President McKinley's favorite flower. Being unrivaled in rich and refreshing fragrance, and unapproached for daintiness and beauty of outline it is not to be wondered at that next to the rose it has become the favorite flower. The collection we offer you contains five different colors—One Rich Scarlet, One Deep Pink, One Light Pink, One White, One White Striped With Scarlet. See our liberal offers below and opposite.

### What You Get

By Accepting this new limited offer

**Watchman & Southron 1 Year**

104 numbers—regular price \$1.50.

**FARM AND FIRESIDE 1 YEAR**

The Great National Farm and Family Paper—24 numbers—read by nearly 3,000,000 people—made for all the family.

**ANY COLLECTION OF FLOWERS**

On this page. These collections were prepared by one of the best florists in America. Read our guarantee below.

### HOW YOU GET THEM

Send us only \$2.00. We will immediately send you postpaid all of the good things mentioned opposite, as follows: Watchman and Southron one full year; Farm and Fireside one full year—24 numbers and Any One Collection of Flowers on this page. Be sure to give the number of collection you want.

**\$2.00 Pays for All**

The subscription to either paper may be new or renewal. This is the greatest offer ever made by any publisher. You get two big papers and the flowers, all for the price of one paper alone! It cannot be duplicated anywhere in America.

**This Offer is Limited—Don't Delay!**



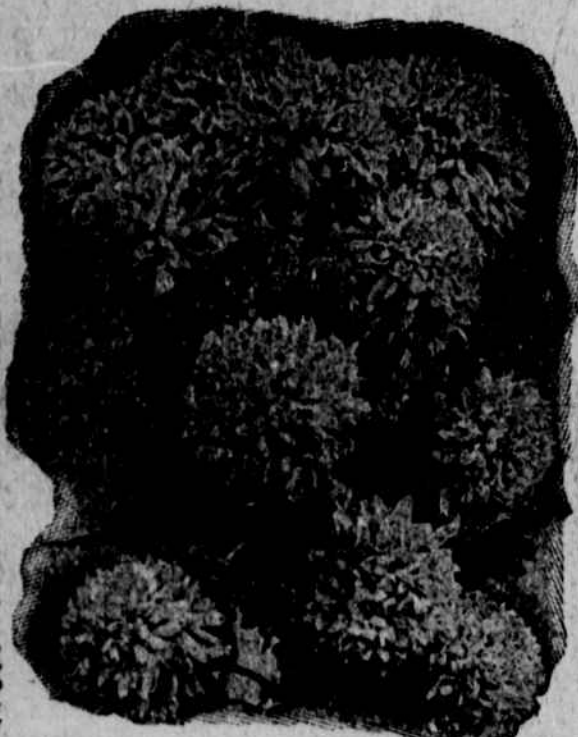
CARNATIONS NO. 109.

### Four Elegant Ferns (Collection No. 104.)

Of all plants for pot or interior decorations, ferns occupy the place of favor. This collection consists of the leading varieties—Boston, Emerald, Fountain and Asparagus. These varieties frequently sell for 50 cents each. See our liberal offers above and opposite.

### Guarantee

All of the plants will be large, healthy and well rooted, and will bloom the coming season. We guarantee them to be exactly as advertised, to arrive in perfect condition, and to give entire satisfaction or your money cheerfully refunded.



CHIRYANTHEMUMS NO. 102.

### Six Magnificent Crysanthemums (Collection No. 102.)

The chrysanthemum is the prettiest late autumn and winter flower. Small plants set out in the spring will have formed large plants full of blooming shoots by September. We will send in this collection six large flowering Japanese varieties, as follows: One Pure White, One Deep Yellow, One Light Yellow, One Light Pink, One Deep Pink, One Beautiful Red. See our liberal offers above and opposite.

### Cultural Directions

Collections must be ordered entire. Accompanying each lot of plants are full directions for planting, care, etc. Please state what month you prefer to have your plants sent to you.

Photograph of the Bright Red, Yellow Rambler, Bright Pink and Pure White Rose.

**\$2 Pays For All.** Send Your Order to **The Watchman & Southron, Sumter, S. C.**

### The Watchman and Southron.

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**OSTEEN PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
SUMTER, S. C.

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### THE FLORENCE POSTOFFICE.

**PRESIDENT TAFT GETS ADVICE OF SENATOR SMITH.**

Policy of the President to Consult Southern Senators in Regard to Federal Appointments for the South is Inaugurated.

Washington, March 23.—The president today turned to Senator Edward D. Smith, of South Carolina, a Democrat, for advice regarding federal appointments in the Palmetto State. The particular mission of Senator Smith today was to urge the president, if possible, to appoint a Democrat to the Florence postoffice, and when the senator left the executive office he said he had been practically assured that a Democrat would be selected.

Not only is this the most positive proof yet given by Mr. Taft of his intention to award federal positions in the South according to the wishes of the best elements of that section's population, but the political wiseacres profess to see in it a practical declaration of the downfall of John G. Capers as the political arbiter of the Republican party in South Carolina.

In support of this view it is a fact that Capers' present condition in the Government service, that of chief of the bureau of international revenue, has already been offered to two men, Arthur I. Voys, of Ohio, and Joe. E. Watson, of Indiana. Both refused the place, and the understanding is that the President is now looking for somebody else to take it.

This was Senator Smith's second talk with the President. He was at the White House last week, and at that time the President told him to return for an extended review. This morning, before the meeting of the Cabinet, the conference took place.

There has been complaints that the selection of men by Capers for positions in this State have been unsatisfactory, and it is no secret that in the appointment of Mr. E. W. Durant, Jr., to succeed Crum as collector of the port of Charleston, the wishes of Capers were ignored as far as learned.

From the President's talk with Mr. Smith it is freely inferred that some of the Republicans who have been recommended for places in South Carolina have not met with approval of Mr. Taft, and that at least one or two Democrats may be expected to hold Federal offices in the State. This is exactly in line with the President's repeated promises to Southerners that he would make it a point to select for office among them only men who would command the respect and the attention of their communities. This means that none of the Republican candidates for the Florence office will land, and that the place will go either to C. P. Berry, or some other Democrat.

No Progress in Calhoun Case.

San Francisco, Cal., March 24.—No progress was made today in the selection of a jury to try Patrick Calhoun for bribing a public officer.

### ATTACKS THE TARIFF BILL.

**CLARK ANSWERS MAJORITY CHIEFTAIN'S ARGUMENT.**

**Declares New Creation of Republicans is Worse Than the Dingley Protective Wall.**

Washington, March 24.—Interest in today's tariff discussion in the house centred in the speech of Mr. Clark (Mo.), minority leader and ranking Democratic member of the committee on ways and means.

As a preliminary to his set speech, Mr. Clark provoked the house to great laughter and Mr. Olmsted (Pa.), the chairman, to no little embarrassment by congratulating him on the advent yesterday of a son.

For Mr. Payne the minority leader had only words of praise and his remarks in that connection elicited applause on both sides. Mr. Payne's powers of endurance, he declared, were a marvel, and his nine hours' speech on the tariff had made him a great historical person. "Indeed," said Mr. Clark, "he has knocked higher than a kite the idiotic theory of Dr. Osler. The speech of the majority leader he characterized as a superb vindication of his physical and mental strength.

Mr. Clark also had a kind word for every member of the committee on ways and means. "We worked like galley slaves in trying to ascertain the truth," he said. He denied that the committee had bullied any witness, as he said had been charged, and declared that if any witness had received an indecent word in the committee room he had provoked it by his own acts.

Mr. Clark said that at the bottom of the movement for tariff revision was President Roosevelt. "I never had any delusions about that man," he said amid shouts of laughter. "He is gone," he said in mimic tones of sorrow. Addressing the Republicans

he said, "Some of you hope he will never come back. But my regret is that he left at all because if he had stayed here you would have been in such a row within 90 days that you would not know whether you were Republicans or Democrats." Mr. Clark said he sat in the house yesterday and heard Mr. Payne say he had been in the house 20 years preparing tariff bills. "My God!" he exclaimed, "what a set of lies he must have heard in that time."

Mr. Clark read some comparisons between the Dingley and Payne bills proposed by a government expert in the committee. These, he said, showed that the average rate of the Dingley bill was 44.16 per cent., while under the Payne bill it was 45.72 per cent., "showing 1.56 per cent. worse than the Dingley bill." He declared that no man of bad temper or bluster could conceal that fact from the American people. Many of the reductions in the bill, he maintained, were more apparent than real.

Discussing the reduction on refined sugar, Mr. Clark said it was held out as a great boon to the consumer. "When the sugar trust received that tremendous blow between the eyes," he said, "instead of seeing stars it saw a stream of gold flowing into its coffers every year of the continuance of the Payne tariff bill." He declared that a man must eat sugar at top speed for 15 months to find a nickel in his pocket at the end of that time as the result of any benefit that might accrue to him from the bill, and if he missed a day he would not get the nickel. He could not understand, he said, why such tenderness was shown the sugar trust, which he characterized as a criminal.

If, Mr. Clark said, the Standard Oil Company was not, as he believed, the sole beneficiary under the bill, he would not object to the crude oil producers getting a revenue tariff. Speaker Cannon took the floor to make an explanation, when Mr. Clark said he had gone to the White House

to discuss the tariff with President Taft before the bill was reported. Mr. Cannon admitted that he went there at the invitation of the president, but denied that the tariff was discussed, or, if it was, he did not know it. Mr. Cannon took occasion to remark that he rarely corrected misrepresentation but it seemed in the present instance he could do so with propriety.

In former years, he declared, he had sat in the chair and on the floor and heard misrepresentations "abounding in absolute falsehoods that have been taken for granted by the muckraking newspapers and even in the Democratic platform."

Mr. Clark protested that he was not trying to misrepresent the speaker: "I sometimes think" suavely replied Mr. Cannon, "that perhaps he is not as clear as to the matter of the difference between the suggestion of that which is error and the letting alone of that which is truth as he might have been in discussing the public questions touching the revenues."

Resuming his argument, Mr. Clark announced that if given the opportunity he would vote to put boots and shoes on the free list "and," he said, "they can bellow about free traders as much as they please."

"Never, he said, would the tariff be taken off boots and shoes unless it was done when it was taken off hides.

Mr. Clark predicted that when the senate got through with cutting and carving the Payne bill, Mr. Payne would not recognize his own child when he met it in the road. "The senators over there," he said, "are engaged right now in making a tariff bill of their own." He maintained that the senate will strike out all after the enacting clause. When the bill reached conference it would be dog days and the weather would be so disagreeable in Washington "that fellows will vote for any kind of bill to get out of town."

Mr. Clark declared himself unqualifiedly in favor of free lumber.

A roar of laughter went up when Mr. Cushman coincided with a statement by Mr. Clark that had it not been for the tariff on lumber the whole Northwest would have gone Democratic.

Mr. Clark, amid great Democratic applause closed with a reiteration of his statement that the Payne bill, instead of lowering the Dingley rates, raised them. He was on his feet five hours and seven minutes.

A general attack on the protective policy of the Republicans was made by Mr. Adamson (Ga.). What they called protection, he said, simply meant fixing duties so high as to deny all markets of the world to the people of the United States and deprive them of the opportunity to sell to all the world their multi-millions of wealth, on which they could not realize on account of the tariff wall erected.

### THE PROHIBITION BILL PASSED.

Arkansas House Adopts Resolutions Submitting Constitutional Amendment to Popular Vote.

Little Rock, Ark., March 24.—By a vote of 69 to 28 the house this afternoon passed the house joint resolution which provides for statutory State-wide prohibition by constitutional amendment. If the resolution passes the senate the question will finally be settled by a vote of the people.

### "HERO OF FORT FISHER."

Norfolk, March 23.—Col. William Lamb, aged seventy-three, soldier, lawyer, editor, merchant and politician, died here today. He was best known as "the hero of Fort Fisher," in the Confederate war, when in the siege of three days he held the fort near Wilmington, N. C., with 1,900 men against the attack of 10,000 federal troops on land and 600 guns on water.