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BLOODY MASSACRE REPORTED

Two Thousand Persons Said to Have Been Slain at Astrabad by Turcoman Tribesmen.

Pettersburg, April 18 .-- Advices to The Russ from Teheran report a massacre of 2,000 persons, including women and children, by Turcoman tribesmen at Astrabad. There is no confirmation here of the massacre, but the Russian government is sending a detachment of troops to that place.

HAD LONGEST NAME IN WORLD.

A. H. T. T. D. T. H. E. L. A. L. M. B. 8 J. P. R. W. Chiles Drowned.

Paducah, Ky., April 13 .- Death by drowning came to the man, who is said to have had the longest name in the world. He disappeared on Friday, and confirmation of the drowning was obtained today by finding the body in Perkin's Creek, near Padu-His full name was Arthur Hugh Thomas T. DeWitt Talmadge Hardin Eddy Lane Arland Linnie Marion Branch Sam Jones Pigg Reuben Walker Chiles.

The deceased was the son of the Rev. W. R. Chiles, superintendent of each name was that of some preacher

WORTHY MOVEMENT.

An Effort to Be Made to Organize Y. M. C. A.

A movement has been started by few young men to organize a Young Men's Christian Association in this city and if they receive the encouragement, co-operation and support from the church members, business men and other citizens who are interested in the real betterment of the community and the elevation of the moral tone of the youth of Sumter, the movement will be a success. This city is large enough to support an active and properly conducted Y. M. C A., and the failure of efforts in former years to establish an association or a substantial and permanent basis should not deter any one who thinks well of the organization and its work from lending the present movement a hearty and substantial support. The Y. M. C. A., is one of the most powerful influences for good to be found in America, it does a work that the churches cannot do and wherever there is an association it is the centre of a wholesome influence. It counteracts the evil effects of pool rooms, social clubs and other places or resorts and assists boys and young men to start right in life before evil habits have become fixed.

HOMES FOR DELEGATES.

to Boarding Mouses and Hotels

The hospitality committee of the Civic League that has in charge the entertainment of the delegates to the annual convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs which will meet in this city next week requests that all of those who will entertain delegates will notify either Mrs. I. C. Strauss or Miss Annie Graham at once of the number that they can entertain in order that the assignment of delegates to homes may be completed. The committee has endeavored to call on everybody, but the magnitude of the work has made the task impossible. and the committee takes this means of bringing the matter to the attention of everybody. Quite a number of delegates are still unassigned and the committee entertains the that the ladles of Sumter who have not volunteered to assist the Civic League in providing homes for the delegates will now come forward.

Trose who take boarders are also requested to notify the committee how many delegates they can entertain and the rate per day.

Mr. R. M. Pegues, a prominent citizen of Marlboro oCunty, died suddenly Wednesday night.

PATTEN MADE MILLIONS.

PROVES SUCCESSFUL.

His Pool is Said to Have Sold 20 Million Bushels of May Wheat at a Profit of Twenty Cents-He Pays His Respects to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Lectures the Newspaper Reporters.

Chicago, Ill., April 17.-After a memorable speculative week, the ticker's "good night" was received at noon today with a deep sigh of relief from board of trade men, not to mention an army of laymen drawn into the vortex of the wheat pit by the publicity given James A. Patten, the bull leader and his following.

Today Mr. Patten personally left the market to its fate, which fate from the view of the Patten crowd, improved considerably, as prices advanced over a cent in May and July

Mr. Patten paid his respects to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, declaring that the latter's estimate of available supplies was a joke, and lectured reporters, who he alleges have been more entertaining than accurate in their stories.

As to talk of removing tariff on wheat as a slap at the manipulators, Mr. Patten was for it.

"I am in favor of removing it right now, because we will have to do it inside of ten years at any rate. It would not affect the price of wheat a penny, for the markets of the world are on a parity right now."

July, which went to 1.14 3-8 under tremendous pressure on Thursday, closed today within a shade of the best price of the week at 1.18 3-8.

Whether this price is too high or too low, cannot, of course, be known until the time for delivery on contracts. Both Secretary Wilson and Mr. Patten have remarked that "time will tell," and "time" in the present which the Sultan and the new govern- tion would allow. The next few instances means two months and a half from the present. That the fight between opposing einterests will be ne of the most exiciting in the history of the board of trade no one doubts. In the aggregate it will be waged between those who believed in the accuracy of the government reports, and those who pin their faith to the Patten view.

"The Patten pool" has cleaned up between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 on May wheat, says the Tribune today. "Of that amount 'Jim' Patten has pocketed fully two-thirds. Market experts estimate that the broker and his coterie have sold to the public 20,000,000 bushels of May wheat at an average profit of 20 cents, giving them a profit of \$4,000,000, and besides this he has made a substantial profit on July wheat, to say nothing of the September and December options, which he has scalped in the market for a profit of from 2 to 5 cents, making his total winnings not

A THOUSAND SLAIN AT ADANA.

much under \$5,000,000."

British Vice Counsel Wounded When Americans Were Killed.

Beirut, Syria, April 18 .- A terrible uprising has occurred in Adana. Street fighting has been going on for three days, at least 1,000 persons having been killed. The city has been practically destroyed by fire. American missionaries named Rogers and Maurer, the latter from Hadpjin, are dead. All other Americans are safe. The British vice consul is among the wounded.

Dispensary Auditor's Report.

The following report was given out by Dispensary Auditor West, showing the total sales, breakage and stock on hand for the month of March, 1909:

Abbeville		5
Aiken	. 26.699.3	3
Beaufort	9.751.3	5
Bamberg	7.422.2	2
Barnwell	12.099.0	0
Berkeley	5.635.3	5
Colleton	. 6.025.6	5
Calhoun	3.948.6	9
Charleston	. 46.110.9	0
Dorchester	. 5.474.6	5
Fairfield	5.832.3	7
Florence	11.445.2	8
Kershaw	6.708.5	8
Georgetown	10.132.6	0
Hampton	4.695.6	5
Lee	6.540.5	7
Lexington	5.632.9	6
Orangeburg		6
Richland		0
Sumter		5
Williamsburg	6.269.4	2

When lovers elope it's also à get-

away for common sense.

\$263,605.23

REVOLUTION IN TURKEY.

CHICAGO BULL LEADER'S FLYER CONSTANTINOPLE MAY BE AT- CAPT. MINUS TELLS WHY HE SEV-TACKED IN A DAY OR TWO.

> Committee of Union and Progress in Complete Control of Third Army Corps—Deputations Being Sent from Constantinople to Where Soldiers Are Being Assembled, With Assurances That the Constitution is Not Being Infringed.

Constantinople, April 17.-The committee of union and progress has given convicing proof of its power and influence over the third army corps. Two military trains, each containing eight hundred infantry, arrived this morning at Tohatalje, about sixty-seven miles from the capital, and four other trains are expected to reach that point within the next twentyfour hours. Preparations also are being made at Saloniki for the dispatch of a number of additional trains for Constantinople.

After remaining a short time at Tohatalje the two trains continued on to Spartakulch, which is inside the line of fortifications at Hadeemkol, forty miles from the capital, which were abandoned during the night by the artillery of the garrison.

The Saloniki troops evidently are collecting at Spartauleh where they should number not less than seven thousand by tomorrow, with reinforcements that are coming from Adrainople.

Within a day or two the committee will have between fifteen thousand and twenty thousand men within striking distance of Constantinople, where the mutinous garrison, having practically discarded its officers and discipline, certainly will not be able to offer resistance, if, indeed, any attempt at resistance is made. It is believed that the Saloniki battalions on their arrival here will demand the fulfillment of several conditions, ment will find it impossible to reject. The advance of the soldiers has greatly impressed the public, and it is exbe made among the government officials. A special mission, composed of two pashas, three ulemas and three duputies has been sent to Tohatalje to persuade the troops that the constitution is being maintained and to

rising on last Tuesday. It is rumored that the commission has not been successful in impressing the leaders of the young Turks, who also rejected the explanation of flight, as accounting for the absence from the deputation of the deputies, Saloniki and Monastir.

explain also the real meaning of the

Another deputation, composed of twenty-five members, is leaving tonight to convey to the troops the assurance of the chamber that there has been no infringement of the constitution, which still rules. The situation undoubtedly is grave. Owing to the tension of the public mind, the slightest incident may provoke a conflagration, while the news from the provinces possibly may arouse race prejudices, which up to the present have been dormant.

The artillery at Hademkoi mutinied during the night. Seizing some of their officers and compelling others to don the uniforms of privates, they entrained for Constantinople, to the number of twelve hundred, in order to assure themselves that the constitution was being made and that the Sultan was alive. They were met at the depot by a Saloniki chasseur, who is believed to have been an officer in disguise. They marched to the war office, where they were entertained with tea and refreshments, afterwards proceeding to Parliament. Here they listened to reassuring speeches by the acting president of the chamber and several prominent deputies.

FIRE IN MAYESVILLE.

Handsome Residence of Mr. H. C. Bland Completely Destroyed.

Mayesville, April 18 .- The handabout 4:30 o'clock this morning. Mr. taken singlehanded. Bland was in the house by himself, his family being away, and had to climb down a lightning rod to escape, of the fire is unknown, but has the appearance of being the work of an incendiary as there had been no fire about the premises.

This residence was among the most loss is unknown now, but the insurance will only partially cover the loss of house and furnishings.

The remembrance of past labor is sweet .- Irish.

TROUBLES AT CLEMSON.

ERED HIS CONNECTION.

Retiring Commandant Alleges Weakness of Institution as at Present Organized, and Impossibility of Securing Good Results for Students or State-Persistent Interference by Dr. Mell, and Continued Failure of Board to Meet Issues Are Two

To the Editor of The State:

In beginning my detail as military instructor at Clemson college, I arrived August 30, 1907, about two weeks before the opening of the regular session. During this time and the few weeks following the opening, I became acquainted, in the natural course of events, with all the faculty. There was a willingness upon their part to tell me of the disciplinary situation the past year. The various escapades and violations that are matters of public knowledge were rehearsed to me time and time again.

One general suggestion in all these recitals was to the effect that I would probably succeed with discipline if Dr. Mell, the president, did not interfere. On one occasion Prof. Riggs, who is thought to be very near to the president, stated to me, in effect, that he had told the president that the success of his administration would be largely based upon his non-interference in disciplinary matters.

In taking up my duties as commandant, I discovered a deplorable state of affairs. No organization, no system, not the slightest regard on the part of the cadets for law or order, very little respect or consideration for the faculty; simply a great mob of youths allowed to run wild. However, I began to apply the regulations and the penalties for their infraction as strenuously as the situamonths was a time of turbulence. It is my belief that the cadets soon found that they could not get by me pected that some quick changes will upon certain of their demands for privileges, for usually most of them came to me through the president, and always were put to me in a way that left no doubt in my mind of the president's desire to concede almost anything the cadets requested or demanded. I believe the record will show that most cases I withstood the unmeritorious and harmful appeals of this combination, and I think results will show the wisdom of the stand. Still, during the first year, there were continual conflicts between us, due to the fact that the president in an irregular, and in some cases, an unauthorized way, and also, in my opinion, often without sufficient grounds. yielded to the request of individuals.

The April 1908 affair along, and its consequences are well known to the public. The realization came to me after the dismissal of the 305 cadets, that if from now on real constructive work was not carried forward, and if a sense of duty was not taught to the cadets, that the blame for this failure would be on the authorities. In bringing about the above, I felt that the first and foremost necessity in a student body is a system of honor, adhered to in a manly and straightforward way, and that the next step is a clear and unyielding enforcement of the regulations, justly decisiviely and fairly. The honor system the student body itself is responsible for and must carry out. This system was adopted a few days after

the April reduction of the crops. The implanting of a sense of duty in a body of students is largely due to the attitude of the authorities. fixedness of purpose in carrying out their duties. I knew that in so far as co-operation and aid by the faculty help, because in the maintenance of discipline the members of the faculty of Clemson college are simply indifferent, and that the conception and ly take logical form. Consequently. some residence of Mr. H. C. Bland the rehabilitation appealed to me as was completely destroyed by fire a work that would have to be under-

Expecting no aid from the president, neither in a forcible nor a persuasive way, I fought against the adbadly cutting his hands. The origin mission of his harmful and ruinous interferences in the structure that I of the records of the commandant's office and a knowledge of my attitude handsome in town and very taste- one of the logic of my conclusion in tary department could only get the experience and observation at C fully and expensively furnished. The regard to methods necessary to carry support of the powers that be. But out the undertaking.

disicipline; in others, clear infractions he could be popular with the boys,

of the regulations he claimed were personal between him and a cadet, and in others the ground for his action was not apparent to me, nor do I FRIGHTFUL CONDITIONS EXIST believe, to him.

Following the legalizing of a ca-

det's desertion by restoring him to his full student functions without a word with me in regard to the case, and when approached by me an assumption of a discourteous attitude in the matter, I called the chairman of the board of trustees' attention to the president's continual and unauthorized interference in the discipline of the institution, and offered to give the board an opportunity to investigate. A committee from the board, unauthorized, as I understood it, met for a consultation with the president and me, and went over the various items that I presented. There was no expression of opinion as to whether or not the committee agreed or disagreed with my contention, for the committee was without power, but the names of the gentlemen are as follows, and I would suggest that they would enlighten the public as to what for an entire family," says Mr. Eddy, they feel about this matter; I would like to see what they would say: Col. Alan Johnstone, Col. M. L. Donaldson, Mr. C. D. Mann, Col. R. W. Simpson.

My claim is that as I was a component part of discipline and commandant, the president had no right to restore a cadet without first giving me, to do it in a way authorized by the regulations, and not to ruthlessly invade my jurisdiction and put my authority at defiance. At any rate, the matter was left standing until the December meeting of the board, At that time a committee of the board, consisting of Col. Alan Johnstone, a conference with Dr. Mell and me. tary jurisdiction, and my announcement that unless he did I would give up my position as commandant.

At the time I expressed extreme doubt as to the president's compliance with his part of the agreement. True to my expectations, in January of this year, he again began his interference with the military department. I submitted my resignation and wrote in connection therewith a letter in which I set forth the following: "The reasons for my resignation are on account of the president's interference with matters of discipline, setting aside the authority of the commandant, and ruthlessly violating the proper and well-established methods of maintaining discipline in a military system. His promise of cooperation and non-interference in the military department has not been kept. I simply state my self-respect will not permit me to serve under him."

The chairman of the board of trustees, upon receipt of this letter, wrote me, asking that I remain at the college until the meeting of the board. In accordance with that letter I remained, believing that the board at dered by Judge Pritchard. its meeting in March would go to the bottom of things.

Personally, I had no desire to continue the work as commandant, on account of the extreme arduousness of the duties, but I felt that if the board would honestly look into the condition of affairs at this institution good would be bound to result if action was taken in accordance with the facts as found. When the subject came up in the board, according to my information, a resolution was offered to accept my resignation. An amendment was offered thereto calling me before the board to have me their individuality, their honestly and set forth the underlying causes of my resignation. Strange to say, the amendment could not be adopted. I am at a loss to know why the board were concerned, I could look for little of trustees should object to an honest investigation of such a vital matter as the disicipline of Clemson. Understand that I do not complain of the acceptance of my resignation. I comideas of the president do not ordinari- mend the board uopn its direct and positive way of handling my case.

Nevertheless, what was the board's clear duty with my letter before it. and also information from some of its own members to the real condition of affairs? What has been the experience of the two former commandants under Dr. Mell? Here is Capt Sirmeyer's comment, taken from a letter was trying to build. An examination to me "The chances a commandant have called my own since I was six would have to put up a fine showing years of age and in which I towards affairs would convince any too numerous to mention, if the mili- foregoing statement based upon my At the beginning of this session until there is a new president. Per- people in their attitude towards the questions arose. Appeals were made sonally I was very fond of Dr. Mell, college. to Dr. Mell. In some cases he dis- but he is weak and (I thought) was regarded me as a component part of too willing to sacrifice any one so that

IN CZAR'S EMPIRE.

Spencer F. Eddy, in a Report to the State Department, Draws a Vivid Picture of the Ill-Treatment Accorded the Jews, Who Are Made to Pay Special Taxes and Who Are So Poor That a Single Spoon Suffices for Whole Families.

Washington, April 18 .- One wooden spoon sufficing for entire families, newly born children clad only in newspapers and the levy of taxes even on chickens killed after the Jewish custom are among the revelations made in a report concerning the Jews throughout Russia, which the State department made public today. The report is from Spencer F. Eddy. A striking feature of it is the reference to the extreme poverty in the agrarian colonies established for the Jews.

"One wooden spoon has to suffice "as the cost of one for each member of the family cannot be borne, and yet a wooden spoon can be bought for one and one-half cents. There is a. lying-in hospital supported by charity, in Petersburg itself, where it is a common occurrence for women to wrap up their newly born children in me an opportunity to investigate the new papers when leaving the hospital offense, and if he desired to override for their homes, simply because they cannot afford to buy even a piece of flannel cloth suitable for the purpose."

> Special taxes are paid by the Jews apart from the taxes common to all subjects. General taxes are assessed on all animals killed for food.

"The Jews are not taking the treat-Senator Tillman and Mr. Mauldin had ment and oppression with peace and quietude," says Mr. Eddy. "During" The issues were not looked into, but the past twenty years their opposisimply glossed over, and the matter tion, while unorganized and misdiagain left standing, with the presi- rected, has none the less been sodent's promise to stay out of the mil- strong and so unquenchable that neither prison nor bodily suffering, nor the whips of the Cossacks, nor transportation to the farthest limits of Siberia, nor even the death penalty itself, has been able to keep them quiet. It seems just to hope that the near future will bring the same betterment of conditions to Jews as it bids fair to bring to the Russian people generally."

LYON AND COMMISSION TO MEET.

Conference to be Held on Friday to Discuss Winding Up of Dispensary...

Columbia, April 12 .- A preliminary conference between Attorney General Lyon and the members of the dispensary commission and its attorneys will be held Friday, to discuss the further work of the commission in regard to winding up the affairs of the defunct. institution. It is expected that in the meantime Governor Ansel will probably name the two members of the commission to succeed Messrs. P. F. Arthur and C. K. Henderson, who resigned to take the receivership or-

The meeting on Friday will be as very important one and there will probably be several others during the coming week. The Attorney General! does not think that any action as the the distribution of claims will be taken, however, until the official mandate of the Court is received from Washington. In the meantime it is rumored that the whiskey houses will move for a rehearing before the Supreme Court and thus delay matters further. This can be done at any time within 30 days after the decision has been rendered; but such a courseis not considered likely, and, even if it is followed it would be necessary for a majority of the Court to reverse itself on its former decision.

Prof. Hans Oertel has been chosen-Yale University delegate to the 500th anniversary of the University of Leipsig in July, and Prof. Williston Walker delegate to the 350th anniversary of the University of Geneva.

and as far as I could see his efforts had exactly the opposite results."

Capt, Clay's report is not as hard, but I have read it and he complains along the same line. I am convinced of the magnificent opportunity for great work at Clemson and realizing that I owe much to the State which I in the matter of a cadet regiment are spent a great many years, I make the son and with a view that the informin my opinion nothing can be done ation may prove of some value to the

J. C. MINUS, Capt. U. S. Army Retired. April 17, 1909.