

The Watchman and Southron.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1909.

The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1850 and the True Southron in 1866. The Watchman and Southron now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

No one must hastily concluded that any of the numerous well-appointed and systematically conducted bar-rooms of Charleston have gone out of business as the result of the grand jury presentment.

Miss Farmer, the daughter of Constable Farmer who was killed by Wade Hampton Sellers makes statements and charges that Gov. Ansel will probably ignore with his customary complacency. Her charges are also pointed to be explained away by a few common place remarks and a wave of the hand, so they will be disregarded.

How does the idea of a dispensary at St. Charles appeal to thirsty citizens who are looking forward with fear and trembling to August 17th?

That was an awful bad break of Charlie Galloway's. Some of the unregenerate will now nick-name his chief Pineapple Smith, which is far more undignified than Gatling-gun.

While the light holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return, and Senator Tillman just did get back into the free trade fold on the last flicker.

Congressmen Lever and Ellerbe voted for the tariff on lumber and thereby made themselves solid with the saw-mill men of their respective districts. It will be up to the saw-mill men to stand up for Ellerbe and Lever in the campaign next summer when they are attacked on every stump in their districts for repudiating the Denver platform and voting with the Republicans for a Republican measure. Lever is strong in the Seventh district and we do not believe he can be defeated next year on the lumber tariff issue, but he is sure to have a fight on his hands and will have to fight himself and do a lot of explaining.

His lumber tariff vote is the only vulnerable point in his official record and the ambitious ones who have long had hungry eyes on his seat in congress are ready to make the effort to take it from him on the ground that he has betrayed the democratic faith and is not better than an assistant Republican. While Mr. Lever has always been a fairly good party man, he has never posed as the only true and authorized defender of the faith but has devoted himself to working for practical benefits for his district and constituents. On this point his record is above par, and few congressmen have achieved more or gotten more for his district than he has. Let those who what he has done not because he is a Democrat but despite his political affiliations. This is the whole secret of his strength with the people and the men who are camping on his trail and want his job will have to convince the voters of the Seventh that they can do more good for the district than Lever before they can be persuaded to vote against him.

NEGRO CUTTING SCRAPE.

John V. Butler Gets the Worst of a Scrap on the Excursion Train Returning From Columbia.

From Daily Item June 24.

Last night when the excursion train which carried a large number of negroes to Columbia yesterday morning reached Cane Savannah on the return trip a fight started between Johnny Butler, a Sumter negro, and Robert White, of Remini and James Shuler, of Vances. It was a rough and tumble affair and when it was over Johnny found that he had been artistically carved about the face with knives or razors which his assailants had used with reckless disregard of his facial appearance. White and Shuler were pulled off by friends of Johnny, and when the train arrived in this city they were turned over to the police. They are being held in the guard house and will be tried before Magistrate Harby, Recorder Hurst having no jurisdiction in the case as the assault on Butler was committed outside the city limits. Butler is badly, but not dangerously wounded and it will probably be several days before he can appear to testify against White and Shuler.

It was stated in the Columbia Record Tuesday that Mr. R. I. Manning had accepted the place of life trustee of Clemson College to which he was recently elected. Mr. Manning has not accepted the trusteeship as yet and probably will not accept, although he is being strongly urged to do so by the board of trustees.

Mr. S. H. Edmunds who went to Spartanburg Monday will remain in that city a month, teaching in the Teachers School for Teachers which will be conducted at Wofford College.

Farmers' Union News

-AND-

Practical Thoughts for Practical Farmers

(Conducted by E. W. Dabbs, President Farmers' Union of Sumter County.)

The Watchman and Southron having decided to double its service by semi-weekly publication, would improve that service by special features. The first to be inaugurated is this Department for the Farmers' Union and Practical Farmers which I have been requested to conduct. It will be my aim to give the Union news and official calls of the Union. To that end officers, and members of the Union are requested to use these columns. Also to publish such clippings from the agricultural papers and Government Bulletins as I think will be of practical benefit to our readers. Original articles by any of our readers telling of their successes or failures will be appreciated and published.

Trusting this Department will be of mutual benefit to all concerned,
THE EDITOR.

All communications for this Department should be sent to E. W. Dabbs, Mayesville, S. C.

July Meeting of the County Union.

I trust our local unions will bear in mind the business plans that the last County meeting requested them to put into effect, and act accordingly. If we go at it right the High Hills meeting will be a notable one in the history of the union in Sumter County.

I have again been disappointed by the failure of a specially invited speaker to attend. This time it is Mr. Clarence H. Poe, the editor of the Progressive Farmer, who has failed me on account of the condition of his health. A letter from him today states that he can not possibly come now, but holds the visit to Sumter as a pleasure of the future.

President Harris promised me to come, and Commissioner Watson and Mr. Williams may attend, if their office duties permit.

The members of the union must determine that these meetings will be successful in every sense whether we have visiting brethren or not.

Of course, the presidents of adjoining County Unions, and all union men who can attend are cordially welcome to these meetings.

Before the summer is over I hope to have a big union rally with some of the speakers that have not heretofore been able to meet with us. If the County Union approves of such a meeting.

We should have a full attendance for the further reason that this meeting will send delegates to the next State meeting. Local secretary treasurers should have their reports and dues up to date.

E. W. D.

SOME RANDOM THOUGHTS.

The Cowpeas Again.

The article on Cowpeas and Crimson Clover in this issue is worth reading carefully, and experimenting with some. I have placed an order for some Crimson Clover seed to give it a trial.

Some years ago we were told to sow vetch on Bermuda soil in the early fall and grow a leguminous crop in winter while growing Bermuda in summer. Lately I have not seen much of this proposition. It is worth trying.

Prof. Massey's comments on Alfalfa in Wednesday's paper somewhat coincide with my experience. I had a plot of it that Prof. Hitchcock said was as fine as any he ever saw in Nebraska, but I plowed it up after spending more on it than it was worth to keep the weeds from overrunning it.

Some years ago old Prof. Newman told us in the court house in Sumter that in oats, cowpeas, sorghum and corn we had all the forage and grain crops the average farmer would succeed with. The reason he gave was that for many of the other forage crops that are exploited we have to buy seed every year. Another reason was that many of them are very delicate and have to be carefully nursed. The average farmer will be sure to neglect them at a critical time and fail, or neglect some other more important crop if he succeeds with the exotic. Pretty sound reasoning as I have found to my cost.

Mr. A. B. Stuckey was enthusiastic last year about the velvet bean as a forage crop. I trust he will give our readers some of his results.

Several friends have promised me something for these columns. I hope they have not forgotten their promise.
E. W. D.

CRIMSON CLOVER AND COWPEAS SOWN TOGETHER.

A Combination That Has Proved In Many Ways and That Makes It Easier to Secure a Stand of Clover.

I have found from experience that it is absolutely essential to grow legu-

minous plants in order to utilize fertilizer to a good advantage.

I have grown cowpeas and crimson clover extensively, and as soil improvers, as well as money and hay crops, these legumes will do to rely on. We have frequently sown the cowpea in our corn land at last plowing of corn and got more money for this crop than we could out of the corn crop in which they grew. Three years ago we sowed 13 bushels of Whippoorwill peas in 13 acres of corn land at last plowing, and picked 130 bushels of seed from this sowing besides leaving many that were down for the hogs. Those peas were sold at \$2.25 per bushel, bringing \$292.50. The 120 bushels of corn were worth at that time \$240, leaving \$52.50 more money for the peas than the corn that grew on the same land was worth. On another field we sowed 3-4 bushel of peas and 12 pounds of crimson clover together at last plowing of corn and picked an average of nine bushels of peas per acre, besides getting an extra heavy growth of crimson clover. We sow crimson clover alone in our corn fields at last plowing, at the rate of 15 to 17 pounds of seed per acre. From this sowing we nearly always get a splendid winter crop for our soil but after careful experimenting we have almost abandoned sowing it alone at the last plowing of corn.

How the Peas Help the Young Clover.

We found by sowing it with cowpeas that, in case clover failed, we still had one leguminous crop and could follow with rye just the same. But when sown with peas we have but few failures with the clover. It is greatly shaded by the peas and thus protected while young from the hot sun and parching winds. The decaying pea vines also protect and nourish the clover through the winter season. We also sow crimson clover along after wheat and oat harvest and get fine results. But here, as in our corn land, we get best results when sown with peas. By so sowing we can cut the peas for hay and still have the clover for a second hay crop, or to be turned down for green manure. We do the latter, as we get all the hay we can use from cowpeas, and it is a better grade of hay. The cowpea hay is not so good when sown with clover, as one must not sow over 3-4 bushel of pea seed per acre. Therefore the hay is coarse.

We find it pays to give land intended for peas and crimson clover a top dressing of 250 to 300 pounds phosphoric acid per acre. By doing this we are able to take very thin land and get a heavy crop of both peas and clover. We have made many experimental tests to see the effects of turning in a good growth of pas and clover; and always found the following crop to withstand a drouth splendidly, make a very rapid growth, and yield from 200 to 400 more pounds of seed cotton to the acre. In one test we found the wheat yield increased 7 3-4 bushels, and on another the corn yield was increased 11 bushels per acre, where a growth of this kind had been turned down. We made a test with potatoes where a rank growth of crimson clover and decaying peavines had been turned, and found that we had only gotten 18 bushels more potatoes per acre, but they were much smoother, more uniform, and freer from scab also.

Two Great Crops.

Nothing will equal the cowpea and crimson clover sown together for young orchards. This mixture also makes a very valuable poultry pasture. We have used both cowpeas and crimson clover extensively as cattle and hog pasture and find for this purpose they cannot be excelled. To get good results from crimson clover one must sow on well-prepared soil.

While on this question let me again thank Prof. Massey for teaching me how to save good pea hay. His method, in brief, is: Cut the hay when the pods begin to yellow, cut when free from dew or rain, run tedder over the day following, and rake into small heaps the second evening. Let it remain so until no dew can be seen when vines are faded. At this stage

haul to barn which is as near airtight as possible. In this pack away and let it remain until ready for feeding. And you will have hay second to none.

W. C. CROOK.

Henderson Co., Tenn.
—Progressive Farmer.

CITY COUNCIL MEETING.

A Comparatively Short Session and no Business of First Importance Was Transacted—Plans for the Erection of a City Jail Discussed.

City Council convened in regular session at 8 p. m. Tuesday with Mayor Boyle, and Aldermen Wright, Finn, Ligon and R. F. Haynsworth present. All other members came in shortly after the meeting had been called to order. The minutes of the regular meeting of 8th and of the special meeting of 11th instant were read and confirmed.

Mr. Barnett reported for the finance committee that all bills had been audited and that report of the clerk and treasurer had been examined and found correct. The committee recommended the purchase of an adding machine for the use of the city officials, one being needed to expedite the business of the offices. The committee also recommended that the mayor and clerk be authorized to borrow sufficient money from the local banks to pay current expenses and the semi-annual interest on bonds, due on July 1st. The committee estimated that \$3,000 will be sufficient for present needs. The report was adopted and the committee was authorized to purchase an adding machine.

Mr. H. C. Haynsworth for the street committee reported the amount and character of work done on the streets during the past two weeks and the cost of the same; that the committee had conferred with Mr. D. J. Winn in reference to the drainage of North Purdy street in the vicinity of his residence, but that no decision had been arrived at as the views of the committee and Mr. Winn were considerably at variance—the matter, however, would be further considered and it was hoped that a solution would be found with and by the advice of City Engineer Lee; that the committee had decided that it would not be necessary to extend the sewer main on South Harvin street in order to give the telephone factory a connection, as a four inch house connection pipe extended from the main to a point opposite the factory would be sufficient for the needs of the factory and satisfactory to them and would be much less expensive; that the residents of Wright street are complaining about the clay that had been piled on the street for about a year and that they are of the opinion that if the clay is to be used to improve that street there had been time enough since the clay was excavated for the work to have been done. In reference to this the committee found that there was not sufficient clay to build a permanent street and that when the work is undertaken it will be necessary to dig more clay, that the work on streets already ordered done will require several months and that unless the force is to be increased it will be impossible to take up the work on Wright street for some time. The committee had considered the improvement of South Sumter street and that the opinion of Superintendent of Streets White and City Engineer Lee was that a clay-sand roadway would not be satisfactory and that it would be advisable to put down macadam. There is need of drainage on Blanding street, near Oakland, and City Engineer Lee had been directed to make an examination and report what means should be adopted to improve conditions. Mr. Lee reported that conditions were such that it would be advisable to fill in the street for a short distance. The report was adopted.

Mr. Ligon of the police committee reported that the summer uniforms had been received.

Mr. Finn of the fire department committee reported that he had seen the members of the Water Works Commission and that there was no objection to the erection of a stable for the fire department horses on the standpipe lot.

The special committee on the report of Mr. W. W. Harralson, the expert accountant, asked for further time in which to make report with recommendations, as the committee had been unable to give the matter proper consideration, owing to illness of members of the committee. Further time was granted.

The claim of Mr. Gibbons, the assistant sewerage engineer, for salary was brought up. A copy of a letter from Mr. Geo. L. Pecker, memo of the sewerage commission, to Mr. Gibbons was read. On motion the clerk was instructed to inform Mr. Gibbons that his claim was refused payment for the reasons stated in Mr. Ricker's letter, viz: that the claim is not a just one.

On motion of Mr. Ligon the matter of the city taking steps to employ city convicts on the streets was taken up. The matter was discussed and the sentiment was decidedly in favor of steps being taken to employ the convicts as suggested, instead of turning them over to the County chain gang as

at present. Mr. Ligon moved that a stockade for the convicts be erected on the city property at the pumping station. Mr. Stubbs moved to table the motion and the motion was adopted on a vote of 5 to 4, Mayor Boyle voting to table. The location of a city prison was discussed at some length. It was suggested that it be built in the rear of the city hall, that the necessary land be purchased from Mr. E. W. A. Bultman, who owns the lot adjoining the city hall lot on the east and extending through to Harvin street, which would give the city a needed outlet. It was also suggested that the city stables be removed and that a brick building be erected on the same site with stalls for the mules on the ground floor and the prison, with cement floor and steel cages, on the upper floor. The discussion was of a general nature and no action was taken.

On motion of Mr. Finn it was decided to appoint a committee to take the matter under consideration and select a suitable site for the city prison, the committee to report its conclusions to council at a special meeting to be called by the mayor. The mayor appointed on this committee: Messrs. Finn, Ligon and R. F. Haynsworth.

Council then adjourned.

Dead Officer's Daughter Lays Blame On Governor.

Editor The Record:

I have seen several clippings in your good paper on the Sellers murder case. Some ask the question, who is to blame for the murder of my father, Jas. P. Farmer, and who is to blame for the verdict of that jury? In my candid opinion Governor Ansel is most to blame. I do know that he persisted continually that father catch "that fellow Sellers." He wanted him put out of his blind tiger business. He was simply doing the governor's bidding and then when father was brutally murdered, as he was, what did our governor do? He never turned a hand or said or did anything, all of which makes me say "our governor is responsible."

If he had done anything in the world to help the State get justice, would it not have looked more like he really was a governor?

Now as to the trial and acquittal. I ask who is to blame and also give my version of it. It is the way some of those lawyers have of selecting the jury. It is familiar to all from the Ashford give-away case which shows how things can be manipulated. I think the solicitor did all he

could but what could he do with such a jury? Now since my father's murder I have learned something of how the jury is drawn and there are some of those lawyers about the court house who can get just such a jury as they want. And then again I ask, why should Governor Ansel furnish my father with papers that were technically illegal? Then after the murder of my father, my stepmother went to Governor Ansel and asked him if he could not give his valuable assistance, and his reply was: "He would see what could be done," and that was the last ever heard from our governor. I am very glad to see some of the papers are looking at the matter in a right way. I realize all that could be said or done could do my father no good, but I write this, hoping it will be the means of justice to some one else.

ISABELLE GERTRUDE FARMER.

He who relies on posterity to do him justice will not feel the pain of disappointment.—Puck.

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