

RECURRENT APPEAL FOR PROHIBITION.

Miss Elizabeth Moore, State President of W. G. T. U., of N. C., Addressed Three Audiences Sunday.

Her first address was at the First Baptist church at 4 p. m., to the children of Sumter and her appeal to the little ones was stirring, and at the close of her speech many boys and girls joined the Loyal Temperance Legion and promised to help drive the demon, King Alcohol, away from Sumter and vicinity.

At 5 p. m. her address to the Sumter Baracas was of a high nature, requesting the young men to do their utmost to aid the cause of righteousness, and save the home, the brother, the sister and the entire country. Her appeal was given profound attention by the large crowd of Baracas and young ladies and was greatly enjoyed by all.

To cap the climax of her great day's work for God and mankind was her beautiful address at the First Methodist church Sunday night. The church was crowded and Miss Moore displayed a flow of oratory that inspired every one present, with the cause of prohibition. Her remarks were impassioned and to the point. She related many instances where the dispensaries and licensed saloons were causing crime and on the other hand where prohibition was saving the mother, the child, the home and the community.

Miss Moore is a forceful speaker, and kept her audience at close attention during her entire speech and the cause of prohibition and the citizens of Sumter and vicinity as well as the W. G. T. U. were fortunate in having Miss Moore with them. She closed with an appeal to all men of voting age of Sumter to go to the polls on Aug. 17th and vote for prohibition and righteousness.

Bring on the Congresswoman!

Colorado proposes to make the experiment of sending a woman to congress by electing one of its ablest lady agitators, politicians and club-women as a member of the national House of Representatives. It's a wonder they didn't think of that long ago. With thousands of female citizens and voters, they have never yet honored a woman by electing her to a position in the Federal government.

The woman need a representative in congress. Their voice is heard everywhere else is the land; why should they be excluded from the one place where talk is a profession and silence a disgrace? If she got into that nest of tame statesmen, a woman could tell 'em a few things. Wouldn't you like to see Uncle Joe Cannon try to deny the right of free speech to a mad suffragette with fire in her glance and rats in her hair? It would be a grand sight to see her rise in her place and, armed with an umbrella in one hand and a halpin in the other, march down the aisle and run Uncle Joe out of the speaker's chair, while the suffragettes in the gallery cheered wildly and amid screams pelted the male members with chocolate drops and handbag bombs. Silence a woman? The mere suggestion would make John Dalzell shudder. Limit a woman's appropriations? James T. Tawney would, like a goaded bachelor, resign the chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriation.

A lady member could tell Chairman Seneca Payne and the other tariff toilers and seamstresses more about gloves, hosiery, lingerie, dress goods and other fixings than they ever dreamed. They wouldn't dare be so rude as to put a high tax on such intimate articles of woman's wear. They wouldn't dare mention the subject in the presence of a lady.

Why shouldn't the ladies have a spokeswoman in congress? They run the country anyhow—that is, they run the men who run the country—they spend the country's money, they make the country's trade, they stir up most of the disturbance in the country and do the country good. There are a lot of things a mere man does not understand and needs to be told. And she would not hesitate to tell him.

Bring on the congresswoman from Colorado! Let her get her hair pinned on, her hat with its mainsail set, her snortbocker dress buttoned up in the back, and sally forth to conquer or to scream.—Baltimore Sun.

Economy.

Economy is always admirable. A Cheyenne hatter, though, was disgusted the other day with the economical spirit of a visitor to his shop. The visitor, a tall man with gray hair, entered with a soft felt hat, wrapped in paper, in his hand. "How much will it cost," he said, "to dye this hat gray to match my hair?" "About a dollar," the hatter answered. The tall man wrapped the hat up again. "I won't pay it," he said. "I can get my hair dyed to match the hat for a quarter."—Household Journal.

ANSEL ON LIQUOR PLATFORM.

Made an Address in Aiken on Dias Supported by Whiskey Barrels.

Aiken, July 26.—The "prohib" have always fondly laid claims on his excellency, Martin F. Ansel, governor of South Carolina, and he is acknowledged by everybody to be a local option advocate, but when he paid his visit to Aiken last week he stood on a whiskey platform for an hour, anyway. It came about this way. When the committee was erecting the grandstand on Main street for the governor to make an address from they were puzzled about getting something temporarily that would hold up the platform. Some suggested procuring some whiskey barrels from the county dispensary for the purpose, as they are strong and durable. The suggestion was carried out, and the platform was built on liquor barrels.

Catching the Corporations.

The latest news from Washington is that the president will be able to persuade the congress to adopt his tariff views, and that agreement will be reached between the executive and legislative departments of the government. There appears to be no doubt that the plan of taxing the income of the corporations will be adopted, although it is not to be supposed that this measure will be accepted without running the gauntlet of the courts. The corporation tax is described as "a special excise tax with respect to the carrying on or doing business by such corporation," and we are admonished by the Chicago Tribune, a newspaper which is generally very level-headed in its views, that the point will be made that the right to carry on business as a corporation granted by the State is not taxable by the National government. Some very good lawyers take this view. When a similar proposition was submitted to the senate ten years ago Mr. Spooner, who was then a most important and influential member of that body, admitted that while the national government might tax the property of corporations, he doubted that it could tax the franchise of the corporation. "Is it not the instrumentality employed by the State for a public purpose," he asked, "and is it not true that the power upon the part of the United States to tax it at all involves the power to tax it out of existence, and may not the Federal government dismantle the States so far as corporate instrumentality is concerned? The question is whether congress can any more tax the right to be of the corporation than the State can tax the Federal corporation."

According to Judge Cooley, a tax on a corporate franchise "may or may not be 'just or politic.'" If the business be one, he said, "open to free competition between corporations and individuals, and in respect to which corporation would enjoy no special privileges or advantages, a tax on the privilege of conducting the business under a corporate organization would be wholly unreasonable and unjust."

We do not believe that there is any necessity for such a tax. We do not believe seriously that it is within the power of the Federal government to impose such a tax. We do not believe that such a tax would be in the interest of the people. We believe that it is simply an entering wedge to the exercise of larger powers by the Federal government, that it is an interference with the rights and authority of the States, that it is largely punitive in its purposes and that the necessities of the government do not require such an extension of its taxing powers. We do not believe that the courts will sustain the constitutionality of such a measure. We know that the government at Washington just now is in rather a close place on account of the wicked extravagances of the recent administration, but we do not believe that the way to remedy the evils of the Rooseveltian regime is resort to extraordinary measures. A simple stamp tax would put the treasury on its feet again and would save the government from making the blunder now of placing new burdens upon the people; for, after all, the corporations, with some notable exceptions, are owned and controlled by the people.—News and Courier, July 24.

"Mamma," said little John, "just made a bet."

"You naughty boy, Johnny! What made you do it?" she asked.

"I bet Billy Roberts my cap against two buttons that you'd give a penny to me to buy some apples with. You don't want me to lose my cap, do you?"

He got the penny.

Natural Name.

"What's that you call your mule?"

"I calls him 'Corporation,'" answered the old colored man.

"How did you come to give him such a name?"

"Fum studyin' de animal an' readin' de papers. Dat mule gits mo' blame an' abuse dan anything else in the township an' goes ahead havin' his own way, jes' de same."—Washington Star.

Will Mr. Taft Help the People to Get Cheaper Clothing?

President Taft will find food for serious reflection in the protest of the special committee of the National Association of Clothiers against the inequalities of the wool schedule of the Payne-Aldrich bill. Mr. Taft has shown commendable activity in behalf of free raw materials—coal, iron ore, lumber and hides. Has he given the matter of reduction of the duty on wool the consideration which all of his countrymen, except the wool growers and the wool manufacturing interests, would like him to give? Nobody believes that President Taft cares more for the interests of the shepherds of his native State—Ohio—than he does for the nation's welfare. For did not Mr. Taft say in a statement issued from the White House last week that as president of the whole country it is his duty to place the welfare of the nation above that of local and sectional industries?

The clothing manufacturers of the United States represent to the president that if the Dingley duties on wool are continued in the new tariff bill, the people will be at the mercy of a combination of worsted mills and wool growers. The members of this combination constitute a comparatively small proportion of the 90,000,000 people of this country. It is clear that the country ought to derive certain benefits from free lumber, iron ore, coal and hides. Would it not be greatly to the advantage of the voters to have cheaper clothing as well? The duty on wool is 11 cents a pound. If, instead of a specific duty which applies to the poorest grades as well as to the best, the duty were levied on the value of the wool, there would be no discrimination against the poor man, such as prevails under the Dingley act. Cheap wool, which enters into the clothing of the masses, should not be taxed as heavily as the finest quality of wool, from which the clothing of the well-to-do is made.

The special committee of clothing manufacturers, of which Mr. S. B. Sonneborn, of Baltimore, is a member, presented the reduction of the duty on wool as a "moral issue." It is certainly that: it is unjust to deprive the people of cheap clothing, to swell the profits of manufacturers and wool growers. But it is said to be too late now to reopen the wool schedule. It is never too late to do what is right. There ought to be no statute of limitations on a moral issue. Will Mr. Taft help his countrymen to get cheaper clothes?—Baltimore Sun.

Taft Will Visit Columbia.

President Taft stated to Representative Aiken yesterday that he will visit Anderson and Columbia on his return from the Southwest. The exact date has not been decided upon yet, but will be arranged soon.

EFFECT OF DEPRESSION.

Recent Business Depression Affects Certain Classes—Promotes Habit of Idleness—Good Wages and Plenty of Employment Cannot Overcome This Habit.

Washington, July 21.—The recent business depression had a demoralizing effect on certain classes of laborers, according to C. L. Green, inspector in charge of the New York city branch of the division of information of the department of commerce and labor, who today submitted his report for the six months ending June 30 last, to T. V. Powderly, chief of the division.

"Enforced idleness during this period caused them to resort to every known device to live without employment," the inspector declares, referring to a type of the erstwhile working man. "Finding it possible to exist, idleness seems to have become a habit, and now that the parks are pleasant and the fields hot, they prefer to enjoy the former, living as best they can."

Inspector Green makes it plain, however, that he does not mean by the foregoing statement to say not to imply that he referred to all persons, but only to certain classes.

The report shows that during the fiscal year just closed 3,812 men secured employment in the various States through information furnished by his bureau.

The report states that, as compared with previous periods, the demand for farm laborers has been abnormal, as has also the demand for common laborers, and the wages received showed considerable improvement during the last six months. Of late a marked improvement occurred in the quality, though there was a falling off in number of men applying for information, it is stated, and the percentage of applicants directed to employment has materially increased for these reasons.

Burning Sugar is Antiseptic.

It is customary among the people in many parts of Bavaria to burn sugar in sick rooms. The practice is considered by physicians to be an innocent superstition, neither beneficial nor harmful. A French physician has, however, recently demonstrated that burning sugar develops formic acetylene-hydrogen, one of the most powerful antiseptic gases known, says the New York Tribune. Five grams of sugar were burned under a glass bell holding ten quarts. After the vapor had cooled germs of typhus, consumption, cholera, smallpox, etc., were placed in the bell in open glass tubes, and within half an hour all the microbes were dead. If sugar is burned in a closed vessel containing putrid meat or rotten eggs the offensive odor disappears at once.

JOHN D. OPPOSED TO INCOME TAX.

Ex-Post Factor Laws He Says, Should Not Apply to Property Rights.

New York, July 25.—While he is not quoted directly, the New York World prints this morning what purports to be the substance of John D. Rockefeller's attitude on the proposed income tax.

"His convictions," says the World, "he has expounded in substance as follows:

"When a man has accumulated a sum of money in a legally, honest way, the people no longer have any right to share in the income resulting from that accumulation. The man has respected the law in accumulating the money. Ex-post facto laws should not apply to property rights. Man's right to undivided ownership of his property in whatever form cannot be denied him in any process short of confiscation."

"Concerning the opposition to the income tax with which Mr. Rockefeller is credited, it is estimated that it would mean a loss of between \$150,000 to \$400,000 to him on the rough estimate that his income is between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 annually. One per cent of this would range from \$150,000 to \$200,000, while the maximum would be reached on the 2 per cent basis."

Reward of Honesty.

One day last week a teacher in Bolton school picked up in the street a chambray bag, and, peering inside, saw some diamonds. Advertisements telling of the loss of \$2,000 worth of diamonds led the school teacher to the residence of the owner, the wife of a downtown merchant. Incidentally a reward was offered, but the woman who found them is of character too high to make a reward a thing to be considered in such a case. She carried the diamonds to the woman who had lost them and the latter seized them with all the joy that a woman could possibly show on the recovery of her jewels.

"And now," said the woman, "you shall have a reward of \$10 if you take it out in trade in my husband's shop."

The school teacher's sense of humor prevented her from showing any disgust, and she told the owner that she could not think of taking a reward for common honesty, and was only too glad to find the owner. During the conversation the woman was counting the diamonds, and she suddenly broke out with:

"One of them is missing! One of them is missing! What are you going to do about that?"

"The best I can do about that," replied the school teacher, "is to wish that more were missing. Good day."—Cleveland Press.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Will Costa Has a Few Things to Say About Old Buildings and Poor Sidewalks.

Committee on Old Buildings in Fire Limits, Sumter, S. C.

Dear Sir:—The old store, No. 6 West Liberty Street, known as the old O'Donnell estate, next to the Masonic Temple, is in a bad condition. The top wall is all popped open and is dangerous to passersby. The twelve or fourteen inch wooden moulding at the top attached to the bricks is sagged off from the wall, and if it should fall while someone is passing, they would get injured, and it would kill a little child if it should strike it on the head. If you will go on the west side of the building you can see where it sags off about three inches.

Some of my friends want me to write about the side walk in front of Dr. China's Drug Store, Phelps's Grocery Store and the Savings Bank, on North Main street. I may say it is in a bad condition. It is not fit for the ladies of the city of Sumter to walk them. One would imagine every person walking on that side walk to be drunk, because it is in a whole and out every step you take, and you go reeling about and almost knock one another down as you go along.

And up close to the buildings you will find two or three large cavities in the side walk where the bricks have sunk in six seven inches. Why that side walk is not as good as the side walks down here at Lanes. You can walk straight in Lanes, and even if you had a little of the Dispensary fluid, you could go straight home, and here you run the risk of knocking out one of China Drug Store's large glass windows when you have not had even one sip. Let's repair that side walk even if we have to haul a little of Lanes' side walk up here and fill it in.

Will Costin.

A Lost Opportunity.

Small boys are not always as sympathetic as their relatives wish, but on the other hand, they are seldom as heartless as they sometimes appear.

"Why are you crying so, Tommy?" inquired one of the boy's aunts, who found her small nephew seated on the curbsteps, lifting up his voice in loud wails.

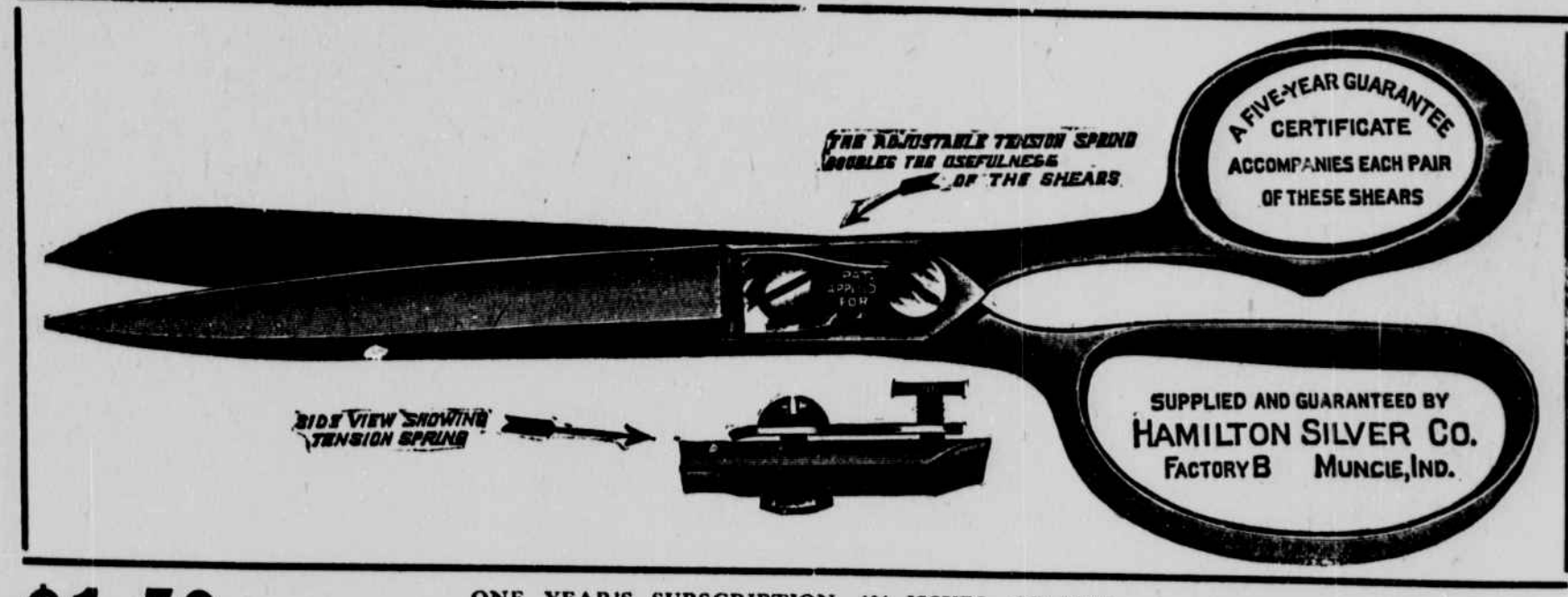
"The baby fell d-down-stairs!" blubbered Tommy.

"Oh, that's too bad," said the aunt, stepping over him and opening the door. "I do hope the little dear wasn't much hurt!"

"S-she's only hurt a little!" wailed Tommy. "But Dorothy s-saw her fall, while I'd gone to the s-grocery! I never se-see anything!"—Youth's Companion.

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