

The Watchman and Southron.

First 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."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1888.

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1910.

New Series—Vol. XXX, No. 48.

The Watchman and Southron.

Published Wednesday and Saturday
—BY—
OSTEEN PUBLISHING COMPANY
SUMTER, S. C.

Terms:
\$1.00 per annum—in advance.
Advertisements:
One Square first insertion.....\$1.00
Every subsequent insertion.... .50
Contracts for three months, or longer will be made at reduced rates.
All communications which subscribe private interests will be charged for as advertisements.
Obituaries and tributes of respects will be charged for.

CREW OF SCHOONER RESCUED.

Italian Steamship Brings Men From Wrecked Saddle Summer to Philadelphia—Vessel abandoned.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 8.—On board the Italian steamship Agnello Ciampa, which passed in the Delaware capes today, bound to this port from Garrucha, are Capt. McLean and crew of seven men of the three-masted schooner Saddle C. Summer, which was abandoned at sea last night in a water-logged and dismantled condition.

Lumber laden, the schooner sailed from Apalachicola on January 7 for Boston. At Hatteras she encountered a severe gale and sprang a leak. For three days and nights the crew worked at the pumps until about 10 o'clock last night when they sighted the lights of the Agnello Ciampa and rockets were sent up and a tar barrel, which was placed on deck in readiness for such an emergency, was set on fire to attract the attention of the approaching steamer. This was about 50 miles southeast of Cape May. The Ciampa steamed over near the water-logged craft, and although a heavy sea was running, it was successful in rescuing the worn-out crew.

BALLINGER HIRES LAWYERS.

Probe Caused by Pinchot Suspended Until Next Friday.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The Ballinger investigation committee today adjourned its hearings until February 11 in order to permit the arrival in the city of the counsel to represent Secretary Ballinger, Land Commissioner Dennett and Field Agent Schwartz, also to allow counsel to become familiar with the cases. After several conferences today, it was formally announced at the White House that John J. Vertess, of Nashville, Tenn., and Carl Busch, formerly United States district attorney for Montana, had been selected to represent the "defense" before the investigating committee. Mr. Vertess was recommended by Secretary Dickinson, who vouched for his special abilities, while Mr. Busch was elected because of his wide known knowledge of land laws and practice. It is understood the former also has the strong endorsement of Judge Lurton, the newly appointed member of the Supreme Bench. The fees for counsel for the "defense," it appears, will be paid by Mr. Ballinger and not by the Government. It is apparent that the President, who has shown deep interest in the investigation, has not been satisfied with the case as it has proceeded to date, and he has insisted on the retention of counsel to represent the Administration of cases.

At the short public session of the investigating committee today it was brought out that under date of February 2, Senator Nelson, chairman of the committee, had sent a letter to Secretary Ballinger, stating that the members of the committee had directed him to suggest to Mr. Ballinger the importance of being represented by counsel to examine and cross-examine witnesses, and to present to the committee in orderly fashion such evidence as would be material to "the other side."

Secretary Ballinger replied to the letter under date of February 3, saying he had followed the suggestion of the committee. He said he had been of the opinion that by not having counsel present he would be assisting the committee, or at least would not be hampering it, in making a full inquiry of its own.

The letters were read during the brief session of the committee, following an executive session lasting nearly an hour, at which, it is understood, a pretty exciting discussion developed over the question of postponement and strong opposition was made by some of the members at any delay at this time.

Louis R. Glavis will be compelled to remain in the city until Secretary Ballinger's attorney shall have opportunity to cross-examine him.

TRUST MAGNATE'S VIEWS.

H. C. FRICK STEEL MAGNATE, TALKS OF SITUATION.

Doesn't Expect Revolution—Thinks That Congress Will Enact No Legislation Hurtful to Commerce and Industry.

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 6.—H. C. Frick arrived in Augusta yesterday. He has taken a cottage on the hill, where he will spend a few weeks.

Of business conditions at the present Mr. Frick today said:

"It is hard to understand why, with all the conditions favorable to unprecedented prosperity in this country, there has suddenly appeared a hesitation in activity, particularly upon the part of the railroads and manufacturing establishments, which are first to feel the demand for increased facilities to meet public requirements and the first to take alarm when the demand halts. If this cause is, as it is generally asserted, a fear of unfriendly legislation at Washington and the drastic enforcement of the anti-trust law against the business organizations of the country, I can not believe that is a sufficient reason to justify the timidity shown in many quarters. Congress will not legislate any form of property out of existence and court decisions can not destroy the productiveness of the soil or of any legitimate enterprise."

"Nothing is quite so bad as an excited imagination sees it and if the people will cease to heed the calumnies howling gamblers and demagogues who make capital out of their fears all will be well."

"This is the greatest and most productive land upon the globe and nothing can kill its progress except lack of courage of its own people. I am, as I have always been, an optimist about the United States and the longer I live the stronger my faith becomes in its supremacy."

"We have never stood upon the threshold of better days than now and it will be our own fault if we allow our activities to be paralyzed by groundless fears."

"In my opinion the present great depression in security values does not reflect the condition of business so much as the present hesitancy in business reflects the effect of wild conjectures upon what will happen at Washington and exaggeration of its possible consequences."

INSURGENTS WIN VICTORY.

Nicaraguan Government Force Defeated by Revolutionists.

Bluefields, Nicaragua, Feb. 5.—Dispatches received here describe the engagement which took place between the provisional forces under Gen. Mena and the Government troops. In an official dispatch, Gen. Mena says that he defeated six hundred of the enemy, commanded by Gen. Garrida, a Guatemalan, at Las Garitas, which is midway between La Libertad and Jugalpa.

Mena completely routed the enemy, capturing many prisoners and rifles. The losses to the Madriz forces were heavy, while the provisionals suffered but slightly.

Gen. Mena is pushing forward to join Gen. Chamorro at Comopa, which is well along the way to Managua. Chamorro, in the last few days, in his advance upon the Capital, executed a flank movement, thus evading the Madriz troops, who expected to engage him at Acoyapa. Comopa is one and a half days from Tuestepe, in Managua province, with a clear road from there to Granada.

The Madriz forces, the dispatch says, have retreated to Santa Domingo, directly to the north of Tuestepe. Gen. Chamorro holds all the lines to the interior, and the enemy behind him is completely cut off. Gen. Aurelio Estrada, brother of the President of the Provisional Government, has 1,200 men in the hills six miles organized a rising some time ago directly under the nose of the administration, and he will join Chamorro and march on Managua.

Great excitement prevails here. The expedition which went to Greytown on the gunboat Ometepe has returned, after having been fired upon a number of times by the batteries. No landing was effected. A courier from Chamorro, bearing dispatches to Gen. Mena, was captured by the Madriz soldiers and shot.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 5.—One man was killed outright and four others seriously injured early this afternoon in South Jacksonville, when train No. 36 from St. Augustine crashed into the rear-end of train No. 40, the New Smyrna express which was stading at the station.

NO MORE TILLMAN CASE.

GRAYDON BILL AMENDING OLD STATUTE PASSES.

Senate Repeals Old Law After A Vigorous Debate—The Opponents of the Grayden Bill Were in a Decided Minority.

Columbia, Feb. 5.—Voting 26 to 8 last night passed to third reading Senator Graydon's bill limiting the authority of a father to dispose of his child. The bill was not passed to third reading, however, without considerable debate on the part of several senators, who demurred at its passage. The eight were Senators Bates, Clifton, Crosson, Earle, Hough, McCown, Rogers, Stewart. The sentiment running all through the opposition to the bill was that the father's right to the children resultant of a union with the wife is time honored and should still be respected.

The bill was changed by three amendments, offered by Senators Carlisle, Croft and Montgomery. Senator Carlisle's amendment was to place the word "written" before the word "consent" in the bill, thereby requiring the consent of the mother to be in writing. Senator Montgomery's amendment was to the effect that in the event of a disagreement between the father and mother in regard to the disposition of the children the circuit court should decide. Senator Croft amended the bill, inserting the words "with the written consent of the surviving parent." The author of this amendment explained that this further safeguards the sacred right and the mother is protected by being made a party to the contract in dealing children.

The bill as it was passed:

"That section 2689 of the civil code be amended so that it shall read:

"The father of any child or children, under the age of 21 years and not married, with the written consent of the mother, or the mother of any such child or children, the father being dead, whether such father or mother be under the age of 21 years, or of full age, may, by their deed, executed and recorded according to law, will or testament, made and probated according to law, and with the written consent of the surviving parent, dispose of the custody of the tuition and such child or children for and during such time as he, she or they, respectively, remain under age of 21 years, to any person or persons, in possession of remainder: Providing, That upon a disagreement between the father and mother in regard to the disposition of the children herein provided for, the same shall be determined by the circuit court for the county wherein the children are residing at the time, either in open court or at chambers, upon a petition to be presented to a court for the said purpose by either the father or mother or a friend of the children."

The vote on the motion to continue the bill until next year was, ayes 8, nays 26, whereupon the bill was passed to third reading. The 26 senators opposing the motion to continue and voting nay: Senators Back, Carlisle, Carpenter, Christensen, Forrest, Croft, Graydon, Hamrick, Johnstone, Kelley, Laney, Lide, Mquidin, Montgomery, Muckenfuss, Rainsford, Sinkler, Spivey, Sullivan, Summers, Townsend, Waller, Weston, Williams, Wharton. The senators favoring the continuing of the bill and voting yea: Bates, Clifton, Crosson, Earle, Hough, McCown, Rogers, Stewart.

One of the most vigorous debates of the year in the senate was launched on the calling of the bill. Senator Earle, opposing the bill, said a man had been supreme for 6,000 years and why should he not continue so. Senator Carlisle offered an earnest plea for the bill. The senator from Spartanburg said a man had been supreme for considerably more than 6,000 years, as the senator from Oconee suggested, adding that Noah, Moses, and even so ancient a man as Adam was supreme, but that times and conditions have changed and so should the law change. Senator Carlisle said that Senator Earle's ideas were as old as those 6,000 years ago.

Senator Rogers opposed the bill.

Senator Croft discussed his proposed amendment. He said the law must be safeguarded as it is all powerful and supreme, and argued that fraud might creep in the securing of the mother's consent and signature and he desired the mother's interest to be fully protected. He alluded emphatically to the fact that the law gives the mother right to property but none to her children, and he wanted the

MURDER MYSTERY SOLVED.

NEGRO ADMITS BRUTAL KILLING IN SAVANNAH.

Arrested For Minor Crime.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 4.—By his own stolid confession Bingham Bryan, a negro, is the man who on December 9 killed three white women, Mrs. Eliza Gribble, aged 70; Mrs. Carrie Ohlander, her daughter, and Mrs. Maggie Hunter in their home on Perry street in the heart of Savannah.

The negro is a prisoner in Chatham county jail here, and has been in custody since he was arrested, December 14, for a minor crime. The negro's story tallies to minute details with appearances about the house in which the dead women were found. His story is simple but terrible. He declares his motive in entering Mrs. Gribble's home was robbery.

"I was working around the Gribble house, cutting wood. I picked up a hammer in the little house in the yard and hid it in the bosom of my shirt."

"Then I went in the back room and went to work on a trunk. I was trying to prize the trunk open, and it made some noise. The old lady gabbed me from behind and shook me pretty hard. I took the hammer and gave her a lick on the side of her head. The first lick did not knock her down and I gave her a second lick."

"Then the second one came up, the younger one, and grabbed me at the door in the back of the hall. I gave her a lick with my fist. Then I hit her a lick with the hammer on the side of the head, but it did not kill her."

"I heard a noise at the front door like some one wanting to come in. I tried to keep her from coming in, but she pushed the door open and came in. She gabbed hold of me; I took her by the throat and choked her with one hand. Then I gave her a lick with the hammer, but it did not kill her. She was alive when I left."

Indiana, Pa., Feb. 5.—Ten Hungarians and one American is the death toll of a gas explosion today in the No. 2 slope of the Ernest mine, of the Jefferson and Clearfield Coal Company, five miles north of this place.

mother's rights to be fully equal with the father.

Senator Montgomery explained his amendment, which was also adopted, saying that in case of disagreement between the father and mother, the circuit court of the circuit in which the parents and children resided should settle the difference in regard to the disposition of the children.

Senator Clifton opposed the bill, speaking at length, saying that the senate is apt to move hastily on account of the flood of sympathy aroused by the recent case, calling the attention of all to the statute about to be amended. The senator from Sumter said that the agitation was due in no small measure to the newspapers, especially Georgia newspapers. He offered an amendment that was killed. This amendment would have been to the effect that either parent would be allowed, the other being dead, to deed the children to take effect after the death of the said parent. During the life of either, neither parent could deed the children.

Senator Graydon, the author of the amendment and repealer of the present act, said he saw very little sense in the amendment of the senator from Sumter. In a vigorous discussion, the senator from Abbeville stoutly defended his amendment and urged the senate to wipe the old statute from the books and place the present amendment suggested thereon. Other senators participated in a general discussion, and Senator Williams, who favored the bill, closely questioned a number of senators opposing the bill, as to the merits of the suggestions offered.

The debate was interrupted while Senator Clifton was speaking. As the senator from Sumter alluded to the rights of the father toward his children, applause broke out from two or three men sitting near the wall to the left of the door, not far from Senator Clifton's desk. Lieut. Gov. McLeod the moment the hand clapping sounded, called to the desk the sergeant-at-arms, saying, "It is against the rules of the senate for visitors to applaud a speaker. Perhaps the visitors did not know this. If there is a repetition the sergeant-at-arms will arrest and remove the parties."

There was no repetition and the incident was ended.

WHO IS PIONEER IN THE WAR IN NICARAGUA.

MORGAN AGAINST POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

By Watching Developments You Can Get a Line on Who is the Big Boss in Republican Politics.

Washington, Feb. 4.—J. Pierpont Morgan has intimated that it would be just as well not to have a postal saving bank legislation at this session of Congress, (recommendation of President Taft to the contrary notwithstanding.)

Therefore, in the opinion of some of the political students assembled in Washington, friends of postal saving banks may as well abandon hope early, and thus avoid disappointment later on. These men who incline to believe expressed, and they they are men of both parties who study causes and effects in politics, say that the only possible way for a postal savings bank bill to pass both houses of Congress at this session is for Morgan to change his mind.

At the beck and call of Morgan and his associates, it is pointed out, there is enough money-power and political-power to enable him to do any of the following:

Bring about the passage of any financial legislation desired; prevent the passage of any financial legislation desired; stop a panic; start a panic; interfere with government finance by calling in millions of loans on short notice; grant or refuse credit totaling fabulous figures; manipulate bank reserves; move money from one part of the country to another; stop payment at hundreds of savings banks with a few hours notice.

Of course Morgan is not the only one opposing savings banks in post-offices. Some of the leading and most reputable independent bankers of the country are hostile to the idea. But the opposition which is counting; it is his influence that is obstructing the postal bank bill.

"But," protest the friends of postal banks, "we have been assured the postal bank bill will pass the Senate within the next few days."

The bill may or may not pass the Senate. To allow a popular measure to pass one branch of Congress, only to slay it in the remaining stages of legislation, is only one of the devices resorted to by Messrs. Aldrich and Cannon to hoodwink the people. This is an old trick, but it still serves its purpose.

In the Sixtieth Congress, for instance, the bill for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states passed the house unanimously, but was strangled in a committee of the Senate. The House passed a bill providing for uniform safety appliances on cars, but it was anti-railroad in character and died in the Senate. The House then passed a bill requiring ocean passenger steamships to be equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus, which was anti-steamship and it too died in the Senate.

In the House, the postal bank bill will be referred to the committee on Postoffices and Postroads. "Uncle Joe" saw to it this committee was packed against postal banks. The chairman, J. W. Weeks, is admittedly hostile to the idea. Mr. Weeks was especially selected for the position. He is a member of the firm of Hornblower & Weeks, bankers and brokers at Newton, Mass.; is vice president of the First National Bank of Boston, president of the Newtonville Trust Co. Mr. Weeks placed Rep. John J. Gardner of New Jersey at the head of a sub-committee to take care of postal bank bills. Gardner's record in Congress qualified him for the duty at hand. Gardner is chairman of the House committee on labor, which for years has served as a catcomb for bills disapproved of by the special interests.

Postal savings banks constitute one of the principal Taft measures. Query: Since it is a notorious fact in Washington that for years Speaker Cannon has been packing committees against this kind of legislation, why did the President resort to such heroic efforts to prevent a change in the rules which have made it impossible for "Uncle Joe" to continue appointing and packing committees?

Senator Depew of New York has decided that, after all, he may as well remain in public life six years more, at least.

Senator Depew is chairman of the board of directors of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, and a director of sixty-two other transportation and franchise corporations and combinations. At banquets he extolls the reactionaries of Congress and denounces the progressives. One of Senator Depew's eccentricities is to "not vote" on bills which would have a tendency to align him

THE WAR IN NICARAGUA.

DECISIVE BATTLE IS EXPECTED VERY SOON.

Insurgents Spreading the Conflict Over a Wide Area in the Mountainous Districts, but are Everywhere Confronted by Government Troops — Revolutionists Defeated in One Clash.

Managua, Nicaragua, Feb. 4.—All indications point to the imminence of a decisive battle for supremacy in Nicaragua between the Government forces and the revolutionists under the leadership of Gen. Estrada, the provisional President of the Republic.

The insurgents are spreading in conflict over a wide area in the mountainous districts to the eastward of Managua, and also are holding forth in considerable numbers about Greytown. Everywhere they are confronted by the troops of President Madriz, however, who are disputing their every advance.

Fighting is of almost daily occurrence. Yesterday the insurgents captured Boca, sixty miles east of Managua, forcing back the Government troops to their main army at Teutope, to the northward of Lake Managua.

The fighting lasted two hours, but the casualties are not known here. The town was defended by 72 Government soldiers, led by Col. Barquere. The latter were surrounded, but fought their way through the insurgent lines, the survivors reaching the main body of the Government army at Teutope.

The insurgents are advancing in three columns, with an aggregate force of 1,000 men. President Madriz is confident that the advance will be checked at Tiptapa, twenty miles east of the capital. Five hundred additional men and a Maxim gun have been dispatched to that point by the Government. On Tuesday, however, the vanguard of the Government army at Las Garitas, in the mountainous district between La Libertad and Acoyapa, engaged and defeated a band of insurgents numbering 600.

Col. Valdez, of the national forces, threw out an ambush, and into it walked the revolutionists. He then inflicted serious losses upon them, and finally, after an hour of fighting, forced them to take refuge in the mountains. Nothing daunted, however, the revolutionists the same day made other fruitless attempts to take Las Garitas.

Gen. Vasquez, commanding the troops of President Madriz, in a telegram received here today says he expects the insurgents to make attack on the town immediately, and that a decisive battle is imminent.

COMMITTS SEXTUPLE MURDER.

Minnesota Maniac Kills His Wife, Four Children and Himself.

Fergus Falls, Minn., Feb. 4.—Wm. Ruckheim, a farmer, aged 35 years, murdered his wife and four children, and shot himself last night at Parker's Prairie. He was found dying when his son went to the farm today. Ruckheim is believed to have been temporarily insane.

Ruckheim declared that he had received a divine command to proceed to a certain graveyard, where he and his family were to exhume several bodies, using only their bare hands. Unless this command was carried out before Easter, Ruckheim said, he and his family would be dragged to death. After examining the graveyard and finding that it would be impossible to perform the task on account of the frozen ground, Ruckheim said he killed his family to escape divine vengeance.

for or against the people. Out of 338 roll calls in five sessions of Congress, Depew is reported at "not voting" 167 times, or practically on fifty per cent of the roll calls. When he does vote, it is as Aldrich dictates. In five sessions, he voted against Aldrich only five times—once every two years!

"I expect that the next House of Representatives will be Democratic by a least 25 majority," said Rep. James Lloyd of Missouri chairman of the National Democratic Congressional committee. Mr. Lloyd keeps in touch with sentiments as perhaps no other man in Washington, and his reputation for conservative political statements makes his prognostication one of unusual importance.

No more political jobs for Louis R. Glavis, who was deposed as a special agent of the forestry bureau following his activity against coal and timber land thieves. He has acquired a small orchard at White Salmon, Wash., and intends to engage in the fruit business permanently.