

The Watchman and Southron.

WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

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

THE SOUTHON, Established June, 1860.

Dated Aug. 2, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1910.

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BOYS AGAINST CRAFTERS.

TWO COLUMBIA CONCERNS ROBBERED THE STATE.

Richland Distillery Company and Carolina Glass Company Which Were Mailed and Operated to Fatten on the State's Wealth.

Columbia, Feb. 24.—The State of South Carolina has given notice of suit for \$200,000 against the owners of the Richland Distillery Company and Carolina Glass Company.

Under the act recently passed by the general assembly, this action is to be heard by the grand jury.

Neither one of these concerns can dispose of any property in the State until the final settlement of the suit.

The dispensary commission was to have met yesterday, but only three members were present, and no statement was given out. Dr. Murray and Messrs. Patton and Wood were here yesterday. The suits were filed with the clerk of court of Richland county.

Col. T. B. Felder of Atlanta, who has been assisting the commission in carrying out graft, stated yesterday that he had read with interest an editorial in The State last fall, in which it was inquired why the glass companies were so much richer than the distillers.

"The Richland distillery is our pet," he said, "and the Carolina glass is saving the relations we amass the work of power."

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AN ENEMY OF THE SOUTH.

MR. NEILL SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Suppressed Report of Special Agent That Was Favorable to This Section.

Washington, Feb. 22.—That C. P. Neill, commissioner of labor, under Secretary Nagel, is a hobby-rider, and a dreamer, no one in the newspaper business here would deny. Once set in his way he is hard to move, and, unfortunately for the south, he has decided in his own mind that thousands of women and children are being worked to death there in the mills and other industrial plants. So that he and others might ride their hobby-horses more persistently and more gracefully congress has in two different bills appropriated \$300,000 for the purpose of sending a horde of cranks through the country to gather information bearing on their side of the labor question.

Beveridge Started the Ball.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana, it will be remembered, in a speech on the floor of the senate, January 29, 1907, intimated that tens of thousands of children were being murdered annually in the south. At the time Senators Overman, Tillman, Bacon and others took him to task for his unwarranted attack. But, it was then that congress made an appropriation of \$150,000 for an investigation, and authorized the secretary of commerce and labor to ascertain the facts. Commissioner Neill organized about one hundred agents working in squads and sent them into the field. Twenty or more were dispatched to Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina to look into the cotton mill situation. Others went to glass, silk and clothing manufacturing districts.

The south was pointed out as the place where children were stunted, mistreated generally, and debased. Neill, it was said at the time, instructed his hirelings to find these conditions. Later it has been alleged, that those of his agents who found what he desired them to find were promoted and that those who found better things were fired. The stories told of the findings of some of the agents that went south sound like the tales of Baron Munchausen. One young woman, a sociological crank from Vassar, discovered one mill with a pit cave, where children were hidden away when visitors called. At another mill, in the mountains, she learned that at the approach of any suspicious looking person the poor, down trodden boys and girls were told to run for their lives. This creature, it is said, delighted Neill so that he boosted her to the very top of the list.

T. R. Dawley's Experience.

Thomas R. Dawley, Jr., a native of New York, received quite a different treatment. He was told to go south and investigate the conditions of the mill operatives before they left the farms. In other words he was to compare their present state with that of former days when they were croppers and tenant farmers. Dawley was not the man Neill was looking for. He investigated and reported that the conditions at the mill were better than those on the farm. He declared that they not only had more opportunities, but actually improved industrially, morally, socially physically and financially.

Dawley was told to write out his report. He alleges that Neill tried to make him change his impressions, contending that he had not seen the true conditions and urging that, whatever the investigation revealed, children should not be allowed to work.

"If a child is found wallowing in the gutter in filth and, it should not be taken out of there for better conditions, if it means work," Neill is reported to have said.

Ordered South Again.

Dawley, he says, was sent south again to do all his work over. He then got up a printed schedule, comprising a hundred inquiries, bringing out every phase of life in the country and at the mill. With this he worked 44 districts, covering about a dozen counties and 200 families. It was discovered that children—"men who were children thirty years before"—had been promoted to foremen and superintendents and in some instances had become mill owners.

On making it known that he had found nothing but favorable information, Dawley was turned off by Neill, and the report suppressed. Dawley alleges this in charges made against Neill to the secretary of commerce and labor.

The Status of the Case.

The charges of Dawley are to the

MEAT COMBINE DEFIANT.

HARDER GRIP ON FOOD SUPPLY ANSWER TO THREATS OF PROSECUTION.

Grand Jury Will Consider Proceedings Against Trust—Cold-Storage Warehouses to be Examined.

New York, Feb. 22.—Proceedings against the so-called Beef Trust will occupy the time of the grand jury of Hudson county when it meets again tomorrow morning in the court house in Jersey City, and formal indictments are expected.

It developed today that the misunderstanding between the local board of Health and Pierre P. Garven, the county prosecutor, had been smoothed out and that health inspectors would see to it that the cold-storage warehouses are thoroughly examined.

There seems to be little check to the activities of the concerns which compose the National Packing Company in the use of the storage methods as a club with which to compel the payment of their prices.

"If you do not give what we ask for this meat now," is the form the ultimatum to the retailers is said to take, "we will freeze it."

Into the ice boxes the meat goes, and every month a quarter of a cent a pound is charged against it. This tax the consumer must eventually pay. A year is as one day, so far as packers are concerned, the prosecutor declares, unless for some reason they should wish to "freeze out" some independent abattoir, when quantities of the frozen food are released.

Abuses engendered by the cold-storage practices are under the observation of the authorities, not only in New Jersey, but in other States. There is evidence, it is charged, that meats have actually been held in storage for years, to prevent their being disposed of in accordance with the usual methods of legitimate trade.

The increase of the price of meat, despite the fact that the New Jersey grand jury had voted to indict the officials of the trust, indicates that the officials of the packing companies are not yet influenced by public sentiment, and believe that they can defy all prosecution. The action which has already been undertaken is based on the charge of conspiracy, and it is not unlikely that the matter of public health will be made the subject of separate action by the inquisitors of Hudson county.

Mr. Garven said this evening that owing to the close watch kept on his office by the agents of the trust he must be extremely guarded in discussing his plans.

They Like Criticism.

Sumter councilmen dislike to serve, for the reason that they have to sacrifice their business interests, and get criticised. This may be so in a small town, but in the larger cities we have known Aldermen to sacrifice their business just for the sake of the criticism that attaches to the duties of City Council—and what the criticism carries along with it.—Charleston Post.

A man is usually willing to admit that his wife is his inspiration until he makes a real hit.

effect that Neill is incompetent and that he deliberately and willfully set out to get facts to establish a pre-conceived hypothesis concerning conditions affecting women and children laborers. Secretary Nagel appointed Benj. C. Cable, his first assistant, and Charles Earle, his solicitor, a committee, to investigate the matter. For three weeks these gentlemen have been hearing testimony. Some of the witnesses swore that Neill destroyed stacks of valuable stuff that it cost the government thousands of dollars to collect.

It has been years since the investigation commenced, but no report has appeared. Neill has groped about for data to prove his notion about conditions in the south. The first \$150,000 was used up, and then the second, and now it is alleged, other funds are being employed. No reports are yet in sight.

The Power Behind All This.

Dawley declares that the National Child Labor committee, with offices in New York, is egging Neil on. This means that the blow is aimed directly at the industries of the south.

Before this case—"the Dawley-Neill case"—is over, some interesting things may crop out. It is a fact that certain men stay here in Washington to lobby for the National Child Labor committee, and other similar organizations. If Dawley sustains his charges, Neill should be thrown out. Southern congressmen are becoming interested in the matter.

THE PHILADELPHIA STRIKE.

RIOTING IN STREETS CONTINUES UNABATED.

Mob Put State Fencibles, Crack Military Company, to Utter Confusion—Three Boys Have Been Fatally Wounded.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.—Three boys were shot and probably fatally wounded, while several received less severe wounds today in riots which followed the resumption of service by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company. The shooting occurred in attacks on cars in the northwestern section.

Market street, the principal business thoroughfare in the heart of the city, was the scene of disturbance during the entire day. Cars were stoned and two policemen were roughly handled by a mob of several thousand persons. A dozen arrests were made and the prisoners placed in a trolley car. This was stormed by the mob and two of the prisoners escaped.

Preparations were made by the authorities to call upon the entire force of the State militia if the police tomorrow are still unable to cope with the situation.

President Murphy of the Central Labor union still regards a general strike of all trade unions in the city as inevitable, although Organizer Pratt is reported to be opposing this move. A delegation of labor leaders left for Washington today to ask Senator Penrose to use his influence for a peacable solution of the trouble.

Members of the State Fencibles, an independent military organization of about 200 members were placed on duty today, armed with loaded muskets. They were detailed in the Kensington mill district in the northeast, which is a hotbed of union sympathizers. In their first skirmish they were badly beaten by a mob, who paid no attention to the drawn bayonets and snatched the muskets from the hands of the young militiamen. Members of the State Fencibles, according to Mayor Reyburn, acted as though they were on a picnic, allowing girls in the mill district to wear their caps and cut the brass buttons off their clothing. At one point a group of rioters captured a member of the Fencibles and carried him several hundred feet from his post, where they stripped him of his coat, hat, and cartridge belt and gun and threw him into the sewer.

A non-union conductor was badly hurt at Sixth and Market street late this afternoon when a crowd attacked his car after a boy had pulled the trolley pole from the feed wire. Policemen drove back the crowd at the point of revolvers and started the car. It had gone but a short distance when a heavy iron weight thrown from a window crashed through the roof of the vehicle.

Fifteen policemen quartered in the barn of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company at Ridge avenue and York street narrowly escaped death tonight when the entire northwest corner of the building was blown away with dynamite. The explosion occurred just as C. O. Pratt was about to address a meeting of carmen at a hall at Ridge avenue and Dauphin streets. This building, as well as others in the vicinity, was shaken by the shock of the explosion. How the dynamite was placed in the car barn is a mystery.

The State Fencibles, after being harassed and beaten all day by a mob of thousands of strike sympathizers along Lehigh avenue, were withdrawn at nightfall. The militia had been powerless against the mob, but a half dozen mounted police had ridden up and down driving the rioters before them during the afternoon. Only two cars were run on this line during the afternoon and both were badly shattered by stones. Policemen in this locality were fired upon by a strike sympathizer, who had concealed himself in St. Simeon's church at Lehigh avenue and Hutchinson street. This enraged the guardsmen of the peace and they returned the fire, hitting W. E. Collins in the groin. He was removed to the Episcopal hospital.

Director of Public Safety Clay tonight expressed himself as being satisfied with the way the police have managed to handle the mobs up to date.

According to a statement issued tonight by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company, the amount of damage and the number of assaults committed by mobs was greater than on any previous day of the strike, although the territory covered by the cars of the company was considerably less. Two hundred and ninety-

PHILADELPHIA

STATE ORGANIZATION SUMMONED TO THE CITY.

State Police, Numbering Two Hundred Men, Called to Philadelphia to Assist in Suppressing Riots by Street Car Strikers—Transit Company Claims War Will be Continued Until It Wins.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 23.—The police officials of this city today virtually acknowledged their inability to cope with the present strike situation when a request was made of John C. Groome, superintendent of the State police, that the two hundred members of his command be brought to this city for police services.

This request was made notwithstanding that serious rioting was less frequent today than on any day since the strike of the street car men went into effect last Saturday. The State police are expected to reach here tomorrow morning, and will doubtless be sent into the Kensington district, where the State Fencibles had such an unpleasant experience yesterday.

While the police were busy keeping tracks clear for the lines in Kensington, the lines in other parts of the city were run on much reduced schedules, and on several of the West Philadelphia and down-town lines no attempt was made to run cars all day, although these sections were comparatively quiet. The shopping district on Market street, in the heart of the city, was again the scene of almost continuous disturbances, especially at the noon hour. No one was seriously injured, however.

Telegrams were sent to President Taft and Senator Penrose by the officials of the Street Car Men's Union today, saying:

"Union men on strike here offer services for operation of mail and newspaper cars, as was done throughout last strike. Company refuses to allow union men to continue to operate mail cars, and has today forced off their mail cars by summary discharges. Interference with mail operations, therefore, comes from the company and not from the strikers."

The Union men claim that the company is interfering with the operation of mail cars to give it a chance to ask for Federal intervention.

SUICIDE AT COLUMBIA.

Young Man Kills Himself in House of Ill-Repute.

Columbia, Feb. 23.—Leaving a note saying: "I love a Spanish girl. She doesn't love me. I would rather be dead than alive," J. W. Padgett, Jr., this afternoon committed suicide in a house of ill-fame in Columbia. Padgett entered a room of this house this morning about 11 o'clock, and when a woman entered the room, in the afternoon he was strangling and gasping for breath.

Physicians were summoned, but it was too late to save the life that was almost gone. Using opium and morphine, and a half-pint of one star whiskey, the dose taken was enough to kill, and in spite of the efforts of two physicians. Padgett died about 5.30 o'clock.

"The Spanish girl" referred to in the note left, is an inmate of the house. Padgett was 25 years of age, and lives at Lykesland, nine miles from Columbia.

TILLMAN CONTINUES TO IMPROVE.

Now Believed That His Recovery is Assured, Barring Complications—No More Bulletins.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Senator B. R. Tillman of South Carolina continued his favorable progress today and barring complications, it is believed his recovery is assured. He spent a good night and his condition this morning showed renewed evidence of the gradual abatement of the paralysis and aphasia. After Dr. Pickford visited the senator this morning he announced that the patient's condition was so favorable that he would issue no more bulletins.

"Senator Tillman's condition continues to improve all the time," was the doctor's statement.

Percy Noodles says that he used to have a room mate who was so narrow minded he had to part his hair crossways.

It is still possible for some one to suggest that Mr. Peary be retired as a major general.—Springfield Republican.

five cars were demolished, making a total of 750 cars which have been put out of service since the beginning of the strike on last Saturday.

FOR VIRGINIA INSANE.

WHAT OLD DOMINION DOES FOR ITS UNFORTUNATES.

Maintains Four Hospitals—Special Colony for Epileptics and Separate Institutions for Negroes Included.

Richmond, Feb. 22.—The State of Virginia has four hospitals for the care of its insane. There are three—the Eastern, located at Williamsburg, founded in 1773; the Western, at Staunton, founded in 1838, and the Southwestern, at Marion, established in 1887, all of which are for the exclusive use of white patients.

The Central, devoted to the care of the negro insane, is now situated at Petersburg. It was first established in Richmond, in 1870, but in 1885 was removed to the present site.

These institutions are supported by an appropriation made by the General Assembly.

The Eastern has accommodations for about 900 patients, the report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1908, the last one available, shows a total of 884 patients, divided as follows: 449 male and 385 female. The per capita cost of maintaining the institution is \$150.41. The Eastern has an 85-acre farm run in connection, much of the work being done by the patients. The farm supplies a great abundance of vegetables and food stuff for the use of the hospital, but not enough to supply the demand. The farm yielded a net revenue of \$1,843, according to the report mentioned above. A mattress and broom factory is also operated at a profit, the last report showing a net return of \$1,148. The patients also help to keep up repairs and to operate the laundry.

The value of the Eastern plant is placed at \$410,214, and the State appropriation for the last fiscal year, ended September 30, 1906, was \$99,471.59. The returns from pay patients were \$1,956.92, while other items of resource, such as sales and rent of State property, were \$425.39.

The report of the Western State Hospital for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1908, gives a total of 977 patients—485 male and 492 female. The per capita cost at the Western has separate buildings for transportation of about \$1.03. The Western has separate buildings for the care of consumptives. A small farm is operated, but it has been so recently acquired that no figures as to its return can be given.

Under the control of the officials of the Western Hospital will be placed the epileptic colony, a site for which has been bought just outside of Lynchburg. It is planned to have the colony in operation in 1911. All patients of the Eastern, Western and Southwestern Hospital who are suffering from the malady will be sent there for treatment.

The report of Commissioner Bausserman for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1909 shows that the State appropriation for this hospital was \$119,000.48 and that the receipts from the pay patients were about \$2,891, while other sources of revenue netted \$4,700.

The Southwestern at Marion has an enrollment of 631—300 male and 331 female. The farm and garden operated in connection with the hospital shows a net balance of \$4,830. This hospital drew an appropriation from the State of \$75,000 and received about \$1,500 from paid patients, while other items of revenue brought in \$397.

The Central Hospital, at Petersburg, is devoted to the treatment of negro patients, who numbered at the close of the 1908 fiscal year 1,285—598 male and 687 female. The per capita cost of maintaining this hospital is \$101.78, this figure including the cost of transportation. The plant of the Central Hospital is valued at \$516,060 and has a fine farm of 500 acres attached. The last report shows that this farm yielded a net revenue of over \$11,000.

For the last six years tuberculosis patients have been segregated and a new cottage costing \$6,000 has just been built for their use.

The State appropriation for this hospital was \$131,000, and about \$3,340 was received from the rent of State property.

During the 1908 session the Legislature passed a law which provides that no citizen of the State of Virginia who is an inmate of a hospital for the insane shall be charged any of the expenses connected with the maintenance. This law had not gone into effect when the reports quoted above were made up.

There are those who would rather have troubles than nothing to talk about.