

The Watchman and Southron.

SUMTER 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 TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1866

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CAROLINA CORPORATION TAX.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars for

the Federal Government.

Columbia, Feb. 27.—Internal Revenue

Collector Micah Jenkins estimates

that the new Federal income tax on

corporations will take \$200,000 out of

the State for the use of the Federal

Government on the net incomes of the

corporations, stock companies and

others for the last calendar year.

And it looks as if between 1,500

and 2,000 of the concerns of this State

will be liable for the tax are going to have to

pay a penalty of from \$1,000 to \$10,

each for failure to make returns

on time. The new law provides a pen-

alty of not less than \$1,000 and not

more than \$10,000 for failure to make

returns on time. Less than half of

the concerns required by law to make

returns have so far reported, and only

one report remains now to get in.

Reports.

All the companies listed will be

liable to pay the tax, only those

whose net incomes are over \$5,000.

Some of the firms know no favorites for

consideration in an affair of

taxes, and unless the resolution

passed in congress to put off

the operation of this tax until more

federal force is obtained to tabulate

the returns is passed and becomes

law, the minimum penalties in this

tax alone will total over a million

dollars. The penalty for failure to

make returns applies whether the

company is liable for the tax or not.

The heaviest taxpayer under the

new law in South Carolina will pay

something over \$2,000. The cotton

mill has to pay from a few hundred

dollars each to from \$1,000 to \$1,500

each, the more prosperous among

them, while of course several of the

millers will not have to pay anything.

There are several railroad and street

car companies which will be heavily

taxed.

If Major Jenkins' estimate as to the

total tax to be realized from this

State annually is realized there will be

a merry old kick against the law from

this State. It will amount to one-sev-

enth the present State tax, and this

section so little favored by the Fed-

eral government on account of poli-

tics will feel sore over the drain.

In this connection it is perhaps per-

tinent to remark that had it been

known while the Legislature was in

session that this tax would amount

to so much from this State the pas-

sage of the Federal individual income

tax amendment would have had a

harder passage through the senate,

and possibly it would have failed of

passage. As it was the proposed

amendment was vigorously fought.

A New Way to Swear Off Taxes.

The best way of not paying taxes on

your personal property is to swear

them off. By "swearing off" is meant

going to the tax assessor and making

a deposition that you really don't live

where you seem to live, that you real-

ly don't own what you seem to own,

and that, while you appear to be very

rich, you are really over-burdened by

debts which you have heretofore suc-

cessfully concealed. Since personal

taxes began, so many ways of swear-

ing off have been invented that the

tax authorities had come to believe

that there was no new tax dodge un-

der the sun.

But the tax authorities were mis-

taken. A few days ago a man came

to the New York tax commissioners

and asked to be relieved of his per-

sonal taxes. "I have only \$5,000," he

said, "and that money is in city bonds

and is being held in trust."

"For whom?" asked the tax com-

missioner.

The question was unexpected and

at first there was no answer, but the

tax commissioner insisted. Finally, in

a stage whisper, the swearer-off ex-

plained.

"The money is held in trust during

his lifetime—for my dog."—From

"Success Magazine."

At least the old ham sandwich

hasn't gone up.

BLIND TIGERS BEFORE COURT.

FIFTY-NINE CASES MADE OUT BY POLICE.

The Greatest Sensation Was Caused Saturday by the Police Hauling Before the Court Twenty-Nine White And Colored Tigers.

From the Daily Item, Feb. 28.

Quite a sensation was caused Saturday afternoon by the wholesale arresting of alleged blind tigers. The police force begun making arrests about 4 o'clock, and before they stopped twenty-seven had been brought before Recorder Hurst.

It was a novel sight to see so many being brought up at one time. Just as fast as the Recorder could handle them, the cases were disposed of. In every case \$100 cash bond or \$200 personal bond was required.

Every one brought in seemed very much surprised that he should be accused of selling whiskey, and in almost every case wanted to know when and to whom.

There has been considerable criticism of the city authorities recently for the lax enforcement of the prohibition laws. The citizens generally did not know that anything was being done to bring the sellers of whiskey to justice. At a recent meeting of Council Alderman Ligon was authorized to employ detectives and run the tigers to ground. Saturday afternoon was the climax of what was being quietly done.

The Recorder's office was very popular till late Saturday evening. Many were standing on the outside to see who would be the next brought to the bar of justice.

Some were struck almost dumb when the Recorder called for \$100 cash, or \$200 personal in each case. This was especially true of those who had several cases against them.

Some of the prisoners were young white boys. Some of them claimed not to sell it, but said that they bought it for the detectives. It looks like they were acting as the agents for others who are higher up. It may come out at the trials who is furnishing booze to these "strikers," who have been hauled before the court.

Whether any convictions are secured or not, Saturday's work was one of the best day's work done by the police department in some time. The manner in which the arrests were made reflect credit upon the police department. There were twenty-seven warrants, and all but four were arrested Saturday night. All have been arrested now.

The cases made out were as follows:

David Strother, white, four cases. He spent Sunday in jail, being unable to give bond. His bond was fixed at \$400 cash, or \$800 personal.

John Peterson, colored, one case.

Leo Miller, white, one case. Gave bond in the sum of \$200.

Fred Bradwell, white, one case, bond \$200.

Frank O'Donnell, white, one case, bond \$200.

Isham Lenoir, white, two cases, admitted to bond.

O. E. Bostick, white, one case, gave bond.

W. B. Costin, white, two cases, gave bond for his appearance.

Ollie McKagen, white, two cases, arrested Sunday, gave bond.

Charles Thames, white, five cases, gave cash bond.

T. J. Edwards, colored, two cases.

Jake Robinson, colored, one case, gave cash bond.

Herbert Wilder, colored, two cases.

S. A. Pinckney, colored, one case.

Jim Ross, colored, one case, arrested this morning.

Charles Lawrence, colored, one case.

John Windham, colored, one case.

Pressley Butler, white, one case, gave bond.

R. M. Jones, Jr., white, six cases. Spent Sunday in jail.

John Reese, colored, two cases.

Lamley Hodge, white, two cases, gave bond.

C. H. Winn, white, one case, arrested Sunday. Gave bond.

Rembert Britton, white, two cases, gave bond.

James Chandler, white, two cases, gave bond.

Glenn West, colored, one case, gave certified check.

Carrie Richardson, colored, one case, gave certified check.

R. M. Jones, Sr., one case. Spent Sunday in jail.

John Simmons, colored, one case.

Owing to the interest in the whiskey cases to be tried, the court house was engaged. The first case was called at noon and the court house was well filled. Each one was called and the accused given an opportunity of pleading guilty. Every single case plead not guilty.

O. E. BOSTICK CONVICTED.

CITY WINS FIRST BLIND TIGER CASE TRED.

Court House Was Crowded All Day Monday During the Whiskey Trials—Lots of Time Lost in Securing a Jury—City Wins First Victory.

Interest in the whiskey cases is great. The court house was crowded from start to finish Monday. At times standing room was at a premium. Every spectator gave the utmost attention to what was being said.

A great deal of time was lost in securing a jury. In some cases the juror could not be found, while in others he was exempt for some cause or other. Three different drawings had to be made before the jury was complete. The following gentlemen tried the cases:

Messrs. J. H. Chandler, foreman; M. B. Randle, T. V. Walsh, A. M. Eroughton, E. H. Rhame.

The indictment against O. E. Bostick was read to the jury and the first witness, Mr. H. G. McKagen, called. He testified that he had been detailed to watch the trains and check up the whiskey received here. He found that Bostick had received two shipments of whiskey, one on February 16, and one on February 23. Bostick had received a shipment prior to that, but the date was not fixed. He testified to seeing whiskey for twenty-five or thirty other people, but did not give any names.

Chief Bradford testified that he heard Bostick say when brought to the Recorder's office that he let Bateman have a quart of whiskey at cost to accommodate him.

Murray Griffin testified to going into Bostick's place and smelling whiskey and seeing a broken bottle like the one in evidence.

Detective Bateman was the next witness. He might be called the star witness. He stated that he went to Bostick's place on the morning of February 17. Bostick asked him how he was feeling and he said, "a little tough." Bostick said, "Come in and I'll give you a bracer." He went in and took a drink. After drinking Bostick offered to sell him a quart just like it for \$1.25. He did not ask Bostick for the whiskey, as Bostick did not give him time. Bostick seemed anxious to make a sale.

He went back on February 24th to get some more, as Bostick told him he was expecting another shipment. When he went in there was a crowd there and he went out, returning in about two hours. Bostick sold him another quart at the same price.

Bateman testified that he had been employed by Alderman Ligon as a detective to run down the tigers.

J. H. Clifton, Esq., counsel for the defendant put Bateman through a severe cross-examination, doing all in his power to discount his testimony. During the examination Bateman denied that he told Bostick that he had a sick wife and child.

Alderman Ligon stated that he was authorized by council to employ detectives to catch the blind tigers. He saw Bateman every day or so and that Bateman was sober when he saw him.

The defendant, O. E. Bostick, testified in his own behalf. He said that he has known Bateman for fifteen years, and that Bateman came to him on February 24, and told him that his wife was sick and he could not get any whiskey for her. Besides he had a sick child, and needed some good rye whiskey. He told Bateman that he did not sell whiskey, but after Bateman begged so hard to be accommodated he consented to let him have the whiskey. Bateman threw the money for the whiskey on counter and it stayed there some time before he took it up. He did not have any idea of making any profit out of the sale, in fact, he offered to give the whiskey to Bateman.

He testified to getting two shipments, one on 10th of January and one on February 24. He said that a club of five of them ordered whiskey together. He usually got a little more than the others did. Forty-five quarts were ordered each time. He denied getting a shipment on February 17, the time of the first alleged sale.

He gave the names of the parties who ordered with him, but did not have them to substantiate what he testified to. He denied selling Bateman but one quart and wondered where he got the second bottle just like the first, unless he picked it up in his back lot, where he threw his empties.

He admitted stating in Recorder's office that he had sold some whiskey to Bateman at cost.

C. H. Dorn, the express agent testified to receiving and delivering to Bostick a shipment of 62 pounds of

Tax Return Period Extended.

Columbia, Feb. 26.—The time for making tax returns was today extended until March 10 by Comptroller General Jones, with the approval of Governor Ansel. A penalty of 50 per cent is provided. The former date was February 20.

The Sumter County Farmers' Union will meet on Friday next, March 4th, with Trinity local union. It is desired that a full attendance be present.

A NEW FORCE

WOULD REDUCE SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.

Congressman Edwards of Georgia Makes Strong Argument Against Bill Offered by Bennett.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The latest proposal in congress to reduce southern representation because of the alleged disfranchisement of the "brother in black," fostered by Representative Bennett of New York, and set forth in a bill introduced by him at the present session, has considerably displeased southern members.

Mr. Bennett would amend the act of congress providing for the apportionment of members of congress, passed in the 56th congress, and approved January 16, 1910. His bill, if adopted, would reduce the representation of Georgia in the lower house from 11 to 6; North Carolina, from 10 to 7; South Carolina, from 7 to 3; Alabama, from 9 to 5; Florida, from 3 to 2; Arkansas, from 7 to 5; Tennessee, from 10 to 8; Virginia, from 10 to 7; Mississippi, from 8 to 3. It would reduce the membership of the house from 391 members of 359 members, and reduce the representatives from the southern states by 32 members.

Representative Edwards of Georgia last night secured the floor and delivered a strong, thoughtful and energetic address against the Bennett bill. He insisted that representation in the house is based, not upon the number of voters in each state, but upon population and quoted section 2, article 1, of the federal constitution, that "electors (for members of the national house of representatives) in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature."

He said: "From time to time, out of a fit of political desperation, the country is called upon to witness the spasmodic efforts of some gentleman on the other side of his chamber, to destroy white supremacy in the south. But while white men live it will never be done. These gentlemen who pretend that they would put force bills and reduction of representation upon the south, hardly mean it. I cannot believe they are sincere in their announced purpose.

"If this proposed reduction was made, it would be for no other reason than that these ten southern states have dared to exercise their rights, as guaranteed to every state of the union, under the constitution. These ten southern states are to be chastised and the people thereof humiliated and trodden upon, for doing what they had an absolute right to do. The gentleman from New York and the few who agree with him in this unjust measure hardly know the danger of the 'dynamite' with which they are playing. God forbid that men who are blind to justice and so empty of love for the white race and who so disregard human rights should ever get control of the congress of the United States, for not until then will any state suffer humiliation because it dares to purify the ballot and morals in its borders, by prescribing certain restrictions as to who shall be permitted to exercise the right of franchise and to control its government.

"Mr. Chairman, I protest against this attempt at political discord. My people, the southern white people as a whole, have done their full duty by the negro. They have done more than ought to have been expected of them; whiskey on February 17. The shipment was from Newport, Ky., where the whiskey in evidence came from.

This concluded the testimony, the attorneys took ten minutes each for addressing the jury.

Mr. Clifton asked the jury if they would believe a hired man, whose business it was to hunt up such cases rather than a reputable business man of Sumter. He had a strong plea for his client.

Mr. Jennings put his usual vim into his argument and made a telling speech. In reply to Mr. Clifton's plea to believe a reputable citizen rather than a hireling, said that blind tigers could only be caught by hirelings. No man who was not hired would do the job. He left the matter with the jury. He did not want a conviction unless the jury thought that the defendant was guilty.

The Recorder charged the jury as to the law and they retired to the jury room. In about five minutes they returned with a verdict of guilty in each case.

Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning when the trying of the cases would be resumed. If all the cases take as long as this one court will go on all this week.

THIS WEEK TO SEE REVIVAL OF ACTIVITY IN MARKET.

Unable to Secure Spot Cotton, Mills Are Buying Futures—Bulls Hope Farmers Will Hold On—Bears Say They Will Weaken—Cotton Market's Most Interesting Situation.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 27.—Brokers in the cotton trade claim that signs are now in evidence that lead them to believe in a more active market during the coming week.

If the expected entry of the spinners into the future market as active operators takes place it will mean that one of the most interesting situations in the history of the cotton market will be created. The developments of the last week have shown that mill owners have bought cotton futures and especially March contracts because of the growing difficulty of buying spots. If, during the immediate future, their purchases extend to May and July, the other active old crop months, it means that they will have decided that their only hope for supplies at favorable prices to them this season is to buy contracts, constantly held below the level of spot values, as they are by the operations of powerful bear interests.

That is the bull view of it and bulls, of course, are very hopeful that the consumers of raw cotton will be such powerful allies that the bears will be covered with confusion and losses.

But the bears have opinions of their own on the subject. They contend that the spot holder is weakening as the time of planting the new crop draws near and that during the coming week he will probably be only too glad to deal with exporters, who wait to fill first half of March shipments. They point out that should the remnants of the crop be turned loose all speculators would lose faith in the long side for the remainder of the season and become more than ever convinced of the truth of the old market proverb about not attempting to bull the tail end of a short crop.

So far as the powers of spinners and spot houses are concerned the bear side is perfectly convinced that the leaders on the short side, with their enormous winnings of the season and with their original capital still intact, can easily resist a world wide bull movement. They recall the almost hopeless task the bear leaders undertook when they first started to stem the bull campaign, how they were forced to sell day after day on a rising market, how they pocketed losses reaching, it was said, into the millions, but nevertheless kept on selling and predict that the bear leaders themselves will welcome fresh signs of bull activity during the week to come as eagerly as the bulls themselves, because it will mean fresh victories and more profits for them.

It is seldom that the battle of the rings have been fought by such powerful interests as now seems to be lining up. Every move during the coming week will be eagerly watched by the thousands of small spot holders in the South.

They have heavily taxed themselves for his education; they have given him every opportunity to earn a respectable livelihood, they have given him justice in the courts; they are gladly giving him aid along his journey toward self respect and self-reliance. The negro in the south has all the rights of citizenship save only that of suffrage and he has that except as it is denied him under qualifications set forth in compliance with the laws and the rights of certain states. The Anglo-Saxon is the only race that has thus far successfully solved the great problem of self government. For this great task that race had centuries of preparation. Magna Charta to the Declaration of Independence much precious blood was shed to establish government by the people. From the foundation of our government down to the present day the people have settled every question that presented itself, and today this country is the most shining example in all the world of a well-balanced, well-established, democratic republic.

"The only rights, Mr. Chairman, that the negro has received that have been worth anything to him have been accorded him in the south.

"The negro would not be so terribly anxious to vote if he were not encouraged so to do by these periodic force bills in congress and the foolish false doctrines of scheming politicians. Real students of the situation, either north or south, know this.

LIB. S. C. UNIV. 26SEP10 A COTTON.

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