

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1910.

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.

SUPPRESSING LAWLESSNESS.

The blind tiger trials that have been in progress in the Recorder's court this week teach two lessons:

First, that prohibition has not been enforced in Sumter, that the ordinary machinery of the law has been utterly inadequate and ineffective and has failed to cope with the illicit sellers and their accomplices, the buyers of contraband liquor.

Second, that, while there are enough people here who support the blind tigers and aid and abet them in violating the law to make the traffic so profitable that fifty or more men have sold liquor, there still exists a healthy public sentiment for the enforcement of law, and that the law-abiding and respectable element of the community has not surrendered to the law-breakers and their sympathizers.

That the city and county officials have not been able, with the regular police force and constables in the employ of city and county, to apprehend the blind tigers or to suppress the illicit traffic in liquor that has attained a magnitude and a notoriety that was disgraceful and humiliating, was proven and demonstrated when it became necessary to employ a force of detectives. That the detectives succeeded in securing evidence against a large number of liquor sellers proves nothing that was not a matter of common notoriety and general belief. The detectives were employed to collect evidence and they discharged the duty they were paid to perform. They bought liquor and then went into court and told where and from whom they obtained it. Hundreds of citizens of Sumter, a majority of whom claim to be law-abiding men, have bought gallons of liquor where the detectives bought pints, but they were not hired to tell where and from whom they bought it and they have kept silent. The man who patronizes a blind tiger feels bound by an implied contract to protect the seller, therefore the blind tiger flourishes here and elsewhere and will always flourish until the sentiment against the use of liquor and in favor of the enforcement of the law is so strong that the blind tiger will have so few patrons that the business will cease to be profitable. In this change of sentiment lies the only hope of the effective enforcement of prohibition. It is too much to expect of human nature to even hope that the man to whose debased appetite the blind tiger panders will inform on the liquor seller, go into court and then testify to facts that will convict the law-breaker. So long as sentiment remains unrevolutionized the detective who works in secret and gains the evidence needed to convict by posing as an everyday blind tiger patron is the only hope of bringing the tiger to justice. The blind tiger will not sell to an officer of the law whom he knows, nor will he sell to any one he may suspect of acting for an officer. This is why the ordinary machinery for the enforcement of law is ineffective and incapable of coping with the coalition of blind tigers and liquor drinkers. The regular police force being ineffective, what is to be done? Can the city of Sumter continue to employ relays of detectives to run down the tigers, and if detectives are employed in relays will those employed in the future be successful in rounding up the tigers? A burnt child dreads the fire, and hereafter the illicit sellers of liquor will be more cautious and wary and will sell only to trustworthy patrons. Of course, a tiger will be picked up now and then and when brought before a jury of law-respecting citizens will be convicted and properly punished. But the law will not be enforced as it should be and the buyers and sellers of liquor will be more closely banded together to evade the law and defy those who would enforce it.

We heartily approve of what has been done by Chairman Ligon, of the Police Committee, and he and the city authorities are to be commended for the results accomplished. The city is the better for it and public sentiment has been aroused to a clearer and fuller realization of the magnitude of the evil influence of the illicit sale of liquor in Sumter, and the law-respecting element, which the blind tiger trials have demonstrated to be the dominant force in the community, can be relied upon to endorse and heartily support every legitimate effort to enforce the law and suppress blind tigers. If the arrests that have been made and the trials that have been had, had accomplished nothing more than to arouse and crystallize public sentiment and show the liquor sellers how they are thought of by men whose opinions are worth

MANY PLEAD GUILTY.

FRANK O'DONNELL CONVICTED BY JURY.

Most of the Time of Court Was Taken Up Thursday Afternoon in Getting Ready to Draw a Jury—The Time Was Spent While Waiting in Hearing Pleas of Guilty.

From The Daily Item, March 4.

About half of the cases made out have been disposed of, and the week is almost gone. A great many more cases, it is rumored, have been made out, and court may go on through a greater part of next week unless the defendants do as they did yesterday.

There was only one jury case tried yesterday, that against Frank O'Donnell. It resulted in a conviction. A great deal of time was lost in getting ready for this case, and it was not till 5:30 that the case was called. The time could not be called lost, for during that time several came up and pleaded guilty and took a fine.

The first one to plead guilty after dinner was Ollie McKagen, who had three cases against him. He pleaded guilty in two cases and the prosecution dismissed the other one. He was fined \$100 or 60 days. He paid his fine.

Bartemus Glover, who testified in the Winn case that he had not sold a drop of whiskey since Jesus redeemed his soul, came up and pleaded guilty to four cases. He got \$200 or 120 days. His case was a development from the trials being held. Saturday afternoon the city had no case against him. Glover is a well-to-do negro farmer, who left the farm to come to town to make some easy money. He hasn't stated how he likes his new job. Suppose he has not taken stock yet. It is certain that if he keeps up the way he has started he will have to mortgage what he has to keep off the gang.

Rember Britton, white, pleaded guilty to one case and had one case not pressed. He was given a fine of \$100 or the alternative of 30 days on the gang. It was a joke with him at first. It turned out to be a stern reality.

C. H. Winn, who was convicted by jury several days ago and found guilty in two cases, came before the Recorder through his attorney, Mr. Geo. D. Levy, and asked that his fine be reduced. Winn is in a bad state physically, and his medicine bill, if put on the gang would amount to a great deal. The Recorder took all this into consideration and in one case reduced it to \$75 and suspended sentence in the other. One condition for doing this was that Winn at once leave town, should he return to Sumter the other case will be held over him, and he will have to serve his time.

Winn was with a carnival company running a ball game—one of those games where the player is always robbed. He decided to come to Sumter when the dispensary went out and make some easy money here. He has found that Sumter is not that kind of place. Undesirable citizens are not wanted, and no more trouble is feared from him here.

The Frank O'Donnell Case.

From the start interest in the Frank O'Donnell case has been great. O'Donnell is well known here, and everybody wanted to know how he came out. The case was called first thing after dinner, but it was some time before they got to drawing the jury. The drawing was done by Officer Owens. The following eighteen men were called:

- W. S. Dinkins, defense objects.
- H. C. Parrott, defense objects.
- C. L. Stubbs, city objects.
- M. J. Michaux, defendant objects.

While in Sumter, they have been worth many times the expense and trouble. Much has been accomplished in a practical way, the blind tigers have been taught a severe lesson and they know now that the law is not a joke. The moral effect will be good, and while we do not believe that the illicit sale of liquor will be suppressed as a consequence of the trials and convictions, we feel confident that the open sale of liquor by hip-pocket runners will not again be a stench and reproach to the community.

We hope there will be no let up and that if the tigers persist in defying the law they will be sent to the chain-gang instead of being let off with fines.

The interest that the farmers of South Carolina are now evincing in scientific corn growing and the useful and profitable lessons they will learn therefrom may prove the salvation of the farming interests when the boll weevil gains a foothold and makes cotton growing unprofitable, if not impossible.

Recorder Hurst discharged the difficult and trying duty which his office devolved upon him with absolute impartiality, conspicuous firmness and a wise discretion. His course has the unanimous endorsement of the law-respecting citizens of Sumter, and greater praise or a higher reward a public servant could neither expect nor desire.

- M. Levi, accepted.
- J. H. Levy, accepted.
- Geo. D. Shore, defense objects.
- Donald Auld, city objects.
- W. B. Blanding, city objects.
- George Epperson, city objects.
- Leopold Strauss, city objects.
- Sam Chandler, defense objects.
- V. H. Phelps, accepted.
- Eugene Wilder, defense objects.
- M. Green, city objects.
- Todd Folsom, accepted.
- James Bryan, accepted, but was excused as he is a government employee, who was ready then to go on duty.
- J. R. Bracey, accepted.
- Mr. J. H. Levy was appointed foreman.

A. M. Bateman, detective, was the first witness. He testified that he saw O'Donnell in his O'Donnell's room between 12 and 2 o'clock Tuesday, February 15, and that he asked O'Donnell if he could get some whiskey. O'Donnell told him to go to Mr. H. J. Lawrence, who runs a boarding house and he could get some. Bateman told him that he did not know Mr. Lawrence so O'Donnell gave him an envelope with O'Donnell's name on it. Bateman went to see Lawrence and Lawrence said that he was out. Bateman then went back and told O'Donnell that he could not get it. O'Donnell said: "Have you got \$150?" Bateman gave O'Donnell the money and he went; was gone about a half hour and returned with a quart of Monogram Rye. The whiskey was put in evidence.

Bateman testified that he did not see any whiskey in O'Donnell's room. He took several drinks with defendant and left some of the whiskey in a glass in defendant's room.

It was testified that Bateman was seen to give some money to defendant.

Bateman was recalled upon request of counsel for defendant and asked if defendant told him that he got the whiskey from some one else. He testified that he did. Mr. Clifton wanted the testimony to stop there, but Mr. Jennings got the detective to state who it was that O'Donnell accused. He said: "Lee Young."

S. Lee Young was then called. He testified that he never sold defendant any whiskey on that day or any other day for that matter.

Mr. Jennings spoke first. He reviewed the testimony. A sale had been made and a charge made that it had been bought from another. The one charged with selling it by the defendant denied the allegation.

Defendant was seen to receive money from the detective. Mr. Jennings said it was a clear case.

Mr. Clifton made a strong plea for his client. He claimed that the act of buying the whiskey by O'Donnell was the act of a friend. O'Donnell had no money and had to get the change from Bateman to get the whiskey with. He argued that defendant acted not as the agent of the seller, but as the agent of the buyer.

The court charged the jury as to the law and told them to retire to their room and find a verdict. The jury was out about fifteen minutes and came back with a verdict of guilty. Sentence was deferred till this morning.

One fact that indicates the great interest in these cases was brought out in the O'Donnell case. It was 5 o'clock when the jury was drawn. The time set for trying the case was 5:30. Promptly at that hour every juror was in his place. It is a pretty healthy sign when business men will leave their work and turn out so promptly to try a case. Sumter is awake to the situation.

Today's Proceedings.

To the spectator, the opening of court this morning was rather slow, but in reality things moved fast.

Lampley Hodge came up and paid his fine of \$100, and the other case against him was abandoned. He has abandoned his appeal to the higher court.

The case against Jake Robinson, colored, was dismissed. The record in the Recorder's minutes is: "In the case against H. J. Lawrence and L. K. McCoy, the testimony clearly exonerated this defendant and he was discharged without trial."

Carrie Richardson, through her attorney, J. H. Clifton, Esq., pleaded guilty and was fined \$50 or given 30 days.

DeLeon Kennedy, colored, with the "trap door case" was arrested and brought before the court. He promptly pleaded guilty and was fined \$50 or given 30 days on the chain-gang.

Two warrants were sworn out for Claude Hogan, in the Meat Market case formerly of Hogan & Son, who occupied the store now occupied by D. M. Campbell, in whose place the trap door was found. He went before the Recorder and put up \$100 cash bond for his appearance.

Several more cases have been made against Lonnie Vogel, and he was required to strengthen his bond. Dr. Archie China was added as a bondsman, and Lonnie was dismissed until his case is called.

Court will convene again at 3:30 this afternoon.

A. W. Ledingham was arrested for selling whiskey, and gave bond for his appearance.

Last night after court adjourned a number of warrants were sworn out

and two of them served. One was on H. J. Lawrence, who runs the Central Hotel, on S. Harvin street, and the other was L. K. McCoy, bookkeeper for the Citizen's Meat Market, on East Liberty street. They were brought before the Recorder at once and both pleaded guilty to the charge and were given \$50 or 30 days on the chain-gang. They paid their fines.

By appearing before the Recorder upon being arrested they saved being hauled before a crowded court.

From the Daily Item, March 5.

The "big" court is now a matter of history. Practically a whole week was spent in trying the cases made out by the detectives in the now famous whiskey cases.

From the start interest has been great. It was nothing unusual for the court house to be crowded to its capacity. The best citizens, men who rarely attend police court, quit their business and went out to hear the evidence against the violators of the law, and their presence did much to help crystallize public sentiment. Sentiment in Sumter has either undergone a change, or the dormant sentiment has been brought out. At first it was nothing unusual to hear the expression that none of the defendants would be convicted. It was thought that it was impossible to get a Sumter jury that would convict.

As the cases developed, however, there was a marked change in expression, and from what could be learned from mixing with the people, that change extended into the country. There were expressions from every side that the work being done was the proper thing, and the expressed approval of it by the country people who came to town had a great deal to do with the defendants pleading guilty. They seem to fear a country jury, and did not want their cases sent up.

Recorder Hurst, Chief Bradford and Officer McKagen made records for themselves. As a prosecutor L. D. Jennings, Esq., showed himself a master. Mr. Ligon deserves a great deal of credit for the part he took in running the tigers to ground.

Afternoon Proceedings.

The spectator yesterday afternoon thought that things were moving slowly, but as a matter of fact they were moving very fast. Most of the pleading was done through the attorneys, and in an undertone at that, and the spectators did not get much of it.

All the remaining cases disposed of pleaded guilty.

The first one to come up and "own the corn" was Presley Butler, a young white man. He pleaded guilty through his attorney, Senator Clifton. There was one case against him and he got \$50 or 30 days on the chain-gang.

He was soon followed by A. W. Ledingham, white, who pleaded guilty in one case against him and was fined \$50 or 30 days. One other case against him was held over him during good behavior.

Claude Hogan, who was arrested yesterday morning and gave bond was brought in and pleaded guilty to two cases and was fined \$100 or 60 days.

H. J. Lawrence, who was hauled before the court during the night before and pleaded guilty to one case, was brought in on three more cases and pleaded guilty to all. He was fined \$150 or 90 days on the gang on these.

Lonnie Vogel, through his attorney, Mr. Capers Smith, entered a plea of guilty in six cases and was fined \$300 or 180 days. Six other cases against him were suspended during good behavior. He was given to understand that if he was ever brought up under the charge of selling whiskey that the six suspended cases would be pushed and all twelve cases would be carried to the higher court and pushed there.

Robert M. Jones, Sr., got a continuance of his case to go to Charleston to attend the funeral of his son-in-law who was killed there this week.

James Chandler was out of town this morning. His case will come up before the mayor on Monday morning.

Leo Miller asked that his case be continued as his mother was ill in Charleston. He will be tried on two cases when he returns.

The case against Jim Ross was suspended till another party can be arrested, against whom Jim will testify. He is in jail.

The motion for a new trial in the O'Donnell case will be argued on Monday morning.

A Resume of the Week.

The following cases have been disposed of during the week. The list is given that all may see the disposition of each case and see them all together.

- O. E. Postick \$200
- Lampley Hodge 75
- William B. Costin 100
- Herbert Wilder 100
- Isham Lenoir 100
- Julius Edwards 100
- Glen West 25
- Charles Lawrence 100
- Charles Thames 200
- John Windham 100
- Minnie Windham 50
- Frank O'Donnell 100
- Ollie McKagen 100

Are Drugs Necessary? Do Drugs Cure Disease? Can Nature be Assisted?

If people were born right and afterwards lived right, there would be no use for medicine. Every doctor knows this. So do other well-informed people. One thing more. When a person lives wrongly, or acquires bodily weakness by heredity, medicine can do only very little. Medicine cannot cure him. Only charlatans claim that medicines will cure disease. Medicines may palliate symptoms. Medicines may urge the powers of Nature to resist disease. Medicines sometimes arouse the efforts of the human body to right itself against derangements. This is the most that medicine can do.

A man accidentally puts his finger in the fire. Instinctively he wets his finger in his mouth, then blows on it for the cooling effect. This is no cure. He knows it very well. But it makes it feel better for the time being.

People eat unwisely. This produces dyspepsia or indigestion. The only rational cure is to eat correctly. Yet if a palliative is at hand the pains of indigestion can be mitigated, the throes of dyspepsia assuaged. The medicine cannot be said to have cured. It simply palliates disagreeable symptoms. The cure must come through right living.

Take Peruna, for instance. No one claims Peruna is a cure for dyspepsia. But Peruna will stimulate the stomach to perform its function properly. Peruna will increase the flow of digestive fluids, without which digestion cannot be carried on at all. It will increase the relish of food, the appetite.

It is admitted that all this can be accomplished by right living, but there are so many people who either will not or do not know how to eat correctly that a tremendous amount of good can be done by the wise use of Peruna.

A stomach that has been frequently abused performs the function of digestion very lazily. Such a stomach allows the food to remain undigested for some time after it is swallowed. This leads to fermentation of the food. Sour stomach is the result. This goes on week after week, until the blood is poisoned with the products of fermentation. This condition is very apt to produce rheumatism.

It is not claimed that Peruna will cure rheumatism. Nothing will cure rheumatism but correct living. But it is claimed that Peruna will assist a badly abused stomach to perform its work.

If a person would correct his habits, persist in right eating and temperate ways, undoubtedly the stomach would right itself, the blood would rid itself of the poison, and everything would be right. But as said before there are a multitude of people who will not or cannot adopt right methods of living. To such people Peruna is a boon. A dose before meals will assist the stomach to do its work. This prevents fermentation of the food, brings about normal digestion, and all the train of ills that follow indigestion disappear.

In other words, Peruna is helpful to those who live badly, or those who have acquired some chronic weakness. Peruna does not cure, but it assists the powers of Nature to bring about a cure.

The whip does not increase the power of the horse to pull a load, but judiciously used it stimulates the horse to use his powers at the right time, without which he could not have pulled the load.

This illustrates the effect of Peruna, or any other good remedy upon the system. Taken at the right time, it calls forth the powers of the human system to meet the encroachments of disease, and thus cuts short, if not entirely ends, the diseased action.

No one should ever attempt to substitute medicine in the place of right living. In the end such an attempt will prove a disaster. But an occasional use of the right medicine at the right time is a godsend, and no reasonable person will undertake to deny it.

Those who know how to use Peruna find it of untold value. By and by the world will get wise enough so that through correct living no medicine at all will be needed. But that time has not arrived. In the meantime, while the world is approaching that perfection in which all medicine will be eliminated, Peruna is a handy remedy to have in the house.

Slight derangements of the stomach; slight catarrhal attacks of the liver, the throat, bronchial tubes, lungs or bowels; these attacks are sure to lead to grave diseases, and can be averted by the judicious use of Peruna.

Wouldn't you like to read a few un-solicited testimonials from people who have used Peruna, and who stand ready to confirm the above statements concerning it. If so, address the Peruna Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio, and we will send some prepaid.

- Bartemus Glover 200
- Rember Britton 100
- L. K. McCoy 50
- H. J. Lawrence 200
- Carrie Richardson 50
- DeLeon Kennedy 50
- Claude Hogan 100
- Presley Butler 50
- A. W. Ledingham 50
- Lonnie Vogel 300

W. P. Kelley, who is running a small business just outside the city limits on the Manning road, was brought before Magistrate Harby,

charged with selling whiskey. Along with Kelley was brought a dray of whiskey which had been packed up in pasteboard cartons and marked "glass." There was no glass about it. It was shipped from J. H. Wooley. Some pint bottles were brought in also. These were stopped with corn-cob stoppers. It is said that the corn-cob stopper gives the liquid a flavor that cannot be gotten from any other source. Kelley, who is from Kelleytown, has been paced under \$300 bond for his appearance at the coming court.

Seed Potatoes

We have now on hand and ready for delivery

100 Barrels

OF THE GENUINE

Red Bliss and Irish Cobbler.

These two brands have proven to be the best adapted to this soil and climate. Place your orders at once, for it may be too late to replenish our stock when the present supply is exhausted. Bear in mind that we handle only the GENUINE ARTICLE.

O'Donnell & Co.