

The Watchman and Southeron
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1910.

The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1850 and the True Southeron in 1866. The Watchman and Southeron now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

Why did not Sumter re-elect the alderman who was so persistent against the blind tigers?—Florence Times.

This sinister intimation that Sumter did not re-elect an alderman who was against the blind tigers because of his antagonism to the illicit sale of liquor calls for prompt contradiction. It is presumed that reference is made to Alderman Ligon, who, as Chairman of the Police Committee of City Council, had charge of the campaign against the tigers. Mr. Ligon was not defeated as he was not a candidate for re-election, having positively declined to offer for re-election on account of his health. Had he stood for re-election he would have received a large majority of the votes cast in the primary of Tuesday last. His work against the blind tigers was endorsed by a very large majority of the people of Sumter, and he is today more popular and stronger than ever before. The blind tigers do not control in this town. The public official who comes out openly and decidedly for the enforcement of the law has the people for him, not against him. For the information of the Florence Times we will state further that while Sumter did not re-elect the alderman who was so persistent against the blind tigers for the reason that we did not have the chance to do so, that we did elect, as Mayor, the attorney who prosecuted all of the cases against the tigers and collected fines from them aggregating \$2,500.

STOCK SITUATION UNFAVORABLE

Sag in Prices of New York Bonds Causes Discouragement.

New York, March 27.—The dull and narrow stock market of last week bore little relation to course of events in the outside world, except as it was held in restraint by the prospect of curtailment by the double holiday and the possible demand upon the money market of the approaching April settlements.

The money position was complicated by the week's sale of \$50,000,000 New York city 4 1-4 per cent. bonds. The results of that sale also illuminated the investment situation in a way not wholly cheering to sentiment. The first impression of the sale was good owing to the large volume of applications and the considerable foreign demand included. The average subscription price of 101.28 also proved rather better than the preliminary bankers estimates. The new bonds were immediately added to the stock exchange to be traded in when issued, but the sag in the price turned the feeling to one of discouragement.

Eric's bonds sold down during the week to the lowest price since the depression of 1907 and with that exception since the first half of the last century. The reappearance of the short time railroad note issue in the New York market was additional evidence of the unsatisfactory investment demand for fixed interest securities. The sustained high prices of commodities, the excited speculation in rubber and oil shares in the London stock market and the widespread agitation for wage increases were regarded as different signs of the same unsettledness in standards of value.

On the side of the labor question, satisfaction was felt over the settlement of the Western railroads' firemen's dispute. Hopeful views were held also of an adjustment of the coal miners' troubles in the Middle West. The subject retained its disturbing force by reason of other disputes still to be met and of the renewed attack on the United States Steel Corporation by the American Federation of Labor. The cheerful views entertained by the railroad traffic officials of business prospects helped to restore confidence in labor settlements.

Business in iron was done at receding quotations.

The problem of damage to the wheat crop remained in active computation. Political unrest had some reflection in the securities markets through the apprehension of a reopening of the question of tariff revision.

If you are running a butter dairy, you should have a Babcock test machine, and if one cow is giving you gallons of 5 per cent milk you do not want to spend the same amount of feed on another cow that is giving you a smaller amount of two and a half per cent. milk. You need to weed out the boarding cows that are eating their heads off. And you can't keep up with the band rabbits unless you "post" a good deal. Progressive Farmer.

Farmers' Union News

—AND—

Practical Thoughts for Practical Farmers

(Conducted by E. W. Dabbs, President Farmers' Union of Sumter County.)

The Watchman and Southeron having decided to double its service by semi-weekly publication, would improve that service by special features. The first to be inaugurated is this Department for the Farmers' Union and Practical Farmers which I have been requested to conduct. It will be my aim to give the Union news and official calls of the Union. To that end officers, and members of the Union are requested to use these columns. Also to publish such clippings from the agricultural papers and Government Bulletins as I think will be of practical benefit to our readers. Original articles by any of our readers telling of their successes or failures will be appreciated and published.

Trusting this Department will be of mutual benefit to all concerned,
THE EDITOR.

All communications for this Department should be sent to E. W. Dabbs, Mayesville, S. C.

NOTICE FARMERS' UNION.

The Sumter County Farmers' Union will meet on Friday, April 1st, with the Jordan Union. It is important that all the local unions be represented at this meeting.

E. W. DABBS, President.
Hugh Witherspoon, Secretary.

This Means You!

All who are interested in keeping at home the money sent out of the county every year for what is advertised to be, "The Best Seed Corn," all of those who wish to obtain, "The Best Seed Corn," all of those who wish to sell at a fancy price, "The Best Seed Corn," and all who are interested in the county's growing more corn, are cordially invited to meet at the Court House, next Saturday a. m. at 11 o'clock, April the 2nd, to organize, "The Sumter County Corn Growers' Association."

It will not be necessary for this association to have more than two meetings a year, one just before planting and the other just after gathering in the autumn. Everybody is eligible, and, if you have any interest in building up the welfare of the county you should become a member. In traveling about over the county, I have seen over a hundred kinds of seed corn being planted, and less than half of the people believe that they are planting "The Best Seed Corn," and I know that less than ten per cent. of the people are planting, "The Best Seed Corn." For "The Best Seed Corn" for Sumter county can be bred only in Sumter county, and fewer than ten per cent. of the people are paying any attention to breeding corn. Some men think they are breeding corn when they select for planting the best ears in the crib, without any knowledge of the stalk on which it was grown. A corn that will produce two ears to the stalk is generally accepted as better than a corn that produces one, but when you select the largest best ears in the crib, you usually get the ears that grew one on a stalk each, and, instead of improving your corn, you are holding it back and keeping it from becoming a prolific corn.

The fertilizer bill of this county is assuming enormous proportions, and in general, the lands are not improving very much in quality. If the people can be awakened to see the profit in growing corn, oats, and peavine hay, the growing of hogs, cattle and mules will follow. Nitrogen, the costliest element in fertilizers, will be produced at home, or taken directly from the air, and the quality of the land will begin to show some lasting improvement. Let us cut down our work by growing corn, which takes only four or five months, while the other fellow is working eleven or twelve months in his cotton patch. Then, if there is a big crop of corn made, we can turn some of the corn into beef and pork and have two chances to get a good price for our corn, while the fellow who helps to grow a large cotton crop has only one chance at selling his cotton.

Prof. Ira W. Williams, State Demonstration Agent, has asked me to call this meeting, and I hope a hundred of the farmers that usually may be seen on the streets on Saturdays, with a number who usually remain at home, and the leading men of the city, will call around at the Court House at eleven o'clock and enlist in the cause that will most rapidly build up the finances of Sumter County.

J. FRANK WILLIAMS,
Sumter, S. C., March 29, 1910.

The Cattle Industry.

The State and federal agents in tick eradication work are now being placed in the field for the summer's campaign and by April 1st the entire force will be at work in the northwestern counties of this State i. e. Abbeville, Greenwood, Laurens, Union, Cherokee, Spartanburg, Chester and York. Every effort will be made to completely free this area from ticks and place it above the federal quarantine line this year.

On December 6, 1909, the counties of Oconee, Pickens, Greenville and

Anderson were released from federal quarantine and cattle can now be shipped from this area to any portion of the United States without restriction. This has already greatly stimulated interest in the feeding of beef cattle, as cattle in this area can now be placed on the market without restriction and consequently bring more than cattle fed in other portions of the State.

Tick eradication work in South Carolina has been in progress since July 1, 1907, when Oconee, Pickens, Greenville and Anderson counties were first quarantined against cattle from other portions of the State. In these counties over 800 tick infested premises were found on first inspection, and with the exception of a small number of farms, these premises have been entirely freed from ticks.

In Abbeville, Greenwood, Laurens, Union, Spartanburg, Cherokee, Chester and York counties, which were quarantined in June, 1908, about 2,000 tick infested premises were found, and nearly half of these have already been freed from ticks. The remainder will be freed this summer and these counties will then be in condition for release from federal quarantine. The work is being conducted by the State in co-operation with the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry under an Act of the General Assembly which authorizes the Board of Trustees of Clemson College to appropriate funds and adopt necessary regulations for the execution of this work. The appropriation bill recently passed by the General Assembly directs the appropriation of \$5,000 out of the Clemson College funds for tick eradication work, but the amount expended for the present fiscal year will be in the neighborhood of \$20,000. Agents in tick eradication work are directed by a Federal Inspector at Spartanburg and by the State Veterinarian at Clemson College. The progress of this work will now be more rapid as the people of the State are beginning to realize that the cattle tick causes an enormous loss which can be easily prevented. The estimated loss to the people of the Southern States, which can be attributed to this dangerous parasite, is about \$40,000,000 each year while an estimate of \$900,000 annual loss to the people of South Carolina would not be excessive.—Greenville News.

Red Clay and Gasolene.

Yesterday we rode up to Ed Foster's farm to examine the plowing he was doing with gasolene power. He bought a 12-horse engine and a gang of three disc plows. Soon after he began to work the wet weather set in and stopped him for several weeks.

He is now finishing about 50 acres. He took off one disc because the power was not sufficient to pull the three in the hard clay. The field examined had been plowed 4 to 5 inches in former years. The hard land in places had never been broken. The average depth he has plowed it this time is about 8 inches. It may be less in places.

We said to him that he was bringing up too much red clay in places, while he admitted that it was too much, he thought by harrowing and heavy fertilizing the crop of this year would be good, and it will be. He did very fine work. When a disc plow brings up and pulverizes three inches of hard clay great power is required. Four heavy mules would not have done the work as well as it was done by gasolene power.

There is no doubt as to the value of the work done. Next year two more inches of clay can be touched up and in the course of three years the soil will be 10 to 12 inches deep. Mr. Foster proposes to get a 15-horse power engine and use the three discs.

Two hands are required to do the work and the gasolene and machine oil costs about \$2.50 a day of 12 hours. Two discs will cut about 22 inches. The machine does not move quite as fast as lively horses hitched to a plow. With the two discs four acres may be broken in 12 to 14 hours even when the clay is very hard.

Counting time, oil and two hands the cost of breaking will be \$2.00 to \$2.25 an acre, and it is cheap at that, when the style of work is considered. Any farmer who has 50 to 100 acres of land on which such a machine can be used should have one.—Spartanburg Journal.

UNCLE SAM AFTER BLIND TIGERS

More Drastic Measures to be Taken To Suppress "Bootlegging"—Liquor Peddling Not Covered by Revenue.

Washington, March 25.—War on "blind tigers" and on "bootleggers" has been declared by the Administration. Hereafter persons engaging in these forms of the liquor traffic are to be dealt with much more drastically than heretofore.

This stand of the government has particular reference to violation of the internal revenue laws in "dry" country, where local complaints had come to President Taft from various "dry" districts, notably in the South and West, that the prohibition laws were negative through the operation of the "blind tigers," and the "bootleggers," and in response to demands for remedial measures, he directed that steps be taken to stop the practices so far as lay within the Federal power.

New regulations were drawn under the supervision of Mr. Cabell, the commissioner of internal revenue, and approved by Secretary MacVeagh today. They set out that as the peddling of liquors are not covered by the internal revenue laws, as no provision is made for the issuance of any stamp legalizing such practice, peddlers of liquors, or "bootleggers," are not to be regarded as coming within the class of unintentional violators and should be arrested and reported for prosecution whenever found selling liquor in such manner.

Heavy penalties of fine or imprisonment or both are prescribed for violations of the law.

As a supplemental measure of assistance to the States in the enforcement of their prohibition laws, a method has been provided by which they may obtain information gathered by the Federal government of internal revenue violations.

WILD ANIMALS FOR AMERICA.

Famous Hunters Say They Would Furnish Game, Food and Hides.

Washington, March 24.—The introduction of the hippopotamus, the rhinoceros, the camel, the eland, the springbok, the trek bok, the dik-dik, the koo-doo, the giraffe and other African animals into America as a solution of the problem of food supply was suggested by speakers before the House Committee on Agriculture today.

Capt. Fritz Duquesne, a Boer; Dr. W. N. Erwin, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, and Major Burnham, who has spent years in Africa and accompanied former President Roosevelt on part of his travels, argued in favor of the Broussard bill to import wild and domestic animals into the United States. Such animals, according to the bill, must prove useful either as food or as beasts of burden. All the witnesses stated that many of the animals in Africa easily could be raised in this country.

"The hippopotamus can be led and fed on a milk bottle," declared Captain Duquesne, who formerly served with the Boer army. "The zebra would in three or four generations become so tame that he would meander into your bedrooms. The zebra is very sturdy and strong, as you would know if you had ever been kicked by one."

"The mule is pretty good for that," interjected Representative Cocks, of New York.

"Every desirable animal in Africa can be domesticated here," resumed the witness. "King Menelik domesticated the lion. I would not, however, recommend that here."

"There is no difficulty about the differing temperatures of Africa and America," continued Captain Duquesne. "In one place where Teddy passed through on his recent hunt the frost was this thick" — and the witness indicated the thickness.

"Who do you mean by Teddy?" asked the committee.

"Mr. Roosevelt," replied the witness. "We call him Teddy there."

"The camel can go seven days without water," continued Duquesne. "He can carry 800 pounds pack, and one man can drive a long string of them. The rhinoceros, which keeps the streams free of water vegetation, could find food in the millions of acres that are suitable for him in the South. The eland, shunning farms and mankind, could live in the more desolate regions. The African buffalo could live on marshy ground and supply the best leather in the world."

Dr. Irwin said America could find a place for the more than one hundred species of undomesticated animals; that the yak, hippopotamus, buffalo and camel were excellent food and valuable in many ways. Major Burnham described conditions along similar lines.

THE PITTSBURG GRAFT.

Bank Officers Pay Councilmen in Order to Have Deposits Made at Their Institutions.

Pittsburg, March 25.—Laying bare the appalling details of Pittsburg's civic unrighteousness, ordering indictments against 31 present and past councilmen and making a demand on the directors of the city depositories to investigate their own boards and ascertain the bribe givers in connection with the ordinance designating their institutions as city depositories, formed the meat of two presentments made by the grand jury today.

The presentments make a sensational story of the inside history of corruption in the municipal bodies in 1908, and the demand made upon the banks named indicates that even more sensational developments than have been exposed are expected on Monday when the bank directors, complying with the demand of the grand jury, made their report in court.

A further recommendation of the presentment of the jury was the order to City Comptroller Morrow today for the withdrawal of city funds from the six banks and the practical nullification of the ordinance designating them as custodians of city funds. There is about \$3,640,320 in these banks now, and this would be increased many millions during the next week by taxes that are being paid.

According to the comptroller, the withdrawal of funds will be gradual, however, so that the institutions may not be embarrassed or any undue alarm caused depositors. The extract from the presentments calling upon the bank directors reads:

"We call upon directors of the six banks named as city depositories to investigate who paid for each of said banks the bribes herein set forth and report the same to the grand jury, not later than Monday, March 28, 1910. And we further demand that said report be in writing and certified to by directors of said banks, individually.

"We strongly recommend and insist that the proper officials of the city of Pittsburg take immediate legal action to nullify the ordinance naming the Farmers' National Bank of Pittsburg, the German National Bank of Pittsburg, the German National Bank of Allegheny, the Columbia National Bank of Pittsburg and the Workingman's Savings and Trust Company of Allegheny as city depositories, in order that the bribe givers may not benefit by reason of their own wrong doing and criminal conduct.

The presentments give the full details of the plot on the part of the councilmen to obtain bribes from the six banks, of the means adopted for paying the bribes, and the story of the transfer of \$45,000 by an unnamed man to a former councilman, Charles Stewart, in the Hotel Imperial, New York, is told.

It is related that Max G. Leslie, former chairman of the Republican county committee, received \$25,000 by arrangement from E. H. Jennings and F. A. Griffin of the Columbia National bank, who was then president of common council, directly or indirectly, \$17,500 to obtain the city deposits for the Columbia National Bank. An unnamed man is said to be interested and concerned in the payment of the money by Leslie to Brand, either as intermediary or principal.

It is declared that Morris Einstein received \$15,000 from the Workingman's Savings and Trust Company to have that bank named as a city depository, but the name of the bank official who paid him the money is unknown.

It is further declared in the presentments that the members of the grand jury are of the opinion that the books of the Workingman's bank have been mutilated, three pages having been cut from the ledger. Einstein, it is alleged, also kept \$5,000 for his services.

Further details in the presentments are that two city clerks were given \$1,000 each and that \$1,750 was set apart for newspaper men and then Henry Bolger, the saloon keeper already convicted of bribery, was given \$500 for his services in bringing about the meeting between officials of the German National Bank of Pittsburg and the councilmen.

Senator Percy, of Mississippi, says he doesn't intend to revolutionize that body. Aldrich and his crowd can therefore rest easy.—Atlanta Journal.

Three negroes, Blanding Harris, Sadie Pringle and Ella Jackson, were before the Recorder this morning for disorderly conduct and were each given \$10 or 20 days. They paid up.

Positively Going to Leave.

The Cute Studio will stop making pictures here on April the 20th. Come now while you have the chance for after 5:30 the 20th of April will be too late. Thanking you for your patronage and bidding you a kind adieu, we beg to remain photographically yours. Harrell's Cute Studio. 3-29-31 wed. W. & S.

"PE-RU-NA DID WONDERS FOR ME."



MRS. ROSA BOYER.

MRS. ROSA BOYER, 121 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill., writes: "If any one has reason to praise Peruna it is surely myself."

"Last spring I became so run down from the serious effects of a lingering cold, that several complications united in pulling me down. I could neither eat nor sleep well, and lost flesh and spirit."

"I finally tried Peruna and it did wonders for me. In two weeks I was like another person, and in a month I felt better than I ever had before."

"I thank Peruna for new life and strength. I send you two pictures, so you can see what Peruna has done for me."

Better Than for Years.

Mrs. Mary F. Jones, Burning Springs, Ky., writes:

"I wish to speak a word in praise of your highly valued Peruna, as I have been blessed with the golden opportunity of giving it a fair and impartial test, and can say that I have had better health, far better, since I have been using it than for quite a number of years before."

"One of my neighbors had stomach trouble. I recommended Peruna to her, and now she is well and healthy, after having been pronounced hopeless by several physicians."

Man-a-lin an Ideal Laxative.

A Correction.

The following letter from Rev. Richard Carroll explains itself. We regret very much that we were misinformed as to the lecture. Editor Daily Item:

I simply wish to correct a statement in the Item of March 25, which referred to my lecture in Sumter which said the occasion of the meeting was to feel the sentiment of our people as to whether Sumter wanted the Colored State Fair or not. I do not want the citizens of Sumter, white or colored, to misunderstand me. As I was booked to lecture in Maxville the night of the 25th and had to pass through Sumter, I asked the Rev. Pinson and R. W. Westberry to call a meeting in Sumter in the interest of the State Fair which is to be held in Columbia this year.

Of course, several of our most prominent members of the Association favor Sumter as a most permanent place for the Negro State Fair. Personally I have never committed myself publicly or privately for a permanent location simply because we did not have the money to buy land at present anywhere. At the same time I have always been impressed with Sumter as one of the best locations in the South for the negro fair. But I am giving my attention absolutely to the work of making the fair a great success this year.

My time had not come to feel the sentiment of the people of Sumter. But I believe as stated, that they can get the fair if the colored and white citizens will take hold of matters in earnest. But I have not sought to buy land anywhere. There is a committee appointed by the association to look up a location. They are W. T. Andrews, Sumter; C. F. Holmes, Orangeburg, and Dr. J. H. Goodwin, Weston. They have not yet turned in their report, but I understand they are in favor of Sumter as a central location.

Any town properly located and has railroad facilities and the financial spirit, I think stands a good chance to get the Negro Fair in the future. It is going to be the greatest enterprise ever launched by negroes in the South.

Yours respectfully,

RICHARD CARROLL.

Columbia, S. C., March 26, 1910.

Among the offices to be filled this summer will be that of Judge of Probate, Auditor, Treasurer, Supervisor, Superintendent of Education, Senator, three Representatives, and seven Magistrates. Candidates for these positions will soon begin announcing.

WANTED—To contract with party owning team to log and load on log cars, five to ten thousand feet logs per day. D. W. Alderman & Sons' Company, Alcolu, S. C. W. 3-26-4t.

BEES FOR SALE—Or to a reliable and competent party, to manage on shares—about 20 colonies of Bees in movable frame Nives—Langstroth pattern. Can be seen at 316 W. Hampton Ave. N. G. Osteen.