

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

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

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1860.

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PIGEONS GIVING TROUBLE.

With Them It is Almost Impossible To Have Gardens.

There is considerable complaint in town about the depredations of pigeons on vegetable gardens. One gentleman reports that pigeons have stripped his tomato plants of all their limbs and systematically pull up his vegetables. He asked us to call attention to the law against allowing fowls to run at large. There is a city ordinance, which says:

"It shall be unlawful for any owner or person having charge of any chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guineas, or other fowls, to permit them to run at large on the lands of another without consent of such landowner. Any person convicted of violation of this ordinance shall be fined not exceeding ten dollars."

This ordinance make it unlawful for any fowl to run at large on the lands of another. Now then the question is, is a pigeon a fowl? If it is not a fowl, what is it? Some claim that this ordinance does not apply to pigeons. If it does not, then no man can claim ownership to pigeons running at large, for they belong to the land on which they go at large.

Aside from the law on the subject, is it right for one neighbor to let his stock be a nuisance to another? It should not be necessary for the law to be called upon to give a man protection from his neighbors. It is annoying to have pigeons destroy what you have planted and nursed. It is bad enough to have to put up with English sparrows, against which there is no redress without having one's neighbors turn pigeons loose on you.

It is pretty certain that if the present law does not apply to pigeons that an effort will be made to have an ordinance passed that will apply to them.

SOCIABILITY RUNNERS BACK.

From The Daily Item, April 21.
Messrs. Randle and Stubbs who went on the sociability run to Pinehurst last Tuesday returned last night well pleased with the trip. The reporter was talking to Mr. Randle about the run this morning and he expressed himself as delighted with the trip. He thinks it would be a good idea for the commissioners to take a trip up there and see the roads that have been made of clay and sand. He talked with the road commissioner about them. He says that the plan of building is to let the road out by contract, and that it cost on an average of about \$250 a mile to build them and about three dollars to keep them in repair. Mr. Randle is very enthusiastic over the roads, and wants Sumter to get busy on better roads.

The Governorship.

The announcement that Hon. Richard I. Manning of Sumter will not make the race for governor this year comes as a surprise, for while Mr. Manning had not formally entered the race, he had been looked on as a certain candidate and one of the strongest who could announce for the office. Mr. Manning being out will strengthen Mr. Featherstone very materially, if no other candidate should enter the race to further divide the vote. There is some talk in Spartanburg of State Senator H. B. Carlisle of this county making the race. Mr. Carlisle is a man of ability and has taken a fine stand in the senate, where he is chairman of the judiciary committee. He is useful and popular at home and throughout the State, and whether he makes the race this year or not, he will be heard from no doubt in State politics hereafter.—Spartanburg Journal.

Mr. Mack, the architect on staff of the Kress Co., was here Monday looking over the ground and getting suggestions as to the new building his firm is to erect on Main and Caldwell streets.

BROCK WANTS INVESTIGATION.

ASKS GOV. ANSEL TO APPOINT A COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Assistant Adjutant General Makes Reply to the Charges From Gen. J. C. Boyd.

Columbia, April 21.—Col. W. T. Brock, assistant adjutant general, has demanded of Gov. Ansel that recent charges against Col. Brock be heard by a court of inquiry. These charges were made by Col. Brock's superior officer, Adj. Gen. J. C. Boyd. It had been expected that Col. Brock might resign from the position as assistant to Gen. Boyd, but his action has put a new face on the matter and developments will be watched with interest. Col. Brock does not ask for a court of inquiry upon the general conditions in the adjutant general's office, but merely with reference to the charges made against himself. Col. Brock has also given to the State a card in which he does not speak with any feeling of Gen. Boyd's attack upon him, but presents the case dispassionately.

On a court of inquiry, the board would consist of officers of rank equal to or greater than that of the officer whose conduct would be reviewed. Therefore a court of inquiry in Col. Brock's case would be made up of officers of the grade of colonel or higher rank.

Capt. M. C. Willis, of Yorkville, who brought Col. Brock's statement and letter to Columbia last night, announced that Col. Brock would have preferred to have brought the papers in person, but he conceived it to be his military duty to continue the inspections, and he goes to Spartanburg today to inspect the company there.

In the original copy of Gen. Boyd's statement, the word "traitor" was used. Later he amended this to read "man," but unfortunately one of the original copies reached the news department of the State. Following is Col. Brock's statement in reply to Gen. Boyd's charges against him:

To the Editor of The State:

The card of Gen. J. C. Boyd, published in the newspapers of the State yesterday, in which he arraigns me and accuses me of disloyalty, has been called to my attention. This card is addressed to the militia and voters of South Carolina; if it had been addressed to the militia only it would not be necessary for me to make reply, but inasmuch as it is addressed to the public generally, I feel that I should take some notice of it.

In discussing with Gen. Boyd the question of his entering the race for reelection, he had stated that he intended to be a candidate if the condition of his health would permit, and on my part I had always stated that I would not oppose him.

There is absolutely no truth in or foundation for the statement that Gen. Boyd requested me, when I started on the tour of inspection of the militia this year, to ascertain what his chances of reelection would be; and if such a request had been made of me I should have flatly refused to comply, as I feel that it is unbecoming an officer to mix politics with military duty. I have made the inspections of the militia for three consecutive years, and have just about completed the tour for the fourth year, and have never broached the subject of politics while on this duty. However, there is not a place I have visited on the present tour of inspection that the subject of Gen. Boyd's reelection was not mentioned to me and it was the opinion of the large majority that, due to Gen. Boyd's physical condition, he could not be reelected.

When I started on the present tour of inspection, Gen. Boyd was critically ill and had been for eight or ten days. When I returned to Columbia, after making about one-third of the tour, I called on Gen. Boyd at his room, where he was still ill, and in consideration of his physical and mental condition I would not discuss politics with him. A few days later, when his condition had improved, and upon the advice of his friends I stated to him my opinion with regard to his chances of reelection, based upon what I had heard the militia officers say.

I have been assistant adjutant general for nearly four years and during all of this time I have done my full duty, as I saw it, to both the State of South Carolina and to Gen. J. C. Boyd, the adjutant general and now, when I am charged by Gen. Boyd with being a traitor to him, I am perfectly willing for each and every one of my official and personal acts to be investigated and will stand upon the result of such investigation. I emphatically deny that I ever stated to

LEVER RETAINS SEAT.

Committee Refuses to Indorse Constitutionality of Suffrage Statutes, But Finds Protest Insufficient.

Washington, April 20.—A decision to allow Representatives Lever and Legare of South Carolina to retain their seats in the house was announced by election committee No. 3 today. Counsel for both members at a hearing this morning virtually sought indorsement of the constitutionality of the South Carolina election laws bearing on the elimination of negro suffrage. The committee would not take that view, but agreed to seat the two members because their contestants, R. H. Richardson and George Prioleau, respectively, both negroes, did not receive sufficient votes.

SMITH AND ALDRICH SPAR.

Discussion in Senate Over High Cost of Living.

Washington, April 20.—The Aldrich-Payne tariff bill came squarely before the senate today in a sparring match, with Senator Smith, of South Carolina, on one side and Senator Aldrich on the other. The matter arose when Senator Lodge attempted to have passed the resolution appropriating \$65,000 for the investigation into the cost of living.

Senator Smith said that the bears on the Cotton Exchange in New York city are using the Attorney General in an effort to depress prices. The bears, he claimed, have sold short many thousands of bales and have attempted to purchase the cotton from the producers. On account of the high prices, they have been unable to get cotton at a profit. He declared that a higher price for cotton means increased prosperity for the South. An increase of 2 cents a pound for cotton, he said, meant an importation of \$80,000,000 of European gold. This assertion regarding higher prices for cotton brought Senator Aldrich into the discussion. He asked if he would also argue for higher prices of all products similar to cotton. Senator Smith made no admission, declaring that he saw the effect of a statement of that kind. Then he turned to Senator Aldrich and asked if the Rhode Island Senator thought the tariff had any effect in producing high prices.

"I believe in the protective principle," replied Senator Aldrich. "It gives prosperity and with prosperity and higher standards of living come higher prices."

"Then you think the tariff has caused the high prices," persisted Senator Smith.

"You did not listen to my argument in full," replied Senator Aldrich.

Senator Smith continued to prod the Rhode Island Senator and declared that he proposed to keep up the fight to ascertain why the present high cost of living is maintained.

Mysterious Knowledge.

Some years ago an expedition from the University of Pennsylvania was sent to one of our Southern States for the purpose of observing a solar eclipse.

The day before the event, one of the professors said to an old colored man belonging to the household wherein the scientist was quartered: "Tom, if you will watch your chickens tomorrow morning you'll find that they'll all go to roost at 11 o'clock."

Tom was, of course skeptical; but at the appointed hour the heavens were darkened and the chickens retired to roost. At this the man's amazement showed no bounds, and he sought out the scientist.

"Professor," said he, "how long ago did you know dem chickens would go to roost?"

"About a year ago," said the professor smilingly.

"Well, ef dat don't beat all!" was the man's comment. "Perfessor, a year ago dem chickens wa'n't even hatched."—Ladies' Home Journal.

The whiskey shipments to Sumter have fallen off almost to nothing. The average is eight or ten packages a day. One week now will not compare with the shipments of one day some months ago. The people are getting used to doing without it and they do not order so often.

Gen. Boyd that I had deceived him.

Instead of entering into a newspaper controversy, I have decided to request the governor to appoint a court of inquiry, in accordance with the provisions of section 80 of the military code of South Carolina, to investigate the charges made by Gen. Boyd and I ask that all interested will await the decision of that court.

WILLIAM T. BROCK.
Yorkville, April 20, 1910.

MAYOR ONTO HIS JOB.

Sumter Automobilist Had to Go From Home to Get What Was Coming to Him.

The Intendent of Summerton is onto his job alright. The automobilists must respect the law in that town. One of the automobile owners of Sumter visited Summerton Wednesday and undertook to do as auto drivers do in Sumter and was promptly relieved of ten dollars. The law in Summerton must be respected.

GOVERNOR GLENN'S SPEECH.

Leader of Laymen's Missionary Movement Spoke on Home Missions.

Governor Glenn, of North Carolina spoke to a large audience at the Presbyterian church last night on home missions and pressed the question home so close to the people that the sum of \$535 was raised for the cause. This was a fine contribution when it is considered that the church has just finished a campaign for foreign missions and raised \$1,100. This contribution reflects something of the impression the Governor made.

The speaker spoke of the conditions right here in Christian America, and the need of our people doing something, not only with their purses but by personal endeavor.

Governor Glenn is a popular speaker, and had the knack of holding the attention of his audience. His address was listened to with a great deal of interest.

THE CONSOLIDATED INSURANCE AGENCY.

New Concern With Strong Board of Corporators Given Commission.

A commission has been issued to the Consolidated Insurance Agency of Sumter with a capital of \$10,000. The petitioners are Richard I. Manning, Neill O'Donnell, Isaac Schwartz, L. D. Jennings, C. T. Mason, C. G. Rowland, T. Wilson, W. B. Upshur, Archie China and G. D. Shore.

The company includes among its corporators some of Sumter's best business men. Others interested in the enterprise are of equal standing with the corporators.

It is the purpose of the company to do a general insurance business, such as fire, health and accident, plate glass and life insurance. The charter will give them the privilege of dealing in real estate, but this feature will not be put on at present.

A Man Swindles a Boy.

One of The Daily Mail's carrier boys in a nearby town writes as follows:

"I have one customer, Mr. _____, who owes for four weeks and will not pay what he owes. Every time I ask him about it he cusses and says he will not pay, and yet he is the superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School. I don't know what to do. What do you advise? I have quit delivering him the paper, as he won't pay."

This seems to be a very aggravated case, and we are glad to say it is the only case of the kind ever reported to this office.

It is not clear whether the Sunday school superintendent was cursing the carrier boy or the paper when he refused to pay. We are glad the carrier boy did not curse him back. We commend the boy for his self-restraint under what was undoubtedly great provocation.

This carrier boy will learn as he grows older that a good many people will try to beat him out of the paper. Sometimes those in whom he least expects such conduct will do this. A good rule, in dealing with persons not known to be absolutely honest, will be to require the cash in advance.

We think the boy has done all that can be done in this particular case. He has quit delivering the paper to the profane man. He has learned a good lesson at a trifling cost. And as for the profane man, well, he has sealed his own doom and it would be useless to grieve over him.—Anderson Mail.

The withdrawal of Manning from the gubernatorial race is likely to have some very considerable effect upon the said race. Already other candidates are being talked off. Manning was looked upon as a formidable candidate. Those who would not have supported him were not unappreciative of his ability and of his worth as a man and citizen.—Winnsboro News and Herald.

Efforts will be made to offer prizes for the best decorated store front during the fireman's tournament in June.

THE PARDON OF COOPER.

As Seen By Editors of Different Shades of Opinion.

Nashville Tennessean.

Cooper was convicted in a court presided over by a judge who resolved practically every doubtful question in his favor. Cooper was convicted in a court whose sheriff had shown him every favoritism. Cooper was convicted in a court whose clerk was a brother of one of his co-defendants. Cooper's sentence was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State after a trial, in which, as in the lower court, the most able attorneys money and influence could command had made a brilliant, though losing fight for him. Thus with everything in his favor and with every obstacle possible in the way of the prosecution Cooper was convicted of the crime which he had boasted he would commit. And hardly had the echo of the last words of Justice Shields ceased to reverberate in the court-room when a pardon was granted by the creature who befools the governor's chair. Why? Was the pardon granted because there is no longer a government in Tennessee? Because organized anarchy reigns where law and order held sway? Because favorites are licensed to take human life? Because the governor's friends can commit no crime? Or was the immediate granting of the pardon due to other motives? Was it a sequel to the damaging contradictions made by the governor the night Carmack redeemed Cooper's threat? Men may differ as to the motive that underlies this pardon, this outrage on decency, this invitation to crime, this licensing of gubernatorial favorites to go man-hunting. Some may assert it was due to favoritism, others may couple the pardon with Patterson's contradiction the night of the murder and attribute it to even baser motives, but all men agree that in pardoning Cooper, Patterson has not only further debauched and besmirched himself, but he has disgraced Tennessee in the eyes of civilization. Tennessee, stripped naked of the law's protection to human life, stands humiliated and disgraced, and honest Tennesseans everywhere hang their heads in shame when they are forced to admit they are citizens of the State of which Patterson is governor.

Chattanooga Times.

This action of the governor has been expected, and that renders it all the more dangerous. The prediction was based on the facts: (1) That the fatal quarrel between Colonel Cooper and Senator Carmack grew out of the former's advocacy of and close relation to the candidacy of Governor Patterson; (2) that Colonel Cooper is and has been a warm personal friend of the governor, and (3) that the latter would be forced on these accounts to issue a pardon.

None of these reasons is good in morals or official ethics. The pardoning power is not vested in the individual, M. R. Patterson, for the rewarding of friends or personal supporters or for taking revenge upon his political or personal enemies. It is vested in the governor of the State for the protection of the people and it was intended that it should be exercised only when the right of an individual had been violated, undue penalties imposed in cases where the courts had been misled by false testimony and where through the exigencies of penal servitude the convict may be reasonably declared to have suffered enough for his crime before the full penalty had been paid. No governor has a right to pardon criminals simply because they were his friends; had supported him and counseled with him, and especially is it a monstrous doctrine to hold that he is justified in pardoning them because they committed their crime as a result of their allegiance to him. To excuse his act on the plea that Colonel Cooper did not have a fair and impartial trial is to impugn two courts and is repugnant to the facts as we understand them.

It was a hard place for the governor to fill, but it gave him a magnificent opportunity for a display of that courage of which his friends boast for him and an exhibition of that lofty devotion to the laws and to the best sentiments of the people which he has so often declared, both of which qualities he would have shown if he had at least delayed his action until he had time to study the opinion of the court before he arbitrarily set aside its decree and nullified its solemn findings.

Mr. T. L. Kahn, of Mayesville, is making arrangements to build a residence in that progressive town. He has let the contract for the plans to Mr. J. H. Johnson, architect.

HEARST TURNS REPUBLICAN.

YELLOW JOURNALIST COMES OUT FOR TAFT.

Multimillion Newspaper Publisher or a Frigate Trust Fostering and Ste Administration.

Washington, April 20.—William Hearst, former aspirant of the Democratic nomination for presidency, issued tonight a remarkable statement over his own signature, in which he unqualifiedly indorses Mr. Taft. In doing so, he also criticises in severest terms the administration of President Roosevelt and in so many words warns the American nation against a renewal of the political domination of the former president.

Mr. Hearst called at the White House this afternoon. He spent a half hour with the president. Upon leaving he said he had called merely to pay his respects to Mr. Taft, whom he said he admired. Later, he issued his indorsement of the Taft administration.

"No one can talk with the president without appreciating his earnestness and sincerity," the statement proceeds. "Personally, I believe also in his efficiency. He has been a year in office and he has certainly accomplished more in that one year than Roosevelt did in his first year."

"It is hardly fair to compare Taft's one year with Roosevelt's seven, and yet I am not sure that even with that the comparison might not be to Taft's advantage. Taft's methods are not those of Roosevelt, but then Taft will probably not conclude his term with a panic."

"On the whole, it seems to me that a quiet, earnest gentleman who came into office when the country was in the slough of adversity and after one year in office has placed the country on the high road of prosperity, is quite as valuable a president as that spectacular person who found the country in the height of prosperity and left it in the depths of adversity."

Mr. Hearst says that the president is trying to stiffen into an active force the "spineless railroad bill" of the Roosevelt administration. He gives Mr. Taft credit for the prosecution of criminal trusts and for throwing his powerful influence behind many needed laws, among them the corporation tax bill, the over-capitalization bill, a bill providing for postal savings banks, the parcels post measure and the income tax bill.

"All the measures are good," he continues. "Some of these the Roosevelt administration wilfully omitted, others it fairly neglected, some it discussed but never accepted."

"If the people want more of achievement that Taft is giving them they must turn to another party, for I do not believe that there is another man in the Republican party who will do more or as much."

STATEMENT FROM PATTEN.

Denies Being Under Agreement With Any Other Interest.

New York, April 20.—David H. Miller, a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, and one of those subpoenaed in the government's inquiry into the alleged bull pool of raw cotton, issued a statement tonight commending the government's action and denying that the investigation was induced by complaints of the bears. He also absolves the New York Exchange from any official connection with the matter.

James Patten, of Chicago, denied flatly today that he was associated with any other interests in the cotton market, and said that he proposed to stand by his present position in the market. Mr. Patten said:

"I am not under any agreement with any other interest in the market. I was long of cotton before I even met the other gentlemen who are supposed to be bulls in the market, but naturally as we are on the same side of the proposition our interests are to that extent mutual. I intend to take up the cotton called for by my contracts and to pay for it. I am willing to make contracts to supply mills anywhere in the world with cotton so far as my holdings will go. If the government wants to stop traffic in futures why is not a plain statement made to that effect, instead of instituting proceedings which merely tend to confuse the entire trade."

The Federal grand jury's investigation into the alleged pool will be resumed tomorrow.

The large tent for the Carradine meeting on Main and Bartlett streets has been taken down and moved away.