

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 TRU

THRON, Established June, 1860

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COMMENCEMENT AT BISHOPVILLE.

Dr. Snyder of Wofford Makes Address To Students of School.

Bishopville, June 1.—With the

graduating exercises and literary address by Dr. Henry Nelson Snyder, president of Wofford College, the Bishopville high school commencement exercises closed last night.

The exercises began on Friday evening, when the contest for the declaimers medal was held. The contest was keen. The medal was awarded to Miss Tallulah Moore, special mention being made of Miss Louise Manning. Miss Moore also received the local history medal which is annually offered by H. S. Cunningham.

Miss Maud Donald was the winner of the essay medal, presented by the banks of Bishopville.

Instrumental and vocal music added to the evening's entertainment.

On Sunday morning the school auditorium was filled to overflowing when Rev. W. E. Thayer of the First Baptist church of Laurens preached the baccalaureate sermon.

On Monday evening a large audience assembled to do honor to the graduates.

An invocation by Rev. H. R. Murchison opened the exercises. Then followed the presentation of the scholarship medal offered by Prof. Kibler, and the Miss Louie Manning medal awarded to those pupils of the school who were neither absent nor tardy during the term. The trustees had provided a prize. There were a number to receive a reward for their faithfulness.

Next on the programme was the salutatory by Miss Jessie Wait McLeod.

Miss Olive Stuckey Dixon read the history of the class.

James Couser read a well written essay. Miss Florine May Smith was the prophet and foresaw wonderful careers for her class-mates.

Miss Anna Elma Bradley read the class will.

Lluet. Gov. McLeod then introduced Dr. Snyder, the speaker of the evening, who delighted the audience with his scholarly address.

After the address Rev. H. R. Murchison, on behalf of the board of trustees, awarded diplomas to the following: Misses Olive Stuckey Dixon, Anna Elma Bradley, Jessie Wait McNa Elma Bradley, Jessie Wait McIlsh Couser.

At the conclusion Superintendent C. F. Brooks presented to each member of the class a beautiful Bible, bearing the recipient's name in letters of gilt.

A song, "The Graduates Farewell," closed the evening's exercises.

The school has finished one of the most successful sessions it has ever had. The faculty for the session were: Superintendent, C. F. Brooks, Grey Court; O. C. Kibler, Newberry; Misses Mary Hughes, Chester; May Blankenship, Fort Mill; Mattie D. Leach, Greenville; Florence Brown, Lancaster; Fannie Hearon, Grace Dell James, Edith McCutcheon and Louise Baskins of Bishopville.

TWO NEGRO WOMEN KILLED.

Farm Hand Commits Deed After Quarrel With Paramour.

Augusta, May 31.—Two negro women, wife and daughter, of Washington Brown, a respectable negro farmer living near Bath, S. C., a short distance from Augusta, were shot down and killed this morning by Jim Robinson, a young negro farm hand, while all were at work in the field. Robinson escaped.

The tragedy followed a quarrel with the young Brown woman, with whom Robinson was on intimate terms.

The baseball outlook is encouraging, as the committee is gradually accumulating funds for the club.

LET PEOPLE CHOOSE SENATORS.

SENATOR OWEN SPEAKS FOR SUCH PROVISION.

Says Amendment Would Prevent Corruption of Legislatures and Improper Use of Money by Ambitious Aspirants for Senatorial Honors, Many States and All Parties, Except Republicans, Favor Direct Vote Of People.

Washington, May 31.—"It will be better for this country," said Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, today, "when Senators and members of Congress and State legislators and municipal legislators are chosen by the direct vote of the people, and when the people have the right of recall by the nomination of a successor to their public servants. The people will never abuse their power." The Senator was speaking in the Senate in favor of a resolution introduced by him, in accordance with the wishes of the legislature of the State of Oklahoma, providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people.

Such an amendment, he said, would prevent the corruption of legislatures, would prevent the improper use of money in the campaigns by men ambitious to obtain a seat in the Senate and would compel candidates for the Senate to be subjected to the severe scrutiny of a campaign before the people and compel the selection of the best fitted men. Further, he said, it would popularize government and tend to increase the confidence of the people in the Senate, "which has been to some extent impaired in recent years." It would also prevent deadlocks, he continued, due to political contests in which various States from time to time had been left unrepresented.

"I cannot believe," said Senator Owen, that the Senate is conscious of the wide-spread public demand for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people. I therefore submit evidence of action taken by the various States, showing that thirty-six of them have expressed themselves, in one form or another, favorably to the election of Senators by direct vote of the people.

"I believe," he declared, "that the will of the people is far more nearly right in the main than the will of any individual statesman who is apt to be honored by them with a seat in the Senate; that the whole people are more apt to be safe and sane, more apt to be sound and honest than a single individual. At all events, I feel not only willing, but I really desire, to make effective the will of the people of my State.

"Democratic and Republican States alike west of the Hudson River have acted favorably in this matter almost without exception. Only eight or nine States have failed to act, and I do not doubt that if the voice of the people of these States of New England, of New York, Maryland and Delaware could find convenient expression, free from machine politics, every one of them would favor the election of Senators by direct vote and would favor the right of the people to instruct their representatives in Congress and the Senate.

"Not only the States have acted unanimously in favor of this right of the people, but all the great parties of the country, except the Republican party, have done so, and that party would have declared for it except for the overwhelming influence and domination of machine politics in its management and the prevalence of so-called boss influence."

Senator Owen maintained that "the great evil from which the American people have suffered in recent years has been the secret, but well known alliance between commercial interests and machine politics, by which commercial interests have endeavored and often succeeded in obtaining legislation giving them special advantages in nation, States and municipalities and obtained administrative and judicial immunity so that the laws have not been properly enforced against them.

"I have no desire," he continued "to seek partisan advantage by pointing out the weaknesses of government under present methods. It will require the most vigorous efforts of the honest men of both parties to restore the government to a condition of integrity, where high purposes, honor and the common good exclusively shall rule."

A large crowd went on the picnic at Pocalla Springs, given by the Sunday school of the First Baptist church Thursday.

CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR.

NICARAGUAN FORCES BEATEN BY INSURGENTS.

Last Few Days Marked by Severe Engagements in Vicinity of Bluefields.

Washington, June 1.—A dispatch received today at the state department from Capt. Gilmer, commanding the Paducah at Bluefields, is the only information received by the government of the recent engagement there. This dispatch, which was dated yesterday, stated that Gen. Lara had been defeated by the Estrada forces and was in full retreat with the remnant of his army, numbering about 300 men.

Bluefields Was in Danger.

Bluefields, Nicaragua, May 31, via New Orleans, June 1.—With attacks directed upon it from three different directions by the troops of the Madriz government, Bluefields, the provisional capital and stronghold of the Nicaraguan insurgents, finds itself today largely in a state of siege. Within the last few days Gen. Estrada, commanding the insurgents, has repulsed the enemy behind Bluefields and at Rama, but has lost the bluff and the custom house through what he believes to have been a piece of treachery. This has been the bloodiest week of the war and the total of the casualties on both sides will run up into the hundreds, including several Americans who had cast their lot with the revolutionists.

The first attack by the Madriz troops was made at Rama early in the week. Rama is the most boasted stronghold of the insurgents up the Rama river, 50 miles or more from Bluefields, as the crow flies. Estrada now believes that a well arranged plan made sometime ago by Madriz called for the first attack at Rama, so that the Madriz troops who were coming up behind Bluefields, along the coast, would find the garrison at the town largely depleted by the withdrawal of men for the defense at Rama.

As the enemy advanced on the coast one of these mines was exploded and a company of Madriz men, not observing the open order plan of attack in their advance, was almost completely annihilated. Several other Americans were handling some rapid fire guns behind the fortifications at the same time and the ranks of the advancing army wavered and then broke for cover. That ended the fighting behind Bluefields for that day.

That night Gen. Estrada brought 300 men down from Rama to reinforce his troops behind Bluefields, and a large searchlight, erected and operated by Guy Maloney, a New Orleans boy, and Samuel Thomas, a Boer veteran, was kept playing in the direction of the enemy until a solid shot from one of the guns of Gen. Lara's artillery put it out of commission.

In the fighting at Rama, William Ross, said to be from Milwaukee, Wis., and to have served either in the United States army or navy, was killed.

Another American named Mason was also reported killed at Rama, but this could not be confirmed. He was last seen in a trench between the Madriz army and the insurgent fortifications at Rama.

Views of London Papers.

One Charges Roosevelt With "Breach Of International Manners."

London, June 1.—The London newspapers editorially treat Col. Roosevelt's speech at the Guild Hall yesterday, without resentment and his candid advice in rather a bantering spirit, as coming from a privileged person.

The Chronicle takes it as a compliment to Anglo-American solidarity, but doubts whether it would be wise for a British former premier to imitate the performance in New York or Washington.

The conservative papers are inclined to welcome the advice. The Standard says:

"The speech was more piquant than polite. It is put crudely, but may do us good."

The Telegraph thanks the Colonel for his "bitter medicine," but believes that the British people are sensible enough to swallow the dose.

The Daily News alone seriously takes Mr. Roosevelt to task for "a breach of international manners."

I would give all my fame for a pot of ale and safety.—Shakespeare.

THE BOTTOM DROPS OUT.

COTTON BEARS HAD INNING TUESDAY.

Prices Go Down and Bull Speculators Fail to Support the Market—July Futures Declined Nearly a Cent a Pound.

New York, May 31.—There was a sensational break in the New York cotton market today with trading more active and exciting than at any time since the series of drastic declines which carried prices down about 3 cents a pound last January. It was the last day of trading in May contracts, business in that delivery ending at midday.

During the morning the bull leaders made some show of supporting the market by bidding for large blocks of May delivery, but as soon as May contracts were out of the way there was a rush of selling orders from all directions under which July deliveries melted away to 14.18 or 74 points under the closing figures of last week and 16 points under the high level of the season, which was made last December.

Selling through houses with Western connections was particularly heavy and the further weakness of grain early gave rise to rumors that James A. Patten was liquidating his holdings of all commodities in preparation for his retirement from business on July 1.

Southern bulls gave the market considerable support on the scale down and when the new crop had shown a net loss of about 45 to 55 points, with October contracts selling at 12.22 against 12.72, the closing figures of last week, the liquidation seemed to be pretty well completed, but the old crop continued very nervous and while final quotations were some 18 or 20 points up from the lowest the improvement seemed the result of shorts covering for profits rather than of renewed confidence on the bull side.

The New York market for spot cotton suffered even more severely than did futures. The price of middling cotton was marked down 80 points or about \$4 a bale, and presuming that the control of the local stock, amounting to 240,000 bales, still rests with the bull leaders, who are credited with having taken up another 39,000 bales today, the loss on the spot cotton alone, as measured by tonight's price, would be in the neighborhood of \$960,000, while it is estimated that at least 300,000 bales of long contracts were liquidated during the day.

With today ends one of the most sensational months in the history of the New York cotton market so far as deliveries of actual cotton are concerned. July is the next active month to mature. It is claimed that the bulls have not been able to market their spot holdings as rapidly as expected and that the amount of cotton brought here for delivery on contracts has exceeded their expectations. Spot sales in the New York market reported today were 25,500 bales and the official report showed 39,500 delivered on the last of the May contracts.

OBJECT TO FOREIGN DEMAND.

Cotton Buyers' Association Protests Against Using Port Bills of Lading.

Atlanta, Ga., May 31.—For the purpose of appointing a representative to go to London to protest against the demand that all Southern cotton be shipped on port bills of lading, the Southern Cotton Buyers' Association will hold a meeting in this city next Thursday. The representative of the Association probably will be authorized to propose a surety company as protection for through bills of lading as now used.

The present demands of foreign bankers is the result of recent failures of two big Southern exporting firms, Knight, Yancey & Co., of Decatur, Ala., and Steele, Miller & Co., of Corinth, Miss., by which the foreigners lost in the neighborhood of \$7,000,000.

The question was discussed at a meeting of the banking committee of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce today and recommendations will be laid before the Cotton Buyers' Association at its meeting Thursday.

When the awning frames no longer obstruct Main street the next move will be to get rid of the telegraph, telephone and electric light poles, but this is a long time in the future as Sumter is not yet ready to put the wires underground.

RAILROAD RAIL.

THE SENATE AMENDS RAILROAD MEASURE.

Puts in Two Provisions Tending to Foster Water Competition With Land Carriers.

Washington, June 1.—By a vote of 31 to 25 the senate today refused to challenge the Supreme Court of the United States to another decision regarding the right of common carriers to transport commodities produced by themselves.

The vote was taken upon an amendment to the railroad bill offered by Senator Bailey, of Texas, making it unlawful for any railroad company to transport from one State to another 'any article or commodity manufactured, mined or produced by it, or under its authority or by any corporation, joint stock company or partnership in which said railroad company holds, owns or controls, directly or indirectly any stock or interest.'

The amendment was intended to remedy the supposed defect in the commodities clause of the Hepburn act of 1906, out of which grew the famous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in which the government undertook to prosecute a number of the roads engaged in the mining of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania. The court held the law to be constitutional, but materially limited its application.

The original provision was drawn by Senator Bailey, and he sought by today's amendment to force the court to face squarely the question of the right of congress to prohibit railroad companies from transporting commodities produced by themselves. Mr. Bailey said that it was his intention to make the language of the present provision so plain that 'not even a judge of the Supreme Court could fail to understand it.' The time consumed in debate on the Bailey amendment prevented a final vote being reached on the bill, as had been hoped.

The LaFollette amendment, providing for the ascertainment of the physical value of all railroad property as a basis for the fixing of rates was defeated, 25 to 30. A modified provision by Mr. Simmons, requiring such valuation of property affected by any given case, also was lost, 28 to 30.

The tendency toward bringing water transportation under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission, which has been noticeable throughout the consideration of the bill, found expression in two amendments, one offered by Senator Simmons of North Carolina and the other by Senator Burton of Ohio, both of which found acceptance.

The first was presented as a proviso in connection with the long and short haul provision heretofore adopted. It provides, 'that when application is made to the commission by a carrier to fix a lower rate for longer than for shorter distances on account of water competition, said application shall not be granted if the commission, after investigation, shall find that the lower rate asked for will destroy water competition.'

Following is the text of the Burton amendment:

'Whenever a railway or railways in competition with a water route or routes shall reduce the rates on the carriage of any species of freight it shall not be permitted to increase such rates unless, after hearing by the interstate commerce commission, it shall be found that such proposed increase rests upon changed conditions other than the elimination or the decrease in water competition, and the said commission is hereby given the right to prescribe minimum railroad rates on lines competing with waterways whenever, in its opinion, the object of the railroad or railroads in reducing rates is to destroy waterway competition.'

Mr. Burton had not proceeded far with his explanation of his amendment when he was stopped by an announcement by Mr. Elkins, in charge of the bill, that he would accept the provision. Nevertheless the roll was called, resulting 53 to 1.

Mr. Bailey, in speaking in support of his amendment, freely criticized the decision of the Supreme Court out of which the amendment grew. He went so far as to express the view that the opinion of the court as promulgated had been a re-written document. He explained that this conclusion had been reached through his knowledge of literary construction and not through any 'inside information.'

Turn over a new leaf.—Middleton.

LECTURES JOHN BULL.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, THE UNIVERSAL CENSOR.

He Delivers Speech in London Severely Criticising England's Policy in Egypt—He Also Tells How Egypt Should Be Managed.

London, May 31.—Quite unexpectedly today Theodore Roosevelt delivered what is considered by Englishmen as a severe arraignment of the nation in its attitude towards Egypt. Something picturesque was looked for from the former president of the United States, but in view of his utterances in Egypt in which he gave praise in full measure to the British government for the development that followed British rule there, it was not anticipated that he would revert again to that subject, especially for the purpose of taking England to task. But with a frankness that caused a stir among those who had gathered in the ancient guild hall to witness the ceremony of conferring upon him the freedom of London, Mr. Roosevelt declared that while England had given Egypt the best government in 2,000 years, yet recent events, following the ascension of Premier Boutros Pasha, had showed that in certain points the British government had erred and that England must repair this error if she wished to do her full duty.

He called attention to the fact that England's primary object in taking hold of Egypt was the establishment of order.

"Either you have or you have not the right to remain in Egypt to establish and keep order. If you have not the right and have not the desire to keep order, then, by all means, get out. But if, as I hope, you feel that your duty to civilized man and your fealty to your own great traditions alike bid you to stay, then make the fact and the name agree and show you are ready to meet in every deed the responsibility which is yours.

"When a people treats assassination as the cornerstone of self-government it forfeits all right to be treated as worthy of self-government. Some nation must govern Egypt, and I hope and believe that the English nation will decide that the duty is theirs."

Mr. Roosevelt dwelt upon the baleful influence of the Nationalist party in Egypt which had shown in connection with the murder of the premier that it was neither desirous nor capable of guaranteeing justice. Nor had England shown enough of its strength.

"You have tried to do too much," he said, "in the interests of Egyptians themselves. Those who have to do with uncivilized peoples, especially fanatical peoples, must remember that in such a situation as that which faces you in Egypt, weakness, timidity and sentimentality will cause infinitely more harm than violence and injustice. Sentimentality is the most broken reed on which righteousness can lean."

With reference to the Sudan, Mr. Roosevelt said he felt as he did about the Panama canal. Although it might not pay, it was Great Britain's duty to stay there. In his opinion, the Sudan would pay anyway. It was not worth while to belong to a big nation unless that nation was ready to shoulder a big task.

He prefaced his remarks on Egypt with the statement that he spoke as an unprejudiced outsider, as an American and a real democrat, whose first duty was to war against violence, injustice and wrong-doing found."

NEGRO ESCAPES FROM HOSPITAL.

Constable Who Wounded Him is Held For Appearance Before the Superior Court.

Fort Mill, June 1.—Will Ross, the negro who is alleged to have attempted a criminal assault on a young white woman in this township on Wednesday afternoon and who escaped into North Carolina where he was shot by a pursuing constable, late last night escaped from the Charlotte hospital where he had been confined since the shooting and is still at large.

J. J. Charlotte, the constable who shot the negro, was arrested in Charlotte and is held under a \$200 bond for his appearance before the Mecklenburg superior court next Monday.

Colonel Bryan says the Democratic party has its eye on a Western candidate, from which the conclusion may be drawn that Colonel Bryan may still be reached by a letter sent in care of the Commoner.—St. Louis Times.