

**CZAR TO BE OVERTHROWN.**

**DEMOCRATS AND INSURGENTS OF HOUSE UNITE IN RESISTING TYRANNY.**

Speaker's Effort to Draw Teeth of Anti-boss Rule Brings About Another Coalition, and Defeat for Would-be Monarch.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The stirring scenes of the last session of congress, when the house overthrew Speaker Cannon and took the making of rules in its own hands, was reenacted in part on the floor of the house today.

Threatened with what they believed an effort to "draw the teeth" of one of the most important of the new rules, Democrats and insurgents joined in the defeat of the speaker. By a vote of 145 to 126, the combined forces rallied to the support of Representative Fitzgerald (Dem.) of New York and sustained him in appeal from the speaker's ruling.

The fight developed as the result of the second attempt to use the new rule which gives the house the power to discharge a committee from further consideration of a bill that has been referred to it. The insurgents and the Democrats believed that this rule was iron-clad; that as soon as the consideration of bills by unanimous consent had been concluded, on every first and third Monday of the month, the house was bound by the new rule to take up the motions to discharge committees from the custody of specified bills.

When the moment arrived today, however, Speaker Cannon gave recognition to Representative Hull of Iowa, chairman of the military affairs committee. Mr. Hull moved that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole and take up the consideration of the military appropriation bill, upon which it had been working last week.

There was an immediate rallying of forces and stiffening of necks among the insurgents and Democrats. Mr. Fitzgerald insisted upon the consideration of a motion to discharge a committee, which was upon the calendar. Speaker Cannon declined to give Mr. Fitzgerald the preference, but said that he would be glad to consider a point of order, if Mr. Fitzgerald wanted to make one.

The Democratic members declared that he did not have to make a point of order; that his was the right to recognition under the new rule, without the raising of any point of order against the speaker's action.

"You'll overrule me if I make a point of order," said Mr. Fitzgerald. Insurgents, Democrats and regulars jumped in to the fight that followed. Upon the speaker's refusal to recognize Mr. Fitzgerald, the latter was finally forced to make a point against the taking up of the army appropriation bill.

The speaker in his ruling on the point held that the new rule did not make it mandatory upon the house to take up the motions to discharge committees; that it simply made such motions in order if the house desired to take them up.

Upon this basis the speaker held that Mr. Hull and the army appropriation bill had the right of way, and the motions provided for under the new rule could not be interposed.

"I appeal from the decision of the chair," cried Mr. Fitzgerald. "I move to lay that motion on the table," interposed Representative Payne (N. Y.) Republican leader of the house.

The Payne motion was the first test of the strength, and it was defeated by a vote of 155 to 124. Then followed an acrimonious debate upon the ruling.

When the vote finally was taken upon the appeal from Speaker Cannon's decision, 23 insurgents and all but one of the Democrats present voted against the speaker. The result was the defeat of his ruling by a vote of 145 to 126. Fourteen members answered present, but did not vote because of pairs with absent members.

Representative Saunders (Va.) was the only Democrat voting against Mr. Fitzgerald in the appeal from the chair's decision.

The result of the vote is to settle definitely the status of the new rule.

The rule that brought about the test of strength and the defeat of the regular forces today is the last change that was made in the code of rules of the house last session. It was prepared by Champ Clark, the minority leader, and passed last June with but one dissenting vote.

Its purpose was to give a means for getting bills away from committees when the latter attempted to "smother" them.

One thing about this severe winter weather—nobody has a craving for strawberry ice cream.

You can't put yourself into heaven by always laboring to keep other people out; you are never much better yourself than you think other people to be.—Exchange.

**THE POTASH WAR.**

**HOW THE GERMANS VIEW SITUATION.**

**They Have Monopoly and Are Determined to Get Most Out of It.**

New York, Jan. 16.—Commenting upon the potash dispute and the efforts of the United States government to secure relief from the discriminatory tax on American consumers, the Hamburg correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says:

The German potash interests are watching developments at Washington in connection with the American contracts with close attention, but with no very great anxiety. The potash magnates are clearly determined to make no concessions whatever. The German government having come to their rescue with a potash tax law, they feel that the door is shut and the key is in their pocket.

It is a striking fact that the ugly feature of this legislation—namely, that it was clearly planned and designed to neutralize the advantages which the American companies enjoy under legally binding contracts—has attracted but little attention in Germany. The conception of the all-powerful state easily leads to absolutism and arbitrary courses in legislation.

Germany feels that it has a monopoly in potash and is determined to get the most out of it. There are now some fifty mills in operation (of which Prussia and other German states own fourteen,) but as things look today the number will exceed a hundred in less than five years. It will then be a question whether the sales of potash can be so increased as to absorb the output of so many producers. At present consumption is increasing, and it could undoubtedly be extended if prices were reduced to a reasonable basis.

**HUNTER'S CASE DISMISSED.**

**Laurens County Man Must Serve Eight Years in Penitentiary for Killing of Eldred Copeland.**

Columbia, January 17.—George Washington Hunter of Laurens county must serve a sentence of eight years in the State penitentiary for the murder of Eldred Copeland in Laurens county, the appeal having been dismissed yesterday by the United States supreme court on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction in the case. The case has been affirmed by the South Carolina supreme court. The case was appealed to the United States supreme court on the ground that Hunter was denied the right of being tried in the county in which the alleged crime was committed. Hunter was represented in the United States supreme court by C. L. Blease and F. H. Dominick, attorneys of Newberry. The State was represented by J. Fraser Lyon, the attorney general. Several days ago Attorney General Lyon filed with the United States supreme court notice of motion to dismiss the case on account of lack of jurisdiction or to affirm it.

Following the conviction of Washington Hunter in Greenwood county, an appeal was taken to the South Carolina supreme court. The sentence of eight years was affirmed. Pending an appeal to the United States supreme court, the remittitur in the case was stayed.

**Appeal Dismissed.**

Washington, Jan. 16.—The appeal of G. Washington Hunter from the decision of the South Carolina supreme court was today dismissed by the supreme court of the United States on the grounds that the court has no jurisdiction in the case. This leaves the case where it was before the appeal was taken to the supreme court of the United States with Hunter convicted of manslaughter and under a sentence of eight years. The lower court in which the case was tried was affirmed by the supreme court of South Carolina and with the appeal dismissed that decision must stand. Hunter was tried in Greenwood county on the charge of murdering Eldred Copeland at Laurens, in 1906.

In support of its decision that it has no jurisdiction, the supreme court of the United States today cited the following cases:

Farrell against O'Brien, 199 U. S., 100; Waters-Pierce Oil Company against State of Texas, 213 U. S., 112; King against West Virginia, 216 U. S., 92; Griffin against Connecticut, 218 U. S., 563.

The population of Abbeville, as announced by the census bureau, is 4,459.

A series of hollow cones in a line, the small end of one entering the large end of the next, is being tried out as a street car ventilator in England, the motion of the car carrying it providing draft enough to draw foul air into the cones and out the rear of the car.

**LIQUOR CASES WOUND UP.**

**LAST OF CASES TRIED MONDAY AFTERNOON BRING CONVICTIONS.**

**George P. McKagen and R. S. Griffin, White, Found Guilty by Jury.—Notice of Appeal.—Mr. Moise Says City Ordinance Is Unconstitutional.**

Monday morning when the case of George P. McKagen was called up for trial in the police court before Recorder Lee, Mr. Harmon D. Moise, attorney for the defendant, asked that the case be dismissed on the ground that the ordinance under which the case was tried was unconstitutional. This point was overruled by the Recorder, who held that, while part of the ordinance might be unsound or crude in its phraseology, the whole of it was not and the part brought to bear in this trial was sound. Mr. Moise then brought up other technical points which the Recorder also overruled. Mr. Moise then asked that the case be postponed, but as sufficient grounds were not advanced for this request it was not granted.

The case was then called for the afternoon at 4 p. m. when it was recommenced. The evidence put up showed that J. C. Dunning and G. L. Moseley, the two detectives hired by the city, had purchased whiskey from McKagen on the 16th and 20th of December, 1910.

The jury, after being out for only a few minutes, brought in a verdict of guilty on both counts. Recorder Lee then sentenced McKagen to pay a fine of \$100 or serve 30 days on each count.

The court then took up the case against R. S. Griffin, also white, for selling whiskey to L. A. Welch on December 17th. Welch and H. G. McKagen were the witnesses put up by the city while Griffin took the stand in his own behalf. The defense plead by Griffin was that he had bought the whiskey for Welch on the part of Welch, that he kept no whiskey in his own store, and that he bought it from one Mary Holmes, who has since that time left town. He stated at the time that he was arrested that he had purchased the whiskey from Len West, but upon reconsideration of the matter he had remembered that he had on this occasion purchased it from Mary Holmes. He said he had been in the habit of buying it from Len West, who also was out of town, and on first thought he had said Len West, but he had remembered better afterwards.

Short arguments were put up by the opposing counsel, Mr. Geo. D. Levy, for the defense, and Mr. John H. Clifton, for the city. Mr. Levy asked that Mr. Griffin be acquitted as the evidence showed that there had been no sale to Mr. Griffin, who had only bought the whiskey for Mr. Welch as an accommodation, while Mr. Clifton argued that Mr. Griffin was in collusion with the seller. After being out about five minutes the jury brought in the usual verdict of guilty and the usual fine of \$100 or 30 days on the chain gang was imposed.

Mr. Moise, the attorney for McKagen gave notice of an appeal and bond was arranged for while the appeal was pending. With the winding up of these two cases came the winding up of all of the cases caused by the recent wholesale arrests of the blind tiger liquor sellers in the city.

There were about twenty of them in all and not one of them was allowed to escape the wrath of the law and the city's ordinance. There was a conviction in every case. No small credit is due to Recorder Lee who tried the cases, to Mr. John H. Clifton, who prosecuted all of the cases for the city, to Chief Bradford and Policeman H. G. McKagen, who made the capture and conviction possible by their untiring work and energy displayed in finding out the tigers and in working up cases against them.

**LONG HATS MUST GO.**

**Crusade in New York City Against Long Hat Pins.**

New York, Jan. 17.—New York city will join other cities in the crusade against the hat pin evil. An ordinance now before the board of aldermen provides a \$6.50 fine for any woman whose hat pin, unless suitably guarded, protrudes "more than half an inch from the crown or any other portion of the hat." The exercise of tending a furnace is believed to be a sovereign remedy for slothfulness, ingrowing appetite and general disability. Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, was the most fluent Spanish scholar in the Senate. In his younger days he was a United States district attorney in New Mexico, and at that time Spanish was the official language of the Courts.

**FOURTH QUARTERLY REPORT.**

Continued from page two.

Oct. 1-31—To recd. from all sources,	2,066.07
Nov. 1-30—To recd. from all sources,	4,783.33
Dec. 1-31—To recd. from all sources,	37,547.16
	\$60,973.09
Oct. 1—By abatement on Co. Ord. by Comp. General,	11.16
Oct. 1—By abatement on 1 m. S. F. Loan,	4.16
Oct. 1-Dec. 31—By pd. act. R. and Bridges, Fees and Salaries,	1,122.40
Oct. 1-Dec. 31—By pd. act. Aims House,	3,770.17
Oct. 1-Dec. 31—By pd. act. Chaingang,	913.75
Oct. 1-Dec. 31—By pd. act. Public Buildings,	1,010.33
Oct. 1-Dec. 31—By pd. act. Jail,	406.95
Oct. 1-Dec. 31—By pd. act. Contingent,	508.51
Oct. 1-Dec. 31—By pd. act. Ex-Con. Soldiers,	852.70
Oct. 1-Dec. 31—By pd. act. Court Expenses,	354.00
Dec. 31—By bal. Co. Ord.	2,453.90
Dec. —By bal. 1 m. S. F.,	43,604.22
	5,960.84
	\$60,973.09

Attest: P. M. PITTS, Supervisor.  
J. R. SUMTER, Clerk to Co. Comrs.

**SUMTER BOY A MINSTREL.**

**Charles Hurst is in the Honey Boy Troupe.**

One of the "headliners" in the George Evans (Honey Boy) Minstrel company, which will be in Columbia next week, is Charles Hurst, a Sumter youth, who has made a decided hit as a female impersonator. Mr. Hurst is the son of C. M. Hurst, a well known Sumter citizen.—The State.

**CONVICTS WHO MADE GOOD.**

**As a Railroad Man Once Notorious Burglar Earns \$12,000 a Year.**

(New York Herald.)

Two interesting things are shown by the records on file with the pardon clerk at the State capitol. One is that there are many men in the great State of New York going through life with sinister past known neither to their wives nor children. The other is that men sent to prison for penal offenses can live down their evil ways and become useful and respected citizens.

Most remarkable cases of this kind came to the attention of the officials during the closing days of the administration of Governor White. Names are not made public. It has always been the custom to shield from publicity such persons as sought to have their citizenship restored, on the theory that publication might do them much harm by branding them as convicts.

Scores of applications for restorations were made to Governor White, and quite a few of them were granted. The most remarkable came from a man who is now a prominent railway man in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad. He earns a salary of \$12,000 a year and lives in fine style with his family. His petition to be restored to the full rights of citizenship was endorsed by a lawyer of prominence, who declared that he and the petitioner himself were the only living persons who knew that "the petitioner was at one time a burglar of considerable reputation."

In the papers it was explained that the man served a term in prison for burglary, but that after getting out he resolved to "brace up and be a man." He went to a part of the country where he was not known and studied engineering. None of his associates and no member of his family knew anything concerning his dark past. Like practically all others who seek citizenship years after being deprived of it, this man grew tired of making excuses to his wife and children for not voting.

Another case which attracted considerable attention was that of a Brooklyn business man who was sent to prison for robbery in 1872. He reformed, married, and now has a family of grown-up children. His sons last fall expressed surprise that their father did not vote, and his explanation was a lame one. To the officials here he said that he had always feared to swear in his vote lest some one who remembered the 1872 case would challenge him and expose his dark secret, which has always been kept from his wife and children. His application to be restored to the rights of an American citizen was granted, as was that of the Pennsylvania railway man.

Anderson is making a good beginning toward securing funds with which to build a college.

Anderson's city council wants a bond issue for sewer extension.

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Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

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Your Satisfaction; Our Pleasure  
Your Need; Ours to Supply  
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**'Time and Tide Wait for no Man.'**  
But the Farmers' Bank & Trust Company is always waiting with the goods. Having the largest capital stock of any bank in the county, and a steadily increasing surplus, its prepared to take care of you and wants your account.  
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We have just received a large stock of Fresh Seeds for your garden, and would be pleased for you to come in and supply your needs. Now is the time for planting  
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