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## WILL NOT ELECT SENATORS.

### BY FOUR VOTES PROPOSAL FOR DIRECT ELECTION FAILS OF PASSAGE.

Vote Stands 54 to 33 For Resolution, Smith Voting For and Tillman Against It—Borah, Leader of Movement, Not Discouraged.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The resolution for direct election of United States senators, which has been a topic of so great interest at the present session of congress, today was defeated by the senate, lacking four votes of the two-thirds necessary for its passage. Fifty-four senators stood for the resolution and 33 against it. Though this division showed so large a majority of the senate to favor popular elections, yet the number was not sufficient to carry the measure, which required a two-thirds vote for its success.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the popular election resolution was taken up under unanimous consent, granted last week.

So long had the resolution been before the senate, and so carefully had the membership been canvassed by its supporters and its opponents, that it was recognized from the moment the question was brought up that it would go down in defeat. Nevertheless there was a large attendance on the floor.

Though it had been understood that debate would be shut off on the measure when called, Senator Bacon who determinedly has opposed the resolution as it was altered under the Sutherland amendment, placing the control of the elections in the hands of congress, yet hoped to have an amendment adopted that might render the measure acceptable to some of the Southern senators.

The Georgia senator's effort was to provide that the federal supervision of the elections should apply only in those States wherein the legislatures had failed to designate the elections, and method of holding the elections.

Vice President Sherman ruled the Bacon amendment out of order and the roll call was begun.

Though, as indicated, it was practically a foregone conclusion that the resolution would fail to get a two-thirds vote, the roll call was followed with deepest interest. For a moment it was thought that calculations would be upset, for when Senator Gallinger's name was reached his answer was "aye." Looks of surprise were exchanged by many senators, for there is no more inveterate enemy of the resolution than the New Hampshire senator.

The clerk had received several more responses before it occurred to Mr. Gallinger that something was wrong. He arose in some haste and had his name shifted to the "noes."

The roll was:  
Yeas—Bailey, Beveridge, Borah, Bourne, Bradley, Briggs, Bristow, Browne, Burkett, Burton, Carter, Chamberlain, Clapp, Clark (Wyo.), Clark (Ark.), Culberson, Cullom, Cummins, Curtis, Davis, Dixon, DuPont, Frye, Gamble, Gore, Gronna, Guggenheim, Jones, La Follette, McCumber, Martin, Nelson, Newlands, Nixon, Overman, Owen, Paynter, Perkins, Piles, Rayner, Shively, Simmons, Smith (Md.), Smith (Mich.), Smith (S. C.), Stephenson, Stone, Sutherland, Swanson, Taylor, Thornton, Warner, Watson, Young, Total 54.

Noes—Bacon, Bankhead, Brandegee, Bulkeley, Burnham, Burrows, Crane, Depew, Dick, Dillingham, Fletcher, Flint, Foster, Gallinger, Hale, Heyburn, Johnston, Keane, Lodge, Lorimer, Money, Oliver, Page, Penrose, Percy, Richardson, Root, Scott, Smoot, Tallaferro, Tillman, Warren, Wetmore, Total 33.

Yeas, 54; noes, 33. Total 87.

There were four absentees, Senators Aldrich, Fraser, Crawford and Terrell. Had they been present, Mr. Terrell, it was announced, would have voted against the resolution and Mr. Frazier for it. For Mr. Aldrich no announcement was made. Later Mr. Crawford appeared on the floor and explained that he had overslept and had then met the additional annoyance of a street car delay. His vote, he said, would have been "aye."

Senator Borah, who has led the advocates of popular elections, though disappointed at the result, was not discouraged. On the contrary he felt that the vote plainly indicated the growing popularity of the measure. The senator said:

"While I would like much to have had four more votes, yet I am gratified with the results. When it is demonstrated that the senate stands within four of two-thirds it is certain that the real fight is over."

## LORIMER WON OUT.

### BRIBE GIVER HOLDS SEAT IN SENATE.

Personal Equation Has Added Bitterness to Contest—South Carolina Senators Split Again, Smith Voting Against Lorimer and Tillman for Him.

Washington, March 1.—William Lorimer retains his seat in the United States senate. By a vote of 46 to 40 that body today defeated the resolution introduced by Senator Beveridge, declaring the junior senator from Illinois had not legally been elected.

The end of the case that for so many months had been before the senate, and which had provoked one of the most bitter fights in that body for years—a fight in which the personal equation served to heighten and intensify the feeling—came shortly after 1:30 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the vice president brought his gavel down sharply upon his desk and called for the vote on the resolution. The agreement entered into by the members yesterday called for the shutting off of all debate at that hour until the settlement of the issue by vote.

Senator La Follette had the floor at the time and the rap of the gavel forced him to an abrupt termination of his anti-Lorimer speech. The ayes and noes were sounded and the crowded floor and galleries followed the roll call with most intense interest.

Upon the conclusion of the roll call and the announcement of the result, applause was heard from the galleries, while on the floor Senator Lorimer's friends hastened to tender their congratulations.

Nays (Pro-Lorimer)—Republicans: Bradley, Brandegee, Briggs, Bulkeley, Burnham, Burrows, Carter, Clarke of Wyoming, Crane, Cullom, Curtis, Depew, Dick, Dillingham, Dupont, Flint, Frye, Gallinger, Gamble, Guggenheim, Hale, Heyburn, Kean, McCumber, Nixon, Oliver, Penrose, Perkins, Piles, Richardson, Scott, Smoot, Stephenson, Warren and Wetmore.

Democrats: Bailey, Bankhead, Fletcher, Foster, Johnson, Paynter, Simmons, Smith of Maryland, Thornton, Tillman and Watson. Total nays, 46.

Ayes (Anti-Lorimer)—Republicans: Beveridge, Borah, Bourne, Bristow, Brown, Burkett, Burton, Clapp, Crawford, Cummins, Dixon, Gronna, Jones, La Follette, Lodge, Nelson, Page, Root, Smith of Michigan; Sutherland, Warner and Young.

Democrats: Bacon, Chamberlain, Clarke of Arkansas; Culberson, Davis, Gore, Martin, Money, Newlands, Overman, Owen, Percy, Rayner, Shively, Smith of South Carolina; Stone, Swanson and Taylor. Total ayes, 40.

Absent: Aldrich, Frazier and Terrell.

Senator Lorimer did not vote because of his interest in the case. Senator Tallaferro was in his seat, but did not respond to his name.

The vote of Senator Cullom, Mr. Lorimer's colleague from Illinois, was awaited with great interest. Both sides had claimed him. He voted for Lorimer.

While no pairs were announced Senator Aldrich was paired on other questions with Senator Terrell, both being absent on account of illness, Senator Tallaferro's silence may signify a pair with Senator Frazier, who was absent on account of the death of his mother. Mr. Tallaferro had been understood to be pro-Lorimer.

Senator Frazier and Senator Terrell, who were absent, were announced as both anti-Lorimer.

There is a general understanding that Senator Aldrich would have favored Lorimer. Nothing was stated on the floor regarding his attitude.

The scene when the vote was taken was one of most intense but suppressed excitement. Not until Senator Wetmore, next to the last name on the list, had voted was the vote for Lorimer complete. The result had been expected, but everybody waited breathlessly for the announcement. It was received with applause from the galleries, but as usual this was quickly suppressed by the presiding officer.

"The resolution is lost," announced the vice president, and instantly the senate was in an uproar of people, leaving the gallery and floor. It was some time before the senate could resume its proceedings.

Previous to taking the vote speeches were made by Senators Owen, Smith of Michigan and La Follette, all in opposition to Lorimer retaining his seat, and by Senator Simmons of

North Carolina for the Illinois senator.

Mr. Lorimer also spoke briefly in answer to telegram from Gov. Deneen, denying Senator Lorimer's statement regarding himself.

Mr. LaFollette, the last speaker of the day, was proceeding to say that every line of the testimony convicts Mr. Lorimer, not only of obtaining his seat, but of being participant in that bribery, when he turned with trembling voice and gesticulating hands toward the seat of Senator Lorimer on his left. People in the galleries above rose to see what the object of all this denunciation would do. There was an instant of tense silence.

"The gentleman is not in his seat," said Mr. LaFollette, and turned away to face the senate. He went on to review the circumstances which he considered as substantiating his position and declared that it was impossible that Mr. Lorimer should not have known what was going on.

"We can not say just where the money came from," he said, "but we know that a large amount of it was used."

Senator Burrows of Michigan, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, which investigated the Lorimer case and in its report exonerated the accused senator, was on his feet trying to interrupt. He tried to read from the minority report which declared that the evidence did not prove complicity on Lorimer's part in the alleged bribery.

"Does the senator yield?" asked the presiding officer. The hand of the clock hovered over the half hour mark—people held their breath. The chairman's gavel was in the air.

"Just a minute, just a minute," cried the Wisconsin senator. "I know what the senator wants to say. You never can prove a thing like that, but you can know it. I don't know where the money came from that was used to defeat my own re-election to the senate, but I do know that a part of it came from Wall street."

Bang. The gavel fell, and Senator La Follette sank back with the phrase "Wall street" on his lips. A titter of hysterical laughter rang out from the galleries.

"The hour of 1:30 having arrived," said the vice president, "the secretary will report the resolution." It was read:

"Resolved, That William Lorimer was not duly and legally elected to a seat in the senate of the United States by the legislature of the State of Illinois."

"The secretary will call the roll."

"Mr. Aldrich" and the roll was on. Practically all the senators were in their seats, and all the surplus space on the senate floor was occupied by members of the house, who remained standing while the vote proceeded.

### Tillman Followed Bailey.

Washington, March 1.—Senator Smith voted for the resolution declaring that Senator Lorimer was not legally elected to the Senate of the United States and Senator Tillman voted against the resolution when the vote of the senate was taken today.

South Carolina was but one of the several States whose delegations in the senate were divided in voting.

Senator Tillman is credited with having been won over to the cause of Lorimer by the speech of Senator Bailey in Lorimer's behalf.

### SUES KERSHAW COUNTY.

### Penn Bridge Company Claim \$31,355.85 and Damages to Amount of \$3,000 in Connection With Wateree Bridge.

Camden, March 1.—The Penn Bridge Company and their sub-contractors, J. F. O'Brien, have filed a suit against Kershaw county for a claim of \$31,355.85 and \$3,000 damages. The suit is a result of the work done by the Penn Bridge Company in building the bridge over the Wateree river. They took nearly a year longer to do the work than their contract called for. They were greatly delayed by high water and the caving-in of the earth, of which the county was not responsible for. The county board of commissioners have placed the case in the hands of T. J. Kirkland of this city and E. D. Blakely of Kershaw. C. C. Wilson of Columbia is the county's engineer.

Orangeburg, Feb. 28.—News reached the city today that the Bolen oil mill in the Bolen section of Orangeburg county was destroyed by fire last night at 2 a. m. There was a belief that the fire was the work of an incendiary. An attempt was made to burn the building one night about one month ago.

## BLACKMAN ESCAPED GALLOWS.

### Jury Unable to Agree and a Mistrial is Ordered—Case Continued to Next Term.

Darlington, March 1.—The jury which has been trying Coy Blackman, charged with the murder of E. D. Boseman and his son, Barlow, near Hartsville, in this county, during last December, failed to agree on a verdict and the case will be continued until the next term.

According to the evidence, Blackman was at the house of a negro, Cleoro Byrd, early one Sunday morning, when E. D. Boseman and his son, Barlow, came in from the direction of Hartsville, walked into the house and demanded of Blackman a pistol which they accused him of having which belonged to Barlow Boseman.

Blackman, it was testified, denied having the weapon, in fact, any weapon at all, and refused the suggestion of the younger Boseman that he allow them to search him. A fight ensued in which Blackman claimed that he was attacked by both of the Bosemans, one in the front and one in the rear, that he shot both in self-defense, the pistol being in his coat pocket, and that he fired through his coat.

The charge of murder was withdrawn by the State and a verdict of manslaughter asked by the solicitor. The case was bitterly fought by State's counsel.

Judge Shipp charged the jury about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and after being out all night they announced this morning that they had failed to agree. A mistrial was ordered.

Several minor cases were disposed of today and adjournment will probably come tomorrow night, after the trial of one more murder case.

### SUPPORTERS SAY HE WILL SIGN.

### Much Speculation as to Whether Governor Will Sign Resolution to Investigate Winding-up Commission.

Columbia, March 2.—Much speculation is being indulged here as to whether or not Governor Blease will sign the joint resolution of the legislature for an investigation of the dispensary winding-up commission. His supporters and admirers declare that he will sign the resolution, but there are others who doubt if he has any serious intentions of so doing. It was at the suggestion of Governor Blease that the resolution was passed; the members of the commission and the attorney general addressed a spirited communication to the legislature welcoming the light, and practically defied the governor to refuse his signature. At the request of the governor, Chairman Murray transmitted letter in regard to the commission's work, etc. Will the governor let the matter rest here, or will he want a thorough investigation by legislature? This is specially pertinent since members of the commission and others feel that the communication to the legislature contained more insinuations than anything else.

If Governor Blease was sincere, he will likely not rest without a thorough investigation. Many of his friends say he was sincere and they believe he will sign the resolution. With his signature the work of investigating may begin.

The whole State is waiting to see what Mr. Blease will do.

### CHILD KILLED BY AUTOMOBILE.

### Murdock Campbell, Aged Six, Succumbs as Result of Being Struck by Dr. Watson's Machine.

Columbia, March 2.—Murdock Campbell, son of Rev. J. A. Campbell, died yesterday afternoon at the Columbia hospital as the result of an automobile accident. Murdock, who is 6 years of age, was struck by a machine driven by Dr. Jos. J. Watson. The accident occurred last Monday morning on the Camden road under rather peculiar circumstances and at the time was not considered serious.

The boy was swinging behind a wagon and did not hear the approach of the automobile. As he dropped off and darted to one side of the road he was struck by the machine. Dr. Watson, who states that he was running at a very moderate rate of speed, at once stopped and had the boy taken to the hospital. It was not until yesterday morning that dangerous symptoms appeared and an examination showed a concussion of the brain. The boy died yesterday.

The little boy is a son of Rev. J. A. Campbell, a well known Methodist minister. Dr. Watson was exonerated from all blame for the accident.

## PROGRESSIVE FARM WORK.

### FARM DEMONSTRATION AGENCIES TO WORK IN HARMONY.

### Corn Breeders' Association—Hudson is Elected President—It is Expected That \$15,000 Will be Raised For Exposition.

Clemson College, Feb. 28.—Cooperation with the other agricultural agencies of the State for the fulfillment of the programme of progress will be the keynote of the United States farm demonstration work at South Carolina during the present year.

This statement was made today by Bradford Knapp, assistant to Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, head of the farm demonstration work, who is here attending a working conference of the farm demonstration agents.

There are more than a score of the agents here. The conference was called for the purpose of bringing the farm demonstration agents in closer touch with the other agencies who are working for the improvement of agricultural conditions in South Carolina.

Bradford Knapp said today that he would within the next week announce the programme for the demonstration work in South Carolina for 1912. The work will this year be greatly enlarged. Approximately \$35,000 will be available. The work will be extended into practically every county in the State. Besides the demonstration work the boys' corn clubs, the tomato clubs and the live stock work will be encouraged and assisted.

At a meeting of the South Carolina Corn Breeders' Association held here today plans were perfected for the second South Atlantic States Corn exposition which is to be held in Columbia during the week of December, 1911. The sum of \$3,000 has been appropriated by the general assembly for the corn breeding work and the exposition. This fund was today placed in the hands of a commission consisting of W. R. Perkins, professor of agriculture of Clemson college; D. N. Barrow of the Clemson extension work, D. D. Hudson, president of the Corn Breeders' association, and E. J. Watson, commissioner of agriculture. Mr. Hudson was elected president of the exposition. Approximately \$8,000 has already been raised by the exposition management. It is expected that at least \$15,000 will be secured.

There was some discussion here today as to the bringing of the National Corn show to Columbia. A. G. Smith, who accompanied the delegation to Columbus, expressed the opinion that the show would not come to Columbia this year but he believed that it will be secured in three years when the local corn exposition has grown to larger proportions.

One of the main drawbacks to the bringing of the exposition South was the veto by Gov. Blease of the \$5,000 for the State fair. In the opinion of those discussing the situation the State Fair Society will not be in a position to erect a building large enough to accommodate the exposition.

The conference of demonstration agents will come to a close tomorrow.

### FREIGHT RATE QUESTION UP.

### Railroads Want Rehearing Because Case Was Heard by Only Two Commissioners.

Columbia, Mar 1.—By moving the railroad commission for a rehearing, the railroad interests have sought to re-open the whole question of freight rates on cotton piece goods from interior points to Charleston. The reason given for a rehearing is that Commissioner Sullivan died and Commissioner Richards succeeded to his place, while the original hearing was in progress. Attorney Christie Benet, representing the cotton mills, has asked that his side be heard before final action is taken on the petition for a rehearing and the commission now has this request under advisement and expect to pass on it Wednesday afternoon. The petition, covering four typed pages, is signed by the following attorneys, Claudian B. Northrop, of Washington, Assistant General Counsel Southern Railway; Lucian W. McLenor, Division Counsel Atlantic Coast Line and attorney, Charleston and Western Carolina Railway; Wm. H. Lyles, General Counsel Columbia, Newberry and Laurens Railway; Lyles and Lyles, District Counsel Seaboard Air Line. Commissioners Richards and Hampton are in attendance, Commissioner Caughman being in Florida. If a rehearing is granted the date will probably be April 7.

## INCREASE CONSTABLE DUTIES.

### REQUIRED BY GOVERNOR TO ENFORCE MANY LAWS.

### So-Called Whiskey Constables Receive Instructions to Perform Duties Heretofore Devolving on Factory Inspectors, to Report Violations of "G. O. P. Theft Laws of Morality" — Must Report Weekly Governor and Held Strictly Accountable.

Charleston, Feb. 27.—Charged with enforcement of the child labor laws, the inspection of the mills of the State, under the various Acts passed by the General Assembly, the enforcing of all laws within their territory, are the duties of constables, heretofore known as whiskey constables under former Governors, according to instructions sent out today by Governor Blease. The order covers violations also of the gaming laws, thefts and violations of the laws of morality.

The letter sent to his constables today follows the statement of Governor Blease, that he himself would see to the enforcement of the factory inspection laws through the constables. This work was done during the last two years by the two factory inspectors in Commissioner Watson's department, namely, Messrs. S. M. Sloan and Alexander McDougal. The constables are paid out of the \$5,000 fund in the Governor's department for the enforcing of the laws of the State.

Governor Blease vetoed the appropriation for the salaries of the two factory inspectors and the Senate upheld the veto. Following this, Governor Blease had a clash with the local Federation of Labor Unions.

The following are the instructions sent out today from the Chief Executive's office.

"You have been appointed by me as constables. Your duties are to see that all laws of this State are enforced within the territory which you work. Go into every community and report every violation of the criminal law that you get information enough about to secure a conviction. It matters not whether it be a violation of the dispensary laws, gambling, theft, violation of the laws of morality, it is your duty to report it."

"If there are any cotton mills within your territory, go into them and make an inspection at least once each month. See that no children under the age limit are allowed to work in them and see that they do not work more than the number of hours provided for by law, and if the mills are run at night be sure and see if the laws are properly enforced. If you desire any information with regard to the law, go to the county attorney of the county in which you work and secure it."

"Now remember that these instructions are positive and any failure on your part to carry them out will certainly cause you to lose your position, and if you do not feel that you will want to do this work resign now and don't wait to be negligent of your duty and be turned out."

"Write me a short report each week, stating what you are doing and what efforts you are making to carry out these instructions."

Under the law as to factory inspection there will be a multitude of duties of the constables, if all this work is done, as was the case with Messrs. Sloan and McDougal. All the statistics as to the manufacturing enterprises of the State, and in this Charleston played an important part, were tabulated by these two men after they had been on trips about the State to secure the necessary information.

Among the subjects heretofore treated in connection with the mills are: Hours of labor, supply of labor, number of persons working in the various mills, statistics as to the age of children employed, etc.

In connection with all industries were given the amount of capital invested, value of annual product, number and ages of persons employed, number of hours per day, wages, etc. These are just a few of the things, from memory, that the factory inspectors had to do. They did their work well, too. Now, all this work, or as much of it as will be done will fall to the whiskey constables, according to the instructions mailed out today from the Governor's office. The matter is taken entirely out of the hands of the department of agriculture, commerce and industries.

The dancing schools on Tuesday and Friday evenings attract good crowds every week.