

# The Watchman and Southron.

The SUMMER 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.

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1911.

Vol. XXXII. No. 34.

## POPULAR VOTE FOR SENATORS

### UPPER HOUSE ADOPTS DIRECT ELECTION MEASURE ALREADY ACCEPTED BY LOWER.

#### Sherman's Voice, Raised For Federal Supervision, Effects Adoption of That Section.

Washington, June 12.—The senate tonight by 64 to 24, passed the resolution amending the constitution to provide for election of senators by direct popular vote.

The Bristow amendment giving to the federal government supervision of such elections was adopted 44 to 44, the vice president casting the deciding ballot. The house already has passed the resolution.

Senator Reed of Missouri protested against the vice president casting his deciding vote. An amendment by Senator Bacon qualifying the Bristow amendment to prohibit federal supervision of elections unless the State legislature refused or failed to act was defeated 46 to 43. The resolution as amended was then finally adopted 64 to 24.

The debate on the resolution looking to the direct election of United States senators by direct vote of the people began shortly after noon. It soon drifted into a political affair. Democratic senators criticised Senator Bristow's change of attitude. Mr. Bristow framed the principal amendment, in the nature of a substitute to the main proposition, and he sought to continue the supervision of senatorial elections in congress instead of delegating it to States as proposed by the house resolution. In the last session the Kansas senator voted against an amendment offered by Senator Sutherland of Utah which would have had the same effect as his own provision of this session. Mr. Bristow said that in both instances his attitude had been decided by his desire to do that which most certainly would insure the success of the popular election resolution. Mr. Borah, in charge of the resolution, spoke in support of it, and Mr. Bacon opposed the Bristow amendment.

Mr. Stone of Missouri arraigned Mr. Bristow as "snatching the amendment" from Mr. Sutherland. Mr. Bristow said he first believed the measure would be stronger without the provision and now believed it would be stronger with it.

Mr. Davis of Arkansas arraigned Mr. Bristow. Referring by name to Senator Cummins, Clapps and La Follette, he declared "the insurgent crowd never had been sincere on any subject they have brought before the country."

The chair called Mr. Davis to order. Mr. Cummins denied Mr. Davis' statement of an alleged instance as untrue. Mr. Bristow refuted the charge, saying that only under great provocation "would he pay any attention to what the senator from Arkansas said."

Mr. Beach aroused feeling by declaring that great interests had been bringing enormous pressure to bear to defeat the measure. Senators Works, Guggenheim and Cummins arose to refute the allegation. Mr. Bacon explained that he was imputing no impropriety to any member.

The direction of the progressive was scored by Senator Reed of Missouri, who declared the conversion of Mr. Bristow to Senator Sutherland's viewpoint was "because of the negro vote in Kansas."

Adoption of the Bristow amendment which omitted the house provision transferring supervision of senatorial election from congress to the State legislature was made possible by Mr. Clark of Arkansas casting the only Democratic vote for the proposition. The tie on that ballot would have been prevented if the vote had been cast with his party, with whom he later voted on adoption of the resolution. On the resolution as amended, the vote was 64 to 24, was six more than the necessary two-thirds majority. Of the 24 negative votes, eight were cast by Democrats and 16 by Republicans. The resolution as amended and passed follows:

"That in lieu of the first paragraph of section 3 of article 1 of the constitution of the United States and in lieu of so much of paragraph two of the same section as relates to the filling of vacancies, the following be proposed as an amendment to the constitution which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the constitution when ratified by the legislature of three-fourths of the States:

"The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State—elected by the people therefor, for six years and each

## NO DISCRIMINATION IN SERVICE.

### Superintendent of Rural Delivery Service Says This Section Is Not Getting Raw Deal.

Washington, June 12.—The post-office department is not discriminating against Southern States in establishing rural mail routes, declared George G. Thompson, superintendent of rural postal delivery, before the house committee on expenditure in postoffice department today. He denied that politics figured in the matter.

Representative Oldfield suggested that of the 1,700 petitioners for rural delivery now pending before the post-office department the great majority are in the Southern States. Mr. Thomson said this condition was due to the scarcity of population, bad roads, or similar factors.

## SAYS PROTECTION NOT NEEDED.

### Democratic Member, a Manufacturer, Attacks Tariff System.

Washington, June 12.—An attack upon the protective tariff system by an American manufacturer, who claimed to have studied labor and manufacturing conditions in various countries of the world, held the close attention of the House for two hours today. Representative William C. Redfield, of Brooklyn, a new Democratic member, a manufacturer of machinery and long connected with export trade, declared to the House that American manufacturers are abandoning the protective principles as unnecessary, as they develop more scientific developments of their business.

"The protective tariff has simply enabled American manufacturers to sell at such high prices that they have not studied their own conditions closely," said Mr. Redfield. "They have relied on Government support rather than upon close management. Its effect has been to stimulate the development of plants until they are now so large that products must be sold abroad. In this condition the manufacturers no longer want to pay the high prices necessary for material under a protective tariff."

Mr. Redfield declared that instead of foreign labor being cheaper American labor is really the cheapest in the world, that from personal investigation in many parts of the world, he knew that no labor produced as much product, in proportion to the wages it received as Americans.

He said the American laboring man only wants to be freed from old restrictions and outgrown systems.

Mr. Redfield acknowledged the protective principle was "good for the producer at home, in some few ways."

"The American tariff board is worthless unless empowered to call for the cost sheets of the factories engaged in the line of manufacture it is studying," said Mr. Redfield. "Give it that power and what a howl goes up. The truth is that often the American cost of production is lower."

## FIRST BALE BRINGS \$1.015.

### Pronounced All New Cotton—Sold on Houston Exchange.

Houston, June 12.—The year's first bale of cotton was sold here today for \$2 05.84 per pound, the total weight being 493 pounds and the price \$1.015. This was the highest price ever paid on the Houston Exchange for a bale of cotton. S. Jesse Jones, who is not in the cotton business, was the successful bidder. He says he does not know yet what he will do with the cotton. He had three competitors until the \$1,000 mark was reached, when the others dropped out.

The bale was carefully examined and pronounced to be entirely new cotton, and classed as strict middling.

senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branches of the State legislatures.

"When vacancies happen in the representations of any State in the senate the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies, provided that the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

"This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the constitution."

The amended resolution now goes into conference before the senate and house, and some senators have predicted that the house will refuse to accept it.

## PAVING OF VITRIFIED BRICK.

### MR. GEO. P. WARING OF COLUMBIA GETS CONTRACT FOR MAIN STREET PAVING.

#### Five Contractors Bid for Work; Brick, Asphalt, Bitulithic and Wood Block Paving Materials—Question of Weights—J. B. Raffield Re-elected Cotton Weigher.

City Council met Tuesday evening to decide upon the material for the paving for Main street with Aldermen Wright and Glenn and City Clerk Hurst absent. Incidentally a few other matters were attended to at the meeting.

Main street will be paved with Bessemer vitrified brick and work will begin within the next thirty days, if present expectations are carried out as it is probable that they will be.

Mr. Geo. P. Waring of Columbia secured the contract for the work, over four other bidders, his bid for the same kind of work being less than that of any of his competitors. The other contractors to bid were: The Charleston Engineering and Construction Company, of Charleston; J. J. Cain, of Columbia; The Palmetto Paving Company, of Columbia; and the Atlantic Bitulithic Company, of Richmond, Va.

The resolution to accept the Waring bid and to award the contract to him for the Main street paving was made, after much discussion of the subject, by Alderman McKelver and was seconded by Alderman Cuttino. The paving put down will be of vitrified brick on a concrete base on top of the old base of macadam. The cost of the work will be \$2.26 1-2 per square yard.

Mr. Waring is given ten days in which to sign the contract and thirty days more in which to begin work on the street. The street is to be paved with the brick from Bartlett street to Canal street, there not being sufficient funds to pave more than this stretch of the street, and the cost of this amount of paving being slightly more than the \$25,000 voted for the Main street paving bonds.

The first matter taken up when Council met was the discussion of the Main street paving and council went into executive session while the discussion was going on. Mr. McKelver told of the various kinds of pavement that he had seen at different places and of these kind he thought that the vitrified brick on the present old macadam base was the best pavement, especially as this was a business street and had to undergo considerable traffic. Major Lee made a statement as to the best kinds of pavement on different kinds of base. It was shown that the asphalt and other preparations were better pavements for residence streets, but that the brick or bitulithic were the best for business streets.

After a discussion lasting considerably over an hour the matter was decided by the motion made by Mr. McKelver.

A letter from H. C. DesChamps in which he requested that something be done towards rectifying the use of false weights in the city was read. The letter referred especially to the weights made by the parties selling ice from their wagons. The matter was referred to the city attorney for information as to the law on the subject.

Mr. McLaurin reported, for the finance committee, that he had checked over the city clerks books and found them correct.

It was decided on a motion made by Mr. McKelver that hereafter all work done in the city be done by contract, if by having it done that way it be to the city's advantage.

The City Council put itself in record as endorsing any movement looking to the betterment of health and sanitation in Sumter.

Mr. J. B. Raffield was unanimously re-elected to the position of cotton weigher during the year 1911-12.

Mr. McKelver moved that the Commissioners of Public Works be instructed to lay a two-inch water main on Corbett street for use in the manufacture of drain pipe and for the use of citizens on the streets. The motion was carried.

It was decided that all water and sewer connections ought to be put down before the street was laid as a measure for the preservation of the street and as a measure for the convenience and economy of citizens. In this connection it was ordered that notice be given to the public that the rates of making these connections will be raised from \$4.00 to \$25.00 for each connection after the paving is laid. The clerk was instructed to

## BEATS WIFE TO DEATH.

### Tale of Barbarous Cruelty Told at Coroner's Inquest Held at Spartanburg.

Spartanburg, June 14.—Because she objected to her husband's selling whiskey, Mrs. Mary Lawter, who recently came to Arlington in a remote section of this county, from near Saluda, N. C., was so severely beaten by him with a hickory stick that she died from the effects of it, according to the finding of the coroner's jury, which rendered this verdict at the inquest held by Coroner J. S. Turner Tuesday evening: "We, the jury, find according to the evidence that Mary Lawter came to her death from a whipping at the hands of Andy Lawter, her husband."

Lawter was at once arrested and committed to jail. As the alleged whipping occurred in Polk county, N. C., the authorities of that county have been notified, and Lawter will be held here until the sheriff of Polk county comes for him.

The witness told a tale of barbarous cruelty on the part of Lawter. He whipped his wife several times, they said, and once seized a gun and tried to kill her, but was restrained. Mrs. Lawter finally left him, saying she would live on dry bread and water before she would live with her husband and take the beatings such as he had been giving her. She went to live with her sister, Mrs. Lucy Owens, at Arlington, and it was at her home that she suddenly died Tuesday morning. The most severe whipping had been administered two weeks ago. Broadus Lawter, her 9-year-old son, testified at the inquest: "My father whipped my mother with a hickory as big as a fishing pole while she was making up the bed. He got the gun three times to shoot mother with. Ben Garrett kept father from shooting mother."

Tildye Hendrix, Mrs. Lucy Owens and W. E. Owens, the latter's husband, testified that Mrs. Lawter told them she was beaten because she objected to her husband's selling whiskey and having it in the house.

Dr. W. F. Brockman, who performed autopsy, testified that he found Mrs. Lawter had been enceinte. An examination of her heart showed it to be normal, but there was a small clot of blood on which the physician said: "It drifted to the right side of the heart, thereby stopping instantly the heart's action, death resulting. I believe some injury to this mother while in health has caused such an abnormal condition to exist."

Solicitor J. C. Otts said tonight that although Mrs. Lawter died in Spartanburg county and her husband was arrested here, Lawter would have to be tried in North Carolina, since it was there according to the testimony, that the beating was inflicted.

## INVITED TO WHITE HOUSE.

### Governor and Mrs. Blease Asked to President's Silver Wedding.

Columbia, June 13.—Governor and Mrs. Blease have received an invitation to attend the silver wedding reception at the White House, on June 19, the occasion being the 25th anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Taft. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Taft took place June 19, 1886.

Governor and Mrs. Blease may not be able to go to Washington for this reception, owing to the meeting here of the State board of education on the 17th, the meeting continuing for some time.

## SID SMITH INJURED.

### Well Known Ball Player of Camden Hurt at Cleveland, Ohio.

Columbal, June 13.—Mrs. Sidney Smith who is at Camden, received a telegram today from Cleveland, O., stating that her husband, catcher of the Cleveland ball club had been injured. She left at once for Cleveland. The extent of the injuries are unknown.

prepare an ordinance to this effect.

The rate of the Main street bonds was changed from April first to July first. The terms of sale otherwise were allowed to stand as they were. The city clerk and treasurer was authorized to execute the bonds and to turn them over to E. H. Rollins & Sons, of Boston, Mass., the purchasers.

Mr. Booth reported that the work of cleaning out Turkey Creek had been completed at a cost of \$434.35 and Mr. Hurst was instructed to call upon Mr. W. M. Graham for the proportion due by landowners, according to their agreement.

## SEEKS TO RESTORE POWER.

### DEMOCRATS TRY TO RECONSIDER DIRECT ELECTION MEASURE.

#### Attempt to Strike Out Bristow Amendment Beaten by Defection of Clark of Arkansas.

Washington, June 13.—Strenuous Democratic efforts to secure senate reconsideration of the direct senatorial elections joint resolution on account of its inclusion of the Bristow amendment for federal supervision tacked to the house measure by the senate last night were defeated on a tie vote. After long discussion Mr. Reed of Missouri moved to recall the resolution from the house for the purpose of reconsidering the vote by which it was adopted. The motion was 33 to 33. Senator Clark of Arkansas voted with the Republicans. It was his vote yesterday which made possible the adoption of the Bristow amendment.

Today's debate was precipitated by Senator Bacon of Georgia, who argued that Vice President Sherman had no right to cast a deciding vote on the Bristow amendment yesterday, such a right being confined to ordinary legislative business. Those opposing Mr. Bacon argued that the vice president's constitutional authority to vote in case of a tie was absolute and unequivocal.

Although the Republicans of the house voted today to support the Bristow amendment to the joint resolution passed by the senate last night providing for direct election of senators, the Democratic leaders of the house insist that they will refuse to accept it and that the senate again must vote on the provision. Representative Underwood, the Democratic leader, said the action of the house in voting down a similar amendment providing for federal supervision would indicate that the resolution would have serious opposition in conference.

## UNKNOWN MAN KILLED.

### Body Found by Woman on Railroad—Supposed to Be From Florence.

Blacksburg, June 13.—It was reported here yesterday morning that a tramp had been killed on the railroad, about eight miles north of here, and on further investigation it was found to be true. The name of the unfortunate man could not be learned. He was about 25 years old and fairly well dressed and had a tobacco label on his person bearing the initials "H. J." and postoffice box—, Florence, S. C. He was seen by a liveryman as the train passed here early yesterday morning, lying on top of a freight car. Apparently he was asleep at the time that he was seen here. The train was a through freight and only stopped here to get water, hence he was not seen by any of the train crew. The body was found by a negro woman and she reported the matter and the body was taken on to King's Mountain and will be buried there. From information from there he was a tramp.

## TREASURY IN BETTER CONDITION.

### End of Month Promises to Find Federal Fisc in Better Shape Than in Two Years.

Washington, June 14.—The end of the month promises to find the federal treasury in a better condition than for two years. While the fiscal year already shows an ordinary surplus of more than \$8,000,000 as against a deficit of \$13,000,000 a year ago at this time, there is promise that the total deficit now standing at \$21,000,000 may be much reduced before the next fiscal year begins.

All corporation taxes should be in by the end of the month. Nearly \$2,000,000 has been paid so far this month. The estimated total income from that source is \$26,000,000.

All sources of income except customs receipts have produced more this year than last year. Expenditures will show little change.

## HAIL DESTROYS COTTON.

### About 1,200 Acres Being Replanted Near Bennettsville.

Bennettsville, June 12.—The hail storm Sunday and Monday evening did great damage to cotton and corn in sections in this vicinity about 1,200 acres were so badly injured that replanting was commenced at once. Others have begun to plant over by running the seed in the present furrow. Where the cotton had attained some size the damage was less.

## NOW A BREAD TRUST.

### Twenty-one Large Concerns in East and South Consolidated With Capital Stock of \$20,000,000.

New York, June 14.—Twenty-one big baking companies in cities dotting the East and South from Boston to St. Louis and New Orleans threw in their lot together today, merging under the name of the General Baking company, with a total capital of \$20,000,000 in stock and \$5,000,000 in bonds. The chain of bakeries will be operated in 15 cities.

"In the consolidation of the General Baking Company," the announcement reads, "there is no thought or policy of the establishment of a monopoly in the manufacture or sale of bread. Such a monopoly would be impossible, as in most localities, with few exceptions only one baking capital has been acquired, leaving competition open to hundreds of others."

## VALUE OF COTTON CROP.

### Product of 1910 Announced to Be Worth \$963,180,000, Record for United States.

Washington, June 12.—The cotton crop of 1910 was announced today to be the most valuable ever produced in the United States. Estimated in the census bureau's annual bulletin, the crop last year was valued at \$963,180,000 compared with \$812,099,000 for 1909.

## BOMHELL AT LEXINGTON.

### Grand Jury Makes Sensational Report in Magisterial Muddle.

Lexington, June 14.—The tide turned today in the magisterial muddle in the fourth district, when the Lexington County grand jury completely exonerated E. H. Addy, the primary nominee of having committed any wrong, and presented H. Z. Adams for offering bribes to secure affidavits and George E. Caughman for perjury. The finding of the grand jury is as follows:

"That one H. Z. Adams did offer bribes to certain parties as an inducement for them to sign certain of the affidavits now before us, and that D. H. Price and A. P. Jumper are the witnesses to prove this fact.

"We also find that George E. Caughman has committed perjury by swearing to a certain affidavit now before us, that Bron D. Shealey, A. B. Jumper, J. Z. Taylor and J. Ansel Caughman are the witnesses to prove this fact.

"We, therefore, recommend that bills of indictment be preferred against these parties, charging them with these violations of law.

"We also conclude from this investigation that E. H. Addy should be exonerated from the charge of participating or engaging in any irregularities in the conduct or management of said primary election for said magistrate, or in any manner violating law and rules governing said election."

H. Z. Adams is one of the largest planters and merchants in the county, and has always been prominent in the community where he resides. George E. Caughman is also a farmer and is well connected. These parties will, it is understood, fight the case to the bitter end.

The finding of the grand jury means that E. H. Addy will now assume the duties of magistrate in the fourth district, as Governor Blease will doubtless issue the commission as soon as the papers in the case reach the Governor's office.

The sentiment of the general public has been with Mr. Addy all along, because of the fact that he was elected only after a third primary had been ordered. Much feeling has been engendered in the case, and the hottest part of the fight, it seems, has just begun. It is said on reliable information that a warrant will be issued at an early date, charging an outside party, who is also prominent, with "treating" with whiskey on the day of the third primary election, which will be the first case of the kind ever tried in the courts of this State.

Court adjourned for the term this afternoon.

## MURDER TRIAL AT NEWBERRY.

### White and Negro Face Jury on Joint Charge.

Columbia, June 13.—At Newberry this morning the trial of Sam Boozer, colored, and John Hipp, white, for murder was begun. There is intense interest and the court room is crowded. James S. Gilliam, the overseer on Hipp's farm was killed on March 3rd. Hipp, it is alleged, hired the negro to do the killing.