

The Watchman and Southron.

FILED SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1856.

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

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1860

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TERRITORIES SHUT OUT.

PRESIDENT TAFT VETOS THE STATEHOOD BILL.

Message to Congress Accompanying Veto States His Objection to Arizona Constitution—Veto Based Entirely Upon Recall of Judges—Says This Feature of Arizona Constitution Subversive of Popular Government.

Washington, Aug. 15.—President Taft, in a special message to the house of representatives today, vetoed the joint resolution providing for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona to Statehood. His reason for exercising the executive power of veto was based on his thorough disapproval of the recall of judges clause in the Arizona constitution. The fact that New Mexico's Statehood was bound up with that of Arizona meant the same fate for it, and neither territory can come into the Union at this time unless friends of the resolution in congress can muster the two-thirds vote necessary to pass the resolution over the president's veto. This may be attempted.

The president did not spare words in condemning the recall feature of the Arizona constitution, which he said would compel judges to make their decisions "under legalized terrorism." The recall petition would operate against all effective offices of Arizona, including both county and State judges. When 25 per cent of the voters of the previous election petitioned for a special election to remove an official, such an election would be compulsory.

"This provision of Arizona constitution," the president says, "in its application to county and State judges, seems to be so pernicious in its effect, so destructive of independence in the judiciary, so likely to subject the rights of the individual to the possible tyranny of a popular majority and therefore to be so injurious to the cause of free government, I must disapprove a constitution containing it."

The message was received with great interest by the house, largely because of the president's long association with the judiciary.

The president devotes his whole message to a discussion of a recall of judges. Himself a judge for many years, he speaks with evident feeling of a proposal which he regards with unconcealed disapprobation.

"If I sign this joint resolution," he said, "I do not see how I can escape responsibility for the judiciary recall of the Arizona constitution. This provision of Arizona's constitution in its application to county and State judges seems to me so pernicious in its effect, so destructive of independence in the judiciary, so likely to subject the rights of the individual to the possible tyranny of a popular majority and therefore, to be so injurious to the cause of free government, that I must disapprove a constitution containing it."

Explaining the recall, as written in the Arizona constitution, the president declares that six months after election any judge, county or State, may be forced to go before the people at a new election, when a petition asking for his recall, has been signed by electors equal to 25 per cent of the total number of votes cast for all candidates for the office at the previous general election. Within five days after the filing of the petition the official may resign. Whether he does or does not resign an election in which his name figures is to be held. The petitioner may print on the ballots 200 words showing why they disapprove of the official and he may also defend himself, within the same limits. If he receives the highest number of votes, he is retained in office. If not he is removed and he who did receive the highest number is put in his place.

In making his veto the president says that he is discharging his constitutional function in respect to the enactment of laws and declares that his discretion "is equal to that of the houses of congress."

"Of course," he continued, "a mere difference of opinion as to the wisdom of details in a State constitution ought not to lead me to set up my opinion against that of the people of the territory. It is to be their government and while the power of congress to withhold or grant Statehood is absolute, the people about to constitute a State should generally know better the kind of government and constitution suited to their needs than congress or the executive. But when such a constitution contains something so destructive of free govern-

ASKS FOR CO-OPERATION.

LETTER ISSUED BY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO COMMERCIAL BODIES THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

Asks That Reports Be Sent in Stating Condition of Cotton Crop at Present Time and Size of Crop to Be Raised in Various Sections.

In compliance with the request of the Farmers' Union and the resolution passed by the executive committee of the Sumter Chamber of Commerce Monday afternoon at its joint meeting with the representatives of the Sumter County Farmers' Union, Secretary A. V. Snell of the Chamber of Commerce has issued the following letter to all of the principal papers in the cotton States and to the various commercial bodies in the cities in these cotton States:

Sumter, S. C., Aug. 15, 1911.

Gentlemen:

At a joint meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Farmers' Union of this county, held August 14th, the present condition of the cotton crop was discussed. It was the consensus of opinion that the crop had greatly deteriorated since the government report. The drought in this section is unbroken and the prospects of anything more than an average crop are not bright. Similar reports have been noted through the South.

In view of this situation and because of the general feeling of depression of the cotton planters as to future prices raised by the government report, which is believed to be exaggerated, this Chamber was requested to immediately correspond with the various commercial bodies in the cotton States and to invite their co-operation in allying, so far as possible, this feeling of depression and to request their aid in securing the actual facts as to the condition of the cotton crop. The Farmers' Union of the south will co-operate in this effort.

We desire, therefore to submit the following suggestions:

First. That each commercial body immediately telegraph its national representatives requesting the Department of Agriculture to obtain the latest reliable information of the true condition of the cotton crop.

Secondly. That each body immediately ascertain the present condition of the cotton crop in its vicinity and communicate the result of this investigation to this Chamber. These reports will be tabulated and published.

Thirdly. That each body through the local press and the direct influence of its membership, encourage the farmers to adopt the plan of a gradual marketing of their cotton in order to avoid flooding the market by precipitately selling and thus losing a large part of their just earnings.

We are confident that concerted action at this time is of great importance to the entire south.

Very truly yours,
Sumter Chamber of Commerce,
By A. V. Snell, Secy.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Mr. Press Moore Struck by Bolt and Dies Instantly.

Greenville, August 15.—Press Moore, an employee of the Orr Cotton Mill, at Anderson, and a prominent secret society man, was killed late this evening. Soon after the storm came up Mr. Moore went on his porch and was leaning against the door, when he was struck just behind the left ear by a bolt, killing him instantly, setting fire to his shirt and burning his body horribly.

Parties who were in town from the Concord section this morning report good rains in that locality and seem to think that the crops will be benefited greatly from the wetting received, even this late in the season.

ment as the judicial recall, it should be disapproved."

Explaining the theory of popular government, Mr. Taft shows that while government such as this is by a majority—of all who enjoy suffrage—it is a government of the whole people conducted by that majority under such rules as will secure a wise, just and beneficial result. The truth of the maxim that the people can be trusted to do right, the president admits, if all the people, all agreeing are meant, but that a majority can always be so trusted he does not believe. Therefore, he says constitutions are devised to check hasty action by the majority.

BLOOD FLOWS IN LIVERPOOL.

FIERCE MOB ATTACKS TROOPS IN STREET.

Striking Workmen Create Reign of Terror in English City and Martial Resorted to—Troops Being Rushed to the City to Protect Life and Property.

Liverpool, Aug. 15.—A reign of terror exists here tonight and troops are pouring into the city to put down disorder. A special guard has been detailed to protect the landing stage of the trans-Atlantic steamers, which it is asserted the rioters have planned to destroy by fire.

Five prison vans, escorted by 50 hussars, which were carrying riot prisoners from the police court to Waltham jail, were attacked tonight by 3,000 members of the roughest class in Vaux Hall street in an attempt to rescue the prisoners. The mob attacked the soldiers with missiles of every description and in defending themselves the hussars fired. In this affray one man was killed and many persons were severely wounded.

The troops then charged the mob with drawn sabres and cleared the streets. So daring were these rioters that one of them tried to unhorse an officer who was obliged to use his revolver, killing the man.

Another serious affray in which these troops again were compelled to fire took place in Bond street. Only a few persons were wounded.

In each case before the troops were ordered to fire many of their number had their faces streaming with blood from injuries caused by stones and broken bottles thrown by the rioters.

Taking Unusual Measures.

London, Aug. 15.—An index to the extreme gravity of the labor upheaval throughout the country may be found in the unusual measures that have been taken by the government to meet an unusual situation.

Conferences were held today between Premier Asquith and representatives of the big industries and the heads of the labor organizations between officials of the board of trade and the dockers' strike committee, and as a result Sydney Buxton, president of the board, has invited the representatives of all the railway companies and the railway employees to meet him tomorrow with a view to adjusting differences.

That intervention by the government with a view to ameliorating of conditions has not come a moment too soon is to be seen in the fact that the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants tonight, despite the agreement entered into with the railway companies in 1907, decided to call a general railway strike throughout the country and gave the companies 24 hours in which to decide whether they are willing to meet the men and negotiate their grievances.

The situation has become so serious that already there is talk of parliament prolonging its session in order to pass special legislation dealing with industrial problems.

King George is taking keen interest in the situation and today his secretary, Lord Knollys, called at the premier's office to discuss the situation with Mr. Asquith.

So acute is the situation in Liverpool that there are rumors that martial law will be declared there. The prospects is that there will be a complete stoppage of trade which will be followed by a jump to famine prices for the necessities of life.

Manchester is suffering from almost similar conditions, except that there has been no rioting. It is estimated that 25,000 carters and railway men are out there tonight. The city is practically cut off from outside rail communication.

Numerous other towns became affected by the railway strike today while in this city the dockers' troubles are still acute.

POPE PIUS SEEMS WORSE.

Rome, Aug. 15, 12:30 A. M.—Pope Pius is not so well at this hour as he was early last (Monday) night. His sleep has been less tranquil and he twice awoke, complaining of pains in the affected knee.

His temperature also has slightly increased over that of the early hours of the night.

The children, and the grown-ups too, miss the band concerts which for the past several years have taken place once a week during the summer on the graded school green, but which this summer have been omitted.

TO REPORT ON WILEY CASE.

HOUSE COMMITTEE EXPECTS TO FINISH HEARING SOON.

Woman Tells of Severe Examination Conducted by Solicitor McCabe, Enemy of Wiley.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The house committee investigating the affairs in the agricultural department and the facts which suggested the threatened reprimand or removal of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, expects to finish its investigation before the adjournment of congress and if possible to make a report to the house at this session. Dr. Wiley was ready to take the witness stand today, but Chairman Moss put on other witnesses. It is probable Dr. Wiley will testify tomorrow.

Dr. Baldwin, assistant chief of the bureau of chemistry, who also was slated for removal in the case involving the agreement with Dr. H. H. Rusby of New York, completed his testimony today and sought to show that the agreement with Dr. Rusby was modeled upon that previously made between James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, and members of the Remsen pure food referee board, employed on a similar basis of pay.

Dr. Baldwin declared that portions of his correspondence, which would show this to be a fact, had been omitted by the personnel board of the agricultural department when that body took up the charges upon which he was recommended for removal.

Miss Carrie M. Davis, stenographer to Dr. Keblor, chief of the drug division of the bureau of chemistry, testified today to the severe examination to which she had been subjected by Solicitor McCabe and special agents in the effort to discover whether Dr. Keblor had relations with drug manufacturing companies. She said she was questioned in a private room of the department in the presence of Mr. McCabe, W. P. Walsh, a special agent, and a stenographer. In compliance with Mr. McCabe's instructions the door was locked, she said, and she was kept before the inquisition for two hours.

Previous to this interview, Miss Davis said she had been escorted by Walsh from McCabe's office to that of Secretary Wilson.

"I have brought Miss Davis in here for you to assure her that no matter what the result of this inquiry, her position will not be jeopardized," Walsh said, according to Miss Davis. "Not in the least, Miss Davis," was Secretary Wilson's reply. "The truth is what we want. You can rest assured you will not be molested."

She said Walsh then took her into a private room and questioned her closely about the private correspondence of Mr. Kibler, chief of the drug department of the bureau of chemistry, to ascertain what checks he received. Later Mr. McCabe and the stenographer came in.

Dr. W. B. Bigelow testified that the personnel committee in charging that an arrangement had been entered with Dr. Rusby whereby the latter was to work part of the time, but draw an annual salary, suppressed correspondence showing that Dr. Bigelow was proceeding upon the precedent set by Secretary Wilson in appointing members of the referee board.

FIRST BALE FROM CLARENDON.

The first bale of this season's cotton crop from Clarendon County was brought to Sumter Thursday by Mr. Ed. Hodge. The bale graded strict middling, weighed 485 pounds, and was purchased by Levi Bonds, the price paid being 12 1-2 cents.

Cotton is opening quite rapidly in spots now and it will not be long before the streets will be crowded with cotton wagons awaiting the result of "trying the market."

The majority of those who have been heard from on the question of allowing the cotton wagons to stand on Main street, this question having arisen by the request of some of the cotton buyers to have the Main street work suspended during the cotton season, are in hope that an ordinance will be passed requiring the wagons to stand on Harvin or Sumter streets.

As a matter of fact, the paving work is not going to be stopped until completed, and this fact may, of itself, prohibit the cotton wagons from coming on Main street at least for this season.

All of the school buildings are being cleaned up in readiness for the opening next month.

TWO AVIATORS KILLED.

FATALITIES ATTEND AIRSHIP MEET IN CHICAGO.

William Badger of Pittsburg Goes to Death in it and St. Croix Johnstone Plunges to Destruction Under Water of Lake Michigan.

Chicago, Aug. 15.—Two aviators, William R. Badger of Pittsburg and St. Croix Johnstone of Chicago, both young men, lost their lives at the international aviation meet here today. In dying both revealed the frailty of the craft in which two score or more aviators were curving and gliding about the air, with scarcely a pause for the deaths of their contemporaries.

Death in both cases was due to explained accidents, probably the results of unsuspected defects in the mechanism of the machines and was in no way caused by carelessness or lack of responsibility of the drivers.

Badger, a wealthy young man, careered to his death in a pit in the aviation field. There had been a flaw in one of the wings of the propeller of the Baldwin machine he drove. Centrifugal force broke the propeller, upset the delicate equilibrium of the machine and Badger dashed 100 feet to the bottom of the pit, his neck broken. Johnstone fell 500 feet into the lake and was drowned under his engine as the result of an equally unsuspected defect. Caught under the heavy engine in the Moisant monoplane, he was carried deep into Lake Michigan and his body was not recovered until three-quarters of an hour later.

Badger lived for three-quarters of an hour after he had been extricated from the wreck of his machine.

NEW ROAD FOR SOUTHERN.

Important Short Line Just Completed and Opened for Traffic.

Chattanooga, Aug. 15.—The Southern Railway Company has just completed the revision and double tracking of the line connecting its Chattanooga passenger terminals and freight yards with Coltwah Junction where the tracks of the Atlanta and Knoxville divisions meet. Through this line is only 13.75 miles in length, its importance is readily realized when it is considered that over it is handled all traffic between Chattanooga and Knoxville, and Chattanooga and Atlanta which includes, besides local freight and passenger traffic, through business between the East and the Southwest via the Memphis, New Orleans, and Vicksburg gateways and through business between the West and Florida and the Southeast via Cincinnati, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Macon.

In addition to the advantage of double track the new line is a great improvement over the old owing to the reduction of grades and straightening of curves, thus greatly increasing the facilities for handling traffic. The entire line is now in service, both freight and passenger trains being moved over it. The reconstruction of this important link in the Southern system is in line with the policy of the Southern Railway as announced by President Finley to keep its facilities fully abreast of the requirements of the section served, making important improvements as fast as possible without placing too great a strain upon the financial resources of the company.

MAKE TRIP ACROSS FERRY.

Party Pass Through Town Going From Eastover to Florence.

A party of automobilists from Eastover passed through town Wednesday shortly before 3 o'clock on their way to Florence, where they will spend the night. The party made a short stop in the city before continuing their way on to Florence.

In the party were Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Carroll, Mrs. John King and Mr. J. E. Darby of St. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bates, with their two children, Harry, Jr., and Wilma, Miss May Seay and Mr. S. C. Auld of Eastover. The automobilists had made a stop just on this side of the river for a picnic dinner and a short rest before making their run to Florence. The river was crossed at the recently installed ferry without any trouble and the cars were in fine condition for the trip when they passed through town.

After spending the night in Florence the automobile party will make their return trip to Eastover and St. Matthews tomorrow. The cars used by the party were the Everitt and the Oakland.

PREPARE FOR FIGHT.

NEITHER SIDE WILL YIELD IN BRITISH RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.

Railway Workmen are Determined to Enforce Strike if Salaries are Not Raised.—Managers Will Run Their Trains With the Aid of Government.

London, Aug. 15.—Meetings with a view to settling the controversy between the railway companies and their employees were held today and tonight. The board of trade, but which were adjourned late tonight because the situation remained as far from being solved as when they began.

The railway managers declared they had been promised protection in running their trains and would not yield to their men; the representatives of the railway men's unions declared the strike would take place at the expiration of their ultimatum tomorrow morning.

At Aldershot the military authorities are taking every precaution to insure the working of the railways in the event a strike is called. Every soldier in the Aldershot command has been placed under orders for duty.

If a strike is declared three regiments of cavalry and three batteries of royal horse artillery will first be moved direct to London to be followed at short intervals by an infantry battalion, field artillery, the royal engineers and the medical units of the commands. Only the barracks will be left at Aldershot.

All the soldiers will be armed with rifles and ball ammunition. They will be stationed along the railway lines north and south of London while the cavalry will be employed at stations and also will patrol the lines so as to be able to get quickly to any point of danger. Trains will be worked by flag signals.

It is estimated 25,000 men from Aldershot will be prepared to move in a few hours, trains to accommodate that number having been assembled there. Similar precautions also have been taken at all other military stations in England, Scotland and Wales so that in case of need every available soldier will be on duty to insure the continuance of railway traffic.

Though the government today made an energetic effort to avert the calamity of a general railway strike, present indications are that one will materialize at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning when the ultimatum of the employees expires.

In the conferences today and tonight at the board of trade representatives of both sides met Sidney Buxton, president of the board, but there was no meeting between the contending parties.

An adjournment of the conferences until tomorrow was arranged late tonight to enable Mr. Buxton to see the executives of the three railway men's unions who are now en route to London from Liverpool. This fact alone leaves a glimmer of hope that the men's ultimatum may at the last moment be extended another day and provide an opportunity for further negotiations. This is the government's earnest desire but up to midnight there was no sign of any change in the plans for a strike.

In the house of commons today Winston Churchill, the home secretary, declared non-unionists were entitled by law to work without molestation, and would be protected in the exercise of that right.

When the railway managers' conference at the board of trade adjourned tonight Sir Guy Grant, general manager of the Midland railway, gave out a written statement in behalf of the managers. It said:

"The government having assured the railway companies that it would afford them ample protection to carry on their services, the railway companies are prepared even in the event of a general railway strike to give an effective, though restricted service."

Meetings of railway men were held in various provincial centres tonight, and at all of them resolutions were adopted favoring a strike. The leaders of the Labor party said that the sentiment shown in the present dispute had been accumulating for years and the laborers can not obtain justice without using force. Wages have not increased with the advance in rents and living expenses.

The government is coming in for blame for the strike by Conservatives, who do not hesitate to ascribe the upheaval to the socialistic policy of the ministers and of the Laborites, who denounced the cabinet for its reactionary spirit in employing the military in labor disputes.