

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN. Established April, 1850.

"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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FULL PRICE FOR FARMER.

LEWIS W. PARKER WRITES ABOUT MOVEMENT TO HOLD COTTON.

Head of Group of Mills Will be Unable to Attend Meeting—His Position as to Quarantine.

Columbia, Sept. 4.—"I regret that previous appointments make it impossible for me to attend this convention. I am in sympathy with any legitimate means of obtaining to the farmers of the South a full price for their commodity, and furthermore, I am in thorough sympathy with a policy of putting the product on the market gradually rather than during the short period of the fall."

These statements are contained in a letter that has been received at the State department of agriculture from Lewis W. Parker of Greenville, president of the Parker cotton mills and one of the best known cotton manufacturers of the South. President Parker had been invited by Commissioner Watson to attend the conference at Montgomery on September 12.

It is thought that there will be a large attendance of business men and farmers and bankers at the Montgomery meeting. The meeting was to have been held on September 5, but was postponed until September 12, because of the annual convention of the National Farmers' Union to be held this week in Oklahoma.

Well known cotton manufacturers of South Carolina will this week confer with the State entomologist relative to the quarantine against cotton from the boll weevil territory which goes into effect on September 10. The cotton quarantine, according to the following receipt of yours of August 31 with regard to the quarantine against cotton originating in certain States on account of boll weevil danger.

"It would be far from my desire to do anything which would expose the planters of South Carolina to undue risks. At the same time I do believe that the danger of the boll weevil as to cotton in the upper part of South Carolina is greatly exaggerated, and that, furthermore, the possibilities of the propagation of the weevil through the introduction of cotton from the infected States into this territory is also exaggerated. I note that these matters do not come within your control, and we are in correspondence with the State board of entomology, hoping to make an appointment with them at an early date.

"In the present case it seems to be that the rules of the board have gone beyond the provisions of the statute, for they have undertaken to quarantine against the whole State of Mississippi, for instance, whereas there are certain infected sections of Mississippi, such as West Point, from which we drew considerable cotton, which is 150 miles I am told from any section of infection."

BEAUFORT DIDN'T NEED HELP.

War Department Sent Officer From Fort Screven at Congressman Byrnes' Suggestion.

Beaufort, Sept. 2.—Col. Surratt and party of Fort Screven were in Beaufort today, coming from Jackson on the government tug General Jackson. They were investigating the general storm situation for the government in order to ascertain if help was needed. Col. Surratt was ordered to Beaufort by the war department in response to a telegram received from Congressman Byrnes, saying that this section was in immediate need of assistance. Col. Surratt found that all reports were exaggerated, and, it is understood, wired the government to the effect that neither the town of Beaufort nor the country is in need of any assistance whatever. The party left for Fort Screven this afternoon.

In the Magistrate's Court.

Annie Smith, one of the women who was locked up Friday for keeping a disorderly house in the county, was released late Saturday afternoon. She pleaded guilty to the charge of being in a disorderly house and her fine was set at \$20 by Judge Wells. Following this she paid her fine and was released upon condition that she get out of the county and never return here.

The other two women are still in jail and will be held for trial in the higher court. At present the premises are still closed and it is hoped that this attempt to have the place closed for good and all will succeed.

GOVERNMENT COTTON REPORT.

CONDITION AUGUST 25 ONLY 73.2 COMPARED TO 89.1 JULY 25.

Crop Estimate Also Less—This State's Figures, According to Government Bulletin, is 74 Against 86 Per Cent.

Washington, Sept. 1.—A total production of 12,913,200 bales of cotton as the final yield this year is indicated by the department of agriculture's official report of the condition of the growing crop on August 25, which the crop reporting board, from reports from its correspondents and agents throughout the cotton belt, estimated today at 73.2 per cent of a normal.

This estimate, based on the ratio of the average yield for the past ten years to the average condition of the crop on August 25 for the past ten years would mean a final yield of 181.65 pounds per acre on the planted area of approximately 34,000,000 acres, allowing for an abandoned acreage of 1,000,000 and provided the crop does not decline or improve from the date the condition was estimated to the time of picking.

These estimates of production, while unofficial, were reckoned by the official method adopted by the department of agriculture and used by the crop reporting board in its monthly estimates of the final yield of the important cereal crops of the country.

Unofficial advices from the cotton belt indicate the most important declines in the crop were due to severe droughts, hot winds and worms. Reports indicate that heavy shedding caused by hot weather was the chief factor of deterioration in practically all States, except Louisiana and Mississippi, where there was too much rain. In all other States heat and drought greatly damaged cotton during the month, especially in Texas and Oklahoma.

Since the date on which the condition was taken—August 25—there have been general rains which greatly relieved conditions and considerable improvement is looked for when the October report is issued.

The condition of the growing cotton crop on August 25 was 73.2 per cent of a normal, as compared with 89.1 per cent on July 25, 1911; 72.1 per cent on August 25, 1910; 63.7 per cent on August 25, 1909, and 73.5 per cent the average of the past ten years on August 25, according to the crop reporting board of the bureau of statistics of the United States department of agriculture, estimated from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau.

Comparisons of conditions by States follow:

	Aug. 25 1911	July 25 1911	Aug. 25 1910	10-yr. Avg.
Va.	.96	102	82	80
N. C.	.76	87	76	78
S. C.	.74	86	73	77
Gea.	.81	95	71	77
Fla.	.85	95	74	78
Ala.	.80	94	72	73
Miss.	.70	84	71	76
La.	.69	84	60	70
Tex.	.68	86	69	68
Ark.	.78	94	73	75
Tenn.	.88	92	78	82
Mo.	.88	96	78	82
Okl.	.62	88	85	76
Cal.	.100	99	95	—

THINKS ESTIMATE TOO HIGH.

Secretary of Farmers' Union Believes Government Report for South Carolina is Erroneous.

"According to the Farmers' Union reports received at this office," said J. Whitner Reid, secretary of the State Farmers' Union, "we can not but think that the government estimate of the condition of the cotton crop is erroneous, so far as South Carolina is concerned. We do not feel warranted in placing the estimate higher than 69 per cent, according to reports received so far by us."

FEEL EARTH TREMBLE.

Houses Shaken and People Were Almost Panic Stricken at Washington.

Washington, N. C., Sept. 3.—Two distinct shocks of earthquake were experienced in this city at a late hour last night. The shocks were several minutes apart and each was of considerable duration. Houses were severely shaken, but so far as can be learned no damage was done. The people for a time were panic stricken. Reports from nearby points today indicated that the shocks were general in this immediate section.

CHANGES COTTON PLAN.

BANKERS' COMMITTEE YIELDS TO SOUTH'S OBJECTIONS.

Scheme to Be Considered for Amendments to Bill of Lading Validation Should Prove Acceptable to All Interests.

New York, Sept. 1.—Changes to meet objections of bankers to certain features of the new central bureau plan for the registry of export cotton bills were made in the plan today at a conference of the members of the bills of lading committee of the American Bankers' association. With these changes effected, the committee said that the plan for the establishment of a central bureau here will be given consideration by the exchanges and by the banks of the country.

In a statement issued tonight Thos. B. Patten, general counsel for the American Bankers' association, told of objections that had been made to the plan and explained the manner of the committee had met them. The statement said:

"At its meeting held in Nashville May 2, 1911, this committee approved the general principle of the plan submitted in the report of the sub-committee for the validation of cotton bills, including the establishment of a central bureau in New York city, with the understanding that the details of such plan would be subsequently worked out and considered before giving final approval and recommendation of said plan.

"It subsequently developed that while the plan for validation had the universal approval of the banks of the country the proposition for a central bureau met with objections by several of the Southern banks and cotton interests.

"At today's meeting of the committee the Southern bankers were represented by Mr. Godchau of New Orleans and Mr. Haight, representing the Liverpool cotton conference.

"Full consideration was given to all the objections and upon analysis they were found to be based upon the following grounds:

"First. That the plan would give certain advantage to exchange buyers in New York, by reason of the fact that the central bureau would be there located.

"Second. That the plan in its operation would prevent the ready negotiation, acceptance and payment of drafts drawn against cotton shipments.

"Third. That under the plan the foreign buyer would not properly discriminate in the selection of his agents.

"Fourth. That the plan of notification to the central bureau, as proposed, might be construed as placing additional responsibility upon exchange buying banks of genuineness of bills of lading.

"To obviate the first objection, it was suggested with the assent of the representative of the foreign interests, that the central bureau, instead of sending acknowledgments of each bill of lading, in response to notification, should give no information to any one concerned except only in cases where particular bills of lading had been found forged or otherwise ineffective, thus preventing the pyramiding or accumulation of losses. The committee considered that the change thus proposed would remove the first objection.

"As to the second objection the inquiry was specifically made of the representative of the foreign interests, whether it was the intention of the foreign bankers to refuse or delay the acceptance of drafts until they would hear from the central bureau. He replied that such an idea has never been entertained; that the central bureau is not expected to receive an application from a European bank of such a thing. The committee arrived at the conclusion that there was no ground for the second objection and that interior banks' drafts will, as heretofore, be honored, on presentation in accordance to their terms without regard to any work of investigation by the central bureau.

"Concerning the third objection the committee thought that the initial American bank could be assumed to have closer information of the responsibility of its clients and that even assuming a failure to properly discriminate in the selection of its agents by the foreign buyer the loss from any fraudulent transaction in view of the existence of a central bureau would be of comparatively trifling character.

"With regard to the fourth objection concerning responsibility from the form of notification, that question was submitted to the general counsel of the American Bankers' association,

BEYES STONED BY MOB.

OPPONENT OF MADERO PREVENTED FROM SPEAKING.

Scene of Wild Disorder Attended Candidate's Attempt to Open Presidential Campaign.

Mexico City, Sept. 3.—Stoned and forcibly robbed of 3,000 pesos today by a mob of Maderistas in the principal thoroughfare of the capital, Gen. Bernardo Reyes, candidate for the presidency in opposition to Francisco I. Madero, was forced to abandon an effort to address his constituents and to run the gauntlet of a jeering crowd upon whom the police had received orders not to fire except as a last resort.

Repeatedly the police charged the turbulent element, however, and the records of the Red Cross, the white cross and the commissaries account for 43 wounded as a result of the day's disorders. Most of these were injured by stones, but many show bruises and gashes made by the sabres of the mounted police.

The stoning of the aged general was the climax of a riot that began about 10 o'clock this morning and had not been entirely quelled at a late hour tonight. Since its beginning police and soldiers have patrolled the streets at short and regular intervals, but, on account of the government's desire not to use the iron hand, the heavily armed horsemen had but an intimidatory effect upon the rabble.

REPORTS GENERALLY BAD.

Memphis Paper Reviews Condition of Cotton Crop.

Memphis, Sept. 3.—The Commercial-Appeal's weekly cotton review tomorrow will say:

Reports are unfavorable in the Mississippi River and in Louisiana regions. In Texas the outlook is slightly improved by reason of the cessation of rain.

Very heavy rains and wind damaged the crop in South Carolina, although rain may in the end add something to the yield of the late cotton. Georgia reports considerable deterioration, except in the southern portions, where picking has begun. Alabama reports some damage from the army worm, the pest appearing over wide areas and stripping field after field of every vestige of leaf growth and young tender bolls. Conservative estimates place the loss in Alabama at 150,000 bales, and in Mississippi at about half as much.

The weather was slightly more favorable than heretofore, good rains having fallen in the valley, but a longer period of dry weather is now needed.

It is evident that the rains in Texas will add something to the crop and may make a material addition if the frost is late. Some Oklahoma correspondents think the crop is as good as late years and while others report an irreparable loss, improvements since the rains is generally conceded. Cotton is opening rapidly in both those States, but much faster elsewhere.

The plant of the Blue Ridge Beverage and Extract Co., of Anderson was burned Saturday afternoon; loss \$26,000, insurance \$10,000.

Wreckage from the Margaret A. May, the big Philadelphia schooner that sailed from Charleston August 23rd, has drifted up on the beach of Coles Island. It is supposed that the schooner went down in the hurricane with all on board. The crew of the vessel was composed of Capt. Jarvis and eight men and two of Capt. Jarvis' brothers were on board as passengers.

and such change will be made by them in the draft as to make it clear that the bank handling the bill of lading held the same as a pledge, merely for security, and assumed no responsibility for the quality or quantity of the cotton therein.

"All the objections being eliminated, the convention reached the conclusion that the plan was a valuable one in safeguarding against fraud and should have at least a fair trial.

"The committee therefore recommended that with the changes above enumerated the proposed plan for the establishment of a central bureau in New York city be given favorable consideration by the exchange buying banks of the country and announced that in naming this recommendation it does not in any manner wish to convey the impression that the proposed main purpose of the committee in securing legislation now being congress.

BEATTIE TO TAKE STAND.

Only Interesting Feature is Admission by Brother of Accused—New Witness Discovered.

Chesterfield, C. H., Sept. 1.—Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., indicted for the murder of his wife, did not take the stand today in his own behalf, as was expected, but the assertion was made just before court adjourned that the defense would conclude its case late tomorrow with the prisoner's testimony.

An argument ensued between counsel for both sides as to whether the cross-examination of the accused could be finished tomorrow, and it was obvious that the prisoner would rest over Sunday before the trial upon him by the prosecution could be begun. Thomas Hancock, one of the jurors, however, spoke up in a plaintive voice to the court, saying, "Please consider, judge—" The court immediately asked H. M. Smith, counsel for the defense, how many more witnesses he was introducing.

"Just a few more," said Mr. Smith, "but we will surely close our case tomorrow by placing the prisoner on the stand."

Judge Watson announced he would hold court later than usual tomorrow if necessary to finish the case, but an agreement was reached to suspend judgment as to holding the night session until the testimony of the accused had been presented. Court will be delayed in the morning by the taking of a deposition from Mrs. M. C. Steeger, who is ill at her home, near the scene of the crime, and who, it is claimed, saw the alleged bearded highwayman prowling around the day of the murder.

Testimony today was perfunctory in its character. Several women friends of the accused and his dead wife testified that the couple lived happily together.

Those who testified as to the happy relations between the couple were Miss Bessie Wells, Miss Louise Reams, maid of honor at Mrs. Beattie's wedding; Mrs. Trap Logan, a sister of Henry C. Beattie, Sr.; Mrs. Elk J. Bowman, a sister-in-law and housekeeper of Henry C. Beattie, Sr.

Except for the impromptu admission of Douglas Beattie, a brother of the accused, that he would have destroyed evidences of the murder had he known that his brother was to be charged with the crime, the most interesting development of the day was the discovery of a new witness by the defense, Joseph Casselberg of Richmond, Casselberg, it has been rumored for some time, has had mysterious knowledge of the case. He is reported to have been on the Middlethian turnpike with another person about the same time that the murder occurred, and is supposed to be the man who stopped to crank his machine and was seen by the group of boys on their way from the dance at Bon Air. If he is called as a witness and admits that he had stopped to fix his machine at the point where the boys say they saw a car with a woman on the running board and a man in front of it, the defense considers this would controvert much of the testimony tending to show that Mrs. Beattie was shot while on the running board and not in the car seat as her husband alleges.

It was rumored tonight, however, that the defense may not call Casselberg because of conflicting reports concerning his probable testimony.

The question of whether Mrs. Beattie was shot while standing on the running board or, as her husband insists, while she sat in the front seat to the left of him, again was raised today when several automobile experts testified that a large pool of blood such as was found at the scene of the crime, could have trickled through the machinery of the car and flowed from the drip pan underneath to the ground. The testimony of the automobile experts was in line with the contention that blood dripped from the machine in many places from the scene of the crime to the Owen home in Richmond, where the young husband took his dead wife.

Mr. C. B. Yendon, secretary of the local post T. P. A.'s, has received a letter from Mr. John W. Lillard, State secretary of the association, stating that every member of the local post has paid up his semi-annual dues and congratulating him upon this showing. Mr. Yendon stated this was perhaps the first time in the history of the local post that all of the members had paid up their dues so promptly. It shows that this post was in good condition and up-to-date as it should be.

BLEASE CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

NEITHER JONES NOR ANY OTHER CAN BEAT HIM, HE SAYS.

Governor Declares that if Chief Justice Enters Next gubernatorial Race He will be a "Statesman Without a Job"—Has no Fear of McLeod—Says he is Hands of Charleston Municipal Electors

Cole L. Blease, who came to Charleston yesterday to make a speech at the annual outing of Red Cross at the Schuetzenplatz, gave it as his opinion yesterday in conversation with a reporter for The News and Courier that he would receive a majority of the votes in South Carolina in the first primary of the next election regardless of who or how many ran against him.

"What do you think of the reports that Chief Justice Ira B. Jones will be a candidate next year?" was asked Governor Blease.

"In the first place," he said, "I don't think that Ira B. Jones would give up his position as Chief Justice to run for that of Governor. It is the crowning ambition of every lawyer to be the Chief Justice of his State.

"In the second place, I don't see how he could make the race for Governor consistently without giving up the Chief Justiceship.

"In the third place, if he was to resign and make the race, he would be a statesman without a job, for no one can beat me in this State. My friends will stand by me and no one can take them away from me."

Governor Blease made these statements in an emphatic tone, as if he meant every word he said. He had said earlier in the day that he was sure he could defeat any man that ran against him next year, making mention at the time of Justice Jones, Ex-Lieutenant Governor McLeod, the Hon. R. I. Manning and others who have been mentioned at various times as likely to be candidates. From the Governor's manner, there could be no doubt that he was firmly convinced that he would succeed himself in 1912. He spoke of his election in most confident terms.

As an example of the friends he had in this State, Governor Blease stated that during this past summer he had spoken to more people than in any other one season before. He placed the number of those to whom he had spoken at between fifty and sixty thousand. He said that from what he had observed in the crowds to which he had spoken, the sentiment seemed to be all his way.

Governor Blease had very little to say on politics yesterday. It is interesting, however, to note one statement which he did make. This was that, although he had been accused of taking sides with one candidate or another, he had not lifted and would not lift a hand to aid either side in the coming municipal election in Charleston. He has also asked the State officials in this section to keep hands off in the Mayorality campaign, and not to take an active part in it in any way. Governor Blease said he had enough to do to look out for the duties of the office of Governor of South Carolina without mixing in this municipal election.—News and Courier, Sept. 2.

FORMER SENATOR MILLS DEAD.

Culbertson's Predecessor from Texas Noted Confederate Soldier.

Corseana, Texas, Sept. 2.—Former United States Senator from Texas R. Q. Mills died at his home here today.

Senator Mills was a noted Confederate soldier and one of the best known statesmen of Texas. He was born in Todd County, Kentucky, 79 years ago. When a young man he moved to Texas, starting out as a drug clerk and studying law at night until admitted to the bar.

He entered the war as lieutenant colonel of the 10th Texas infantry, later succeeding to the command of that regiment. At an Arkansas post in January, 1863, he distinguished himself by withstanding for weeks a superior force of Union troops, finally being captured. For several months he was a prisoner of war at Columbus Ohio. After his exchange he commanded regiments under Gens. Bragg, Johnson and Hood.

His congressional career began in 1872 as Representative-at-large from Texas, followed by four terms as Congressman from the old 4th district. He was elected United States Senator in 1892, serving until 1899, when he resigned and was succeeded by Charles A. Culbertson.