

The Watchman and Southron.

Published Wednesday and Saturday.

—BT—
OSTEEN PUBLISHING COMPANY
SUMTER, S. C.

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\$1.50 per annum—in advance.

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The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1850 and the True Southron in 1866. The Watchman and Southron now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

TILLMAN, RICHARDS AND JONES.

The following news article, of greater political significance, probably than appears on the surface, was printed in the News and Courier Tuesday morning:

"Columbia, Sept. 4.—That the recent visit of Senator B. R. Tillman to his home recently has no political significance whatever, was the declaration of Mr. John G. Richards this afternoon. Mr. Richards also says that conclusions which have been drawn from a supposed visit of Senator Tillman and Chief Justice Ira B. Jones to his home at the same time, to the effect that Mr. Jones would have the political support of Senator Tillman and Mr. Richards, should he make the race for Governor next year, are entirely erroneous.

"This statement was called forth by an editorial in the Sumter Item which has been copied in various State papers. This comment is as follows: "We have been wondering what would be the political outcome of Senator Tillman's and Chief Justice Jones's visit to Mr. John G. Richards, of Liberty Hill, and while we have not yet found the answer, the following editorial in the Lancaster News is somewhat illuminating."

"The editorial in the Lancaster paper referred to is merely a comment upon the current reports that Chief Justice Jones would enter the race for Governor next year. After quoting this the Sumter paper continues as follows: "If Chief Justice Jones should enter the race for Governor against Governor Blease and if he has the assurance of the support of Senator Tillman, Mr. Richards, and their friends, Cole L. Blease, will not serve two terms as Governor, all precedents to the contrary notwithstanding."

"I have read the comment in the columns of The News and Courier," said Mr. Richards, "this statement from the Sumter paper of a visit of Chief Justice Jones and Senator Tillman to my house surprised me very much. Senator Tillman and I, as is well known, have been warm personal friends for a number of years. His visit to me had no political significance whatever. Chief Justice Jones did not visit my home, while Senator Tillman was there, and therefore I do not see how the Sumter paper drew or came to its conclusions, which were entirely erroneous."

In an article, written by Mr. E. W. Dabbs, President of the State Farmers' Union and Sumter County Union, under date of, "Dixie (10 miles East of Lancaster) Aug. 24," and printed in the Farmers' Union Department of the Watchman and Southron, the following paragraphs appeared:

"Hon. Tom C. Hamer spoke on Woodcraft and I on Farmers' Union. The Junior Order of Mechanics' man, Hon. T. B. Butler, of Gaffney, failed to come. After dinner Chief Justice Ira B. Jones made them a ringing speech for better agriculture and marketing of crops. Some of his friends tried to get him to make a political speech, but he told them politics would not be appropriate to the occasion.

"Mrs. Ira E. Jones captured the writer and he had to plead guilty and throw himself on the mercy of the court when his friends Casuar and Robinson put him down at the judge's gate, whereupon he was immediately pardoned and sentenced to one night's hospitable entertainment! This morning he was invited to accompany Judge and Mrs. Jones to a dining at Hon. John G. Richards' (10 miles away) to meet Senator and Mrs. Tillman. It would have been a delightful auto ride in charming company, but the engagement to speak at Douglas picnic made it impossible to accept."

From this statement by Mr. Dabbs the "erroneous conclusion" referred to by Capt. Richards was drawn; and it appeared at the time the editorial that is worrying Capt. Richards was written—some days subsequent to the publication of Mr. Dabbs' letter—that the conclusion that Judge Jones had visited Capt. Richards while Senator Tillman was also his guest was not only a reasonable inference, but a fact, well substantiated by a credible witness. However, in justice to Capt. Richards it should be stated in this connection that Mr. Dabbs subsequently informed the editor of this paper that Judge Jones did not go to Capt. Richards' on the day referred to as he had planned to do, and that unless Judge Jones went at some other time during Senator Tillman's stay at Liberty Hill, the editor had been misled by his, Mr. Dabbs' Lancaster letter. Therefore, it is a fact that the conclusion was erroneous, as Capt. Richards alleges, but nevertheless justifiable in the circumstances.

quent to the publication of Mr. Dabbs' letter—that the conclusion that Judge Jones had visited Capt. Richards while Senator Tillman was also his guest was not only a reasonable inference, but a fact, well substantiated by a credible witness. However, in justice to Capt. Richards it should be stated in this connection that Mr. Dabbs subsequently informed the editor of this paper that Judge Jones did not go to Capt. Richards' on the day referred to as he had planned to do, and that unless Judge Jones went at some other time during Senator Tillman's stay at Liberty Hill, the editor had been misled by his, Mr. Dabbs' Lancaster letter. Therefore, it is a fact that the conclusion was erroneous, as Capt. Richards alleges, but nevertheless justifiable in the circumstances.

The political situation is still very much befogged and Capt. Richards' emphatic denial that Judge Jones will have his political support does not clarify it; and we are still guessing. Is Judge Jones a candidate, will Capt. Richards try conclusions with Gov. Blease once more, can Mr. McLeod come back, will Mr. Manning enter the race, or will there be several candidates in the field against Gov. Blease? Perhaps all these guesses are wide of the mark and there will be a new champion brought forward.

Senator Bailey, of Texas, who announces that he will not seek reelection, makes a virtue of a necessity. The Democrats of the Long Star State have grown weary of the rule of the Bailey machine and want a man to represent them who is not affiliated with the Aldrich-Lorimer faction in the Senate. The State of Texas and the Democratic party will be the gainers by the election of a real Democrat in place of Senator Bailey, who has, in recent years, voted with the Republicans almost as frequently as with the Democrats.

The decision of the State Board of Canvassers in the Good Roads Bond election contest, reversing the finding of the county board of canvassers and declaring the election a tie on the face of the returns, was not altogether unexpected and is probably in the circumstances, the most expedient settlement of the dispute; but the grounds on which the decision was rendered strike us as peculiar and unsafe. For the State Board of Canvassers to declare that a voter is presumed to be legally registered, in the absence of direct testimony to the contrary, even though his name was not on the registration books, prepared and certified by the county board of registration, and when the said voter did not and could not produce a registration certificate, when asked to do so by the managers of election, as the law requires, is in effect to nullify the registration law and to throw down the bars for all sorts of irregularities in future elections. If a man is presumed to be legally registered when his name is not on the registration books furnished the managers as a poll list and when he does not produce a registration certificate in proof that he had registered and that his name had been left off the book by the negligence of the supervisors of registration, then the managers will be forced to permit any and all men of legal age to vote in any election or at any precinct at which they present themselves and demand the right to cast their ballots. If the official list of registered voters is not the very best evidence of who are the legally registered voters, what is? If proof of the fact that a certain man's name did not appear on the registration book is not evidence that he was not a qualified elector, what sort of evidence would the State Board of Canvassers consider satisfactory and conclusive? If the rule laid down by the State Board of Canvassers in this contest—that all voters are presumed to be qualified merely because they were permitted to cast their ballots by the managers—is to be adhered to in the future we may look forward to confusion and all sorts of irregularities in elections hereafter held.

An injunction is the readiest and most dangerous weapon known to legal warfare if one knows how to use it. That a Col. John P. Grace and Judge Memminger of Charleston are adepts in the use of this weapon was demonstrated by the ease with which the Charleston Executive committee was knocked out in the roll purging skirmish.

The National Farmers' Union in session at Shawnee, Oklahoma, has resolved to hold cotton for 14 cents during September and October and 15 cents during the balance of the season. We believe cotton is worth the price fixed and also that the farmers can obtain their price if they will hold out for it. If the members of the Farmers' Union are governed by the resolution adopted by these representatives at Shawnee the cotton market will take on a firmer tone

Farmers' Union News
—AND—
Practical Thoughts for Practical Farmers
(Conducted by E. W. Dabbs, President Farmers' Union of Sumter County.)

Some Random Thoughts.

Join the Farmers' Union and show to the world that you intend to stand up for the rights of the farmers; that you are not only a farmer in fact, a sympathizer with organized effort to help your class, but that you have actually joined hands with the Union to help in every way possible the uplift of farming as a profession." The above paragraph from the old Southern Cultivator in the editorial below on "What Can the Farmers Do That will help them to secure above 12c for the present cotton crop," should be pondered well and soberly by every farmer outside the Union. We sometimes hear some men say, "I am as good a Union man as those in the Union," just as some men say they are as good as some men in the church. Now such men, by this very statement, endorse the Union, or the church, as a good institution, and by the very same utterance prove the very opposite of their claim. If it is a good thing, the Union, then the farmer on the outside is not as good as the farmer on the inside for the latter is trying to do something for the cause he believes right, however feeble his efforts, or misguided his judgment, while the man on the outside is reaping the fruit of whatever success may attend the efforts of the Union, and is not contributing one cent of his money or one minute of his time to make more effective the work of the Union.

And I would be ashamed to say it, however mean some members of the Union or the church, may be. Such men may not know it, but they are more selfish and self-righteous and pharisaical than the very men they criticize! This is plain talk, but it is true.

Most of the time of the County Union on Friday was taken up with routine business, except so much of it as was devoted to hearing from State Vice President Keller on the need of warehouses. Committees were appointed to secure subscriptions to the warehouse plan of the State Union. Should it result in building another warehouse in this county Mayesville should bestir itself to secure it.

The good people of Oswego gave a bountiful barbecue dinner, coffee, cream and cake being sold for the benefit of the school. This is a good plan for the next county meeting of the Union. After dinner Mr. J. Frank Williams made a very interesting address on "Beautifying the Home." This is a subject that should receive more attention and the union will do

immediately and prices will advance. It is to the interest of the farmers to hold their cotton until they are paid what it is worth and it is to be hoped that the influence of the Union will be great enough with members and non-union farmers alike to keep the larger part of the cotton crop until prices advance to the fourteen cents level.

Now comes Fred H. Dominick, Esq., of Newberry, law partner of Gov. Blease, and stirs up the Col. Thos. B. Felder mess again. It will start people to asking when will Gov. Blease sue Felder for slander and when will Felder publish that book he promised many months ago?

The establishment of a hook worm dispensary in Sumter county will be of benefit to a great many people, especially children, who are infested with the parasites and are not having a fair chance to attain their natural growth. Dr. Stiles, when he lectured in the city about a year ago stated that every person who had ever had ground-itch had had hook worms, and this being accepted as a fact, there are probably thousands of people in Sumter county now in need of treatment.

If Senator Bailey is sincere in his expressed hope that Texas will elect a better man to succeed him in the Senate, why does he not resign at once instead of waiting until his term expires—1913. The great State of Texas can surely supply a better man than Bailey to vote on the Lorimer case when it again comes up in the Senate at the next regular session.

It is rumored that Ex-Gov. John Gary Evans is a possible opponent of Gov. Blease in the gubernatorial race. This would be one fight that we could watch as a strictly disinterested spectator.

well to have something along this line at each meeting, especially the local Unions.

The next meeting of the County Union will be in the Court House on 1st Friday in October. E. W. D.

What Can the Farmers Do That Will Help Them to Secure Above Twelve Cents for the Present Cotton Crop?

Many farmers have personally put the above question to the editor, and no doubt more have asked themselves this question after reading our editorial in the last issue, and seeing the market gradually seeking a lower level. There are four things the farmers can do, each of which will materially assist in keeping the price of cotton up above 12 cents.

1. Let the commercial world know that we will hold or retire from this season's marketing 2,000,000 bales, if necessary. If they want only 11,000,000 bales, we will furnish them only this amount. We are not compelled to sell all this cotton, thank Heaven; it will keep, and it should be ours to keep until they get ready to give us a fair price for it. This will certainly settle the question, if our farmers will come together and determine upon this course in a way that will assure the cotton men that it will be carried out.

2. Market the crop slowly. This we know is very difficult to get our farmers to do. From the field to the gin and from the gin to the market is the rule. While down in Thomas county this week we saw them rushing cotton into the gin during a shower of rain, and one man brought a bale that contained 500 pounds of seed cotton picked out the evening before while it is damp. It took four gins two hours to gin it, and he could not get an offer made for the bale after it was ginned. He will lose all the way from \$5 to \$10 on this bale of cotton. They are rushing cotton in, selling it for 11 1-2 cents, and seed for \$15 per ton, only half price. We asked the buyers why they didn't pay more, and they said because seed were so green. Then, why in the name of common sense, does not the farmer keep them until they get ripe? The lint will grow on the seed even after being picked until entirely ripe and thoroughly dry. Why not put your cotton in a cotton house, and allow it to do so?

3. Join the Farmers' Union and show to the world that you intend to stand up for the rights of the farmers; that you are not only a farmer in fact, a sympathizer with organized effort to help your class, but that you have actually joined hands with the Union to help in every way possible the uplift of farming as a profession. Our farmers will have either to join the Union or to suffer the penalty, which means many millions loss both in what they sell and in what they buy. The producer now gets only 46 cents out of every dollar's worth of produce sold. The middle man gets 54 cents—entirely too large a per cent.

4. Start this fall to grow more wheat, oats, corn and to raise more meat. We farmers must not only be self-sustaining at home, but grow and raise ample supplies for all the hands on our farms. This is now a necessity if we would prosper, for with improved methods and increased use of commercial fertilizers, we can grow 20,000,000 bales of cotton.

If we want a fair price for our cotton, this is the only sure way of obtaining it for any length of time. Other remedies are but temporary. The cash demands upon our Southern farmers are now too great. We must keep the millions at home that are sent away for provisions, and curtail our cotton acreage by growing all home supplies upon our own farms. We are doing better in this line, but we need to redouble our efforts at once, or by another season they will not pay us 10 cents for our cotton. Enough said—now for some real work along these four lines, and we will soon see an improvement in the outlook. August has not been so favorable as July, and the crop will not exceed 13,000,000 bales. Only two States have a prospect of any great increase—they are Georgia and Alabama, and this will not amount to over 1,000,000 bales.—Southern Cultivator.

A Mixture for Winter Grazing and Early Spring Cutting.

Many of our farmers are becoming interested in something to sow for winter grazing and early spring

cutting for hay. Our writers and experts are always ready with combinations of more or less virtue in them, but it must be of greater interest to the farmers to know of some mixture that a good farmer has tried and found satisfactory. While over at Auburn, we were talking to Mr. J. C. Armor, and he told us that last October he sowed four acres with the following amount of seeds and different varieties:

- 2 bushels of rye,
- 2 bushels of oats,
- 2 bushels of sorghum,
- 30 pounds of hairy vetch,
- 30 pounds of Essex rape,
- 30 pounds of cat-tail millet,
- 30 pounds of German millet.

He said he never saw the same amount of grazing and hay gotten from four acres of land. The quality and variety was all he could ask. After grazing it heavily until the last of March, he then cut a fine crop of hay the last of April from this piece. Now anyone can proportion this mixture to any given area of land, and it is worthy of a trial.—Southern Cultivator.

The Senator From Nevada.

Senator Newlands of Nevada, who was for 10 years a member of the house, and who has been nearly as long in the senate, is one of the most devoted students in public life, writes Judson C. Welliver in Success Magazine. He gave the country its great reclamation system, has been always in the advance of important reform measures, and is a democrat big enough to see the national view without being irregular. Though for sound money, yet he has been the uniform and vigorous supporter of Bryan, to whom indeed he is so close a friend that there are reasons why Newlands might easily prove to have Bryan's support for the presidential nomination at a critical time. His state of Nevada has but six votes in a national convention; but California and the whole Intermountain and Pacific country are interested in making him a sort of cosmopolitan candidate. He has great business interests in California, Nevada and Washington; was born in Mississippi, educated at Yale and has long maintained important business relations with the biggest powers in New York.

Senator Newlands has been trying to commit the senate to a legislative program which includes physical valuation of railroads, federal control of all capital issues of railroads and the establishment of an interstate trade control of corporations analogous to those of the interstate commerce commission over railroads.

This latter proposal he has formulated in a bill which is meeting an unexpectedly favorable reception. Chairman Clapp, the insurgent head of the interstate commerce committee

in the senate, favors such legislation and has taken steps to conduct a long and careful inquiry with the purpose of demonstrating the need for it. Mr. Newlands has not gone so far as to demand that this trade commission fix prices of trust controlled staples, but Attorney General Wickersham, going him one better, has even advocated such governmental policy. In his fairly sensational Duluth speech the attorney general declared that a commission such as Newlands has long favored was desirable, and might prove absolutely necessary. Thus, surprisingly enough, the radical Newlands, the conservative Wickersham and the capitalistic Gary are found practically at one in this startlingly modern socialistic, if you please, proposal for answering the questions that are raised by the conditions of the times. That competition has failed effectively to regulate prices and conditions, and that the effort to restore it must prove fatuous, constitute the basic contention of people who believe in these ultra-progressive measures.

Which Are Better?

The Greenville News is either in the dark, or the rural schools of Greenville are not all that they should be. The News says that the time will come when the graduate of the rural high school will take a stand along side the graduate of the city schools. If they do the city high schools will have to make considerable advance or the rural schools will have to go backward. We hope that it will be the former, for as things stand now the rural schools have the lead on the city schools in most of the counties of the State. It may be a hard pill for the towns to swallow but it is a fact that the rural schools are doing better work than the city schools. Give Greenville a chance, she may catch up.—Florence Times.

According to report received by The State from every county in the State the cotton crop will average from 25 to 33 per cent, below normal. The drought, unseasonable weather and the work of the storm combine to cut down what promised to be a bumper crop.

Two large droves of wild pigeons were seen on Wednesday afternoon by Mr. J. J. Kilgore at his home between Newberry and Ebenezer. The pigeons were going South. Mr. Kilgore says that it was a pretty sight to see them flying across. It is a very rare sight now in this section of country. A sure sign of approaching cold weather, so it is said.

An Exception: The Foundling.
Every mother's son of us has relatives he doesn't like.—Chicago News.

New Line of Embroideries

OUR new line of Fall Embroideries is now ready for the inspection of our friends, and we feel pretty safe in making the statement that we never offered better values, and that means a great deal. The line embraces everything from a nickel to a dollar the yard. At 10 and 25 cents we are showing values that would easily bring 50% more, but we sell as we buy, giving our customers the benefit of our pick-ups.

Corset Covers at 15 cents

They might look attractive on other counters at a quarter of a dollar, but we prefer a quick turnover.

Sacrificing Wash Goods

We have a small remnant in high priced wash stuff that we formerly sold at 35 and 25 cents the yard we are closing out at 15 cents. Our loss is your gain.

O'Donnell and Company.